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NERS.

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That our 91/2c. English Cambrics (Black) grounds, with Heliotrope flowers and Annual District Meeting Held Thursday stripes) are worth 14 cents a yard at least.

**OTHERS** SAY

That our 91/2c. English Cambrics (Black grounds with Heliotrope flowers and

WE SAY stripes) are worth fully 16 cents a yard.

The St. John district meeting of the Methodist church of New Brunswick and P. E. Island opened in the Queen Square church on the 13th inst. Rev. Dr. Chapman, chairman of the district, presided. The morning session was taken up principally with the examination of credentials. In the afternoon the following probationers appeared for examination: J B Howard, Springfield, Kings Uo; J B Champion, Kingston, Kings Co; E H Gough, Boston; W. H Bryenton, Courtenay Bay. There were two candidates for the ministry: W J Buchanan of Mt Allison and L J Leard of St Martins. The examinations were passed

New Laces and Sunshades.

DOWLING BROS., - - 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

END OF A BUSY LIFE.

Charles H. Fairweather at Rest from His Labors.

One of St. John's Foremost Citizens Passed Away.

The death of Charles Henry Fairweather, which took place at his residence, Orange street, at 9 40 p. m. of the 12 b, removes ene of St. John's best citizens and most preminent merchants. Mr. Fairweather's iliness was of long duration, and he was confided to his house since last November, at times being a great sufferer.

Mr. Fairweather, who was born at Nor-

ton, Kings county, in 1826, came to St. John when but thirteen years of age, and early in life laid well and deep the foundation of a solid business career. The name of the firm of Hall & Fairweather, wholesale grocery and provision merchants, is familiar in business circles throughout all parts of Canada. It was established in 1854, and up to the uresant, a period of forty years, reto the present, a p riod of forty years, retained the same individuals with which it started, namely S. S. Hall and Charles H. Fairweather. The tirm, while doing a general grocery and provision business, from the very cutset made a specialty of flour, teas and ether heavy lines. As the years rolled by, however, their methods never grew old. On the contrary they were abreast of the On the contrary they were abreast of the times and took early advantage of every new condition to push their business. They were the first in St. John to begin the regular direct importation of tea from China, and were heavy direct importers of flour from Contains. The great section of the dominion, the greater part of which was distributed from St. John to their hundreds of customers throughout the maritime provinces. Hall & st of the

St. John to their hundreds of customers threughout the maritime provinces. Hall & Fairweather were also the first and possibly the only St. John firm to have connection with the New York produce exchange. A member of the firm became a member of the exchange in 1863 and thus inaugurated the system of dealing in first markets and avoiding the prefits of middlemen.

In spite of the demands of an active business that called for and received his close personal attention, Mr. Fairweather took a lively interest in the welfare of St. John and in all that pertained to the advancement of the dominion. His views and opinions and the figures prepared by him touching the national policy and the development of industry and commerce attracted wide attention throughout the dominion and were tention throughout the dominion and were frequently queted on the floors of parliament. His paper on Interprevential Trade, read before the St. Jehn board of trade January 22ad, 1885, was a most valuable January 22nd, 1889, was a most valuable contribution to the commercial literature of the country. One reference in it to his ewn business serves to show the proportions one of its branches early attained. "What were we doing all our lives," he asked, "before we took flour frem Ontario? Just sending gold to New Yerk for it. My own firm sent a third of a million dellars in gold and sent a third of a million dellars in gold annually to New York for breadstuffs imported thence." It was ever a matter of regret to him that he could not devote more attention to the preparation of his trade papers. "I make no pretensions to literary cleverness," he ence remarked; "the time taken frem days of remarked; "the time taken from days of activity and hurry allows scant opportunity for grace of speech." Yet Mr. Fairweather was a powerful writer, and his ability was fully recognized by his fellow merchants in all parts of Canada. He filled with acceptance the position of president of the Dominion Board of Trade and was twice a delegate from the Canadian body to the Board of Trade of the United States—at St. Louis in 1863 and at Detroit in 1866 His services in connection with the St. John Beard of Trade were most valuable, and he was one of its most active

presidents and members of council.

Mr. Fairweather was closely identified with St. John's leading financial, religious, charitable and educational institutions. He was for years a director of the Bank of New Brunswick, a member of the cerperation of St. John's church and a liberal contributor to its financial schemes, a member of the board of city school trustees, and treasurer of the Relief and Aid society from its organization soon after the great fire of June 20:h, 1877. He was also for three or four years one of the commissioners of the Intercolonial ratiway when it was managed by a commission, and was one of the promoters and managing directors of the narrow guage "River du Loup" railway narrow guage "River du Loup" railway during the period of its construction from Gibson to Edmundsten. Politically, Mr. Fairweather was a zealeus conservative—one of the leading spirits of the party in this province, but his personal ambition did not run in the direction of parliamentary honors, and although repeatedly urged to stand for this constituency, he invariably declined the nomination. When it was preposed to start a conservative daily in this city for the campaign of 1878 Mr. Fairweather was one of the first to give the movement a practical form, and in the selection of a name for the newspaper his suggestion of a name for the newspaper his sugges-tion it was that found instant favor. A gentleman who was present on that occasion other da thus recorded what took place: "The through proposals were many. How narrowly it keeper,

missed being known for all time as the Standard or the Loyalist! One enthusiastic friend of Ireland was certain of its success as the Liberator. Somebody suggested the New Brunswick. But the Sun was Charles Henry Fairweather, SUN was Charles Henry Fairweather, and a prouder god-father never stood spensor for a lustier bantling." Mr. Fairweather was one of the paper's first committee of management, and during that memorable campaign his pen did gallant service for the cause he had so dearly at

As a citizen no man stood higher in St. H P Sandall, E M Robertson, Rebert McFee, H M Wright, J Stout, Robert most sincere mourners will be many in various walks of life who have experienced 

The remains of the late Charles H. Fair-weather were conveyed to their last resting place in the Rural cemetery Thursday after-noon, followed, besides the chief meurners, by a very large number of personal friends and acquaintances, all of whom sincerely regretted the loss of a good friend and citizen. After a short service at the house the remains were taken to St. John's church, where the service was conducted by Rev. J. de Soyres, assisted by Rev. Canon De-Veber. The cortege was very long and in it were nearly all of the city's representa-Judge Tuck, Gen D I Warner, John Mc-Millau, Geo A Schuleid, W W Turnbull and William F Har con. The service at the church was solen pal impressive. The hymns sung by the Church was solen to the church war. Peace. There were several very beautifu floral tributes sent by relatives and personal friends. The employes of Hail & Fairweather sent a cross of pink and white roses, carnatiens, etc.

#### "CANADA."

A Portfolio of Original Photographic Views of the Dominion.

Number 3 is Now Ready—Send in Your for. The membership of churches was callled for. The following facts are taken from Coupons at Once.

No. 3 of this series of Canadian fine art pictures is now ready and will be mailed to any address on receipt of coupons and 10 cents. Nos. 1 and 2 will also be supplied on the same terms to parties who desire to take the series from the beginning. Part 3 centains the following:

Views of Winnipeg.
Government House, St. Johns, Nfid.
Upper Canada College, Toronto.
Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
Thousand Islands from Devil's Oven.
Royal Hamilton Yacht Club.
Lover's Walk, Ottawa.
Government House, Ottawa.
The Basin, Hob Springs, Banff.
Little Champlain St., Quebec.
C. P. R. Windsor St. Station, Montreal.
Wolfe's Monument and St. John St., Quebec.
Lieut. Governor's Residence, Toronto.

#### The Harry Sheffield Scholarship.

Ameng the features of the forthcomin calender of Mt. Allison University will be calender of Mt. Allisen University will be the announcement of a mathematical scholarship. The university ewes this to the generosity of Dr. Sheffield of this city, whe, it is understood, has placed at the disposal of the college the sum of \$1,000, the interest of which is to be paid to the member of the graduating class who has taken the highest rank in mathematics during his course. It would be called the highest rank in mathematics during his course. It would be called the "Harry Sheffield Scholarship," in memory of Dr. Sheffield's only sen. The young man whose name will thus be kept in memory was one of the brightest, most popular and most promising of the recent Mt. Allison graduates. His untimely death in the midst of a brilliant course in medicine at Edinburgh university was deeply medicine at Edinburgh university was deeply regretted by his college associates, who had been led to entertain high hopes of his suc-

#### BORN IN HALIFAX.

New York, June 14.-Mrs. Leis Eritton, known for many years as "Aunt Leis," died en Monday night in New Haven, Conn., aged 95 years. She was the last slave sold on the New Haven Green, if not in Connecticut. This was in 1825. Mrs. Tritton was bern in Halifax, N. S., 1799.

Twelve survivers of the battle of Jacinto

attended the reunion of the Texas Veteran Association recently.

THE METHODISTS.

-Interesting Statistics.

Review of the Year-Delegates to Conference - Proposed S. S. Convention -Resolutions of Sympathy.

St Martins. The examinations were passed successfully. Rev Gee F Dawson of Millstream, Kings Co, was elected secretary of the district, with Revs F W Wightman and W R Knight as assistants. The regular business of the meeting will begin this

morning.

The first business session of the St.

John annual district meeting of the N.

B. and P. E. I. conference of the Methodist church was held in the school room of the Queen square church Thursday morning. Rev. Dr. Chapman presided, and there was a large attendance of sided, and there was a large attendance of ministers and quite a sprinkling of laymen. Those present were: Revs Job Shenton, Dr Wilsen, J J Tessdale, Henry Daniel, Dr Pope, Geo M Campbell, Wm Tippett, Chas H Paisley, W H Bryenton, Dr Chapman, A E Chapman, Jas Crisp, Aquila Lucas, Geo F Dawson, J B Howard, Samuel Howard, Jas A Duke, Dr Evans, M R Knight, E H Gough, R W J Clements, Frank Frizzle, Wm Wass, Joseph Chanpion and F A Wightman.

Leiper, and others.

The circuit schedules were read, which

	Pomoras strootost		
•	Union church relief fund		0
	i Condingent find	MO	
	DUNGAV SCHOOL aid fund	36	
72	Greneral Conference fund	FO	
•	Sustentation fund	490	
	Supernumary fund	438	C
	Missionary fund	298	0
	Women's missionary fund	1.646	4
	Women's missionary rund	1,154	6
	Total	<b>\$</b> 5 210	7
	Circuit incidentals	An'mro	
	House rent	\$133	3
	House rent	646	
	Removal expenses	56	
ä	Sabbath schools	1,677	
	Epworth league	135	0
충	Laures aid	Q71	8
	LIUSTES DOSLOS	10 770	6
	All other purposes	2,193	16
			17
ä	Total	18,286	3
8	THOS GEHERENCY FOR GISCHICE	3,335	00
1	It was moved by Rev. Mr. Shent	400 400	ä
1	seconded by Rev De Wilson	on ar	10

seconded by Rev. Dr. Wilson: That Rev. Donglas Chapman, D. D., be a representative associated with Dr. Stewart and David Atlison, LL. D., to convey the greetings of the Methodist church in Canada to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada now in session in this city.—Car-

of Canada now in session in this city.—Carried unanimously.

In the afternoon Rev. M. R. Knight was elected to represent this district on the Sunday school committee at conference.

It was decided to recommend the following to attend college: Daniel B Bailey, Leonard J Wassen, Hedley D Marr, Henry Pierce, Wm J Buchanan, J Benjamin Howard, L Jehnsen Leard.

these returns:

Church.	Value of cht Prope	Membership	Amt raised f	Amt raised four current purp
Queen Square\$ Centenary	48,000	152	\$ 447 79	\$3,650 00
Exmouth street	43,000		1,379 73 729 97	6,720 00 2,804 18
Portland	42,000	260	579 00	1,470 00
Carleton Carmarthen St	10,850		277 34	668 54
Fairville	8,300 1,920	106	254 29 213 55	593 32
Sussex	6,320	120	213 55 136 25	206 14 381 00
Apohaqui	6,925	221	222 55	214 90
Springfield Hampton	3,300	135	72 00	118 25
Upham	6,400 2,010	95 80	220 65 100 47	540 14 26 00
St Marting	2,600	82	54 CO	20 00
Grand Lake Jerusalem	4,510	112	117 05	227 00
Welsford	4,780 6,200	111	94 40	93 50
Kingston	4,260	52	135 10 60 20	292 00   86 00
There had been			d1 4	. 00 00

There had been received during the year:
On trial 249; by letter 45, total 294.
The removals had been: By letter 101;
dropped 67; died 61, total 230. The intrease in membership wss 64 in all, it being 2.629 this year, as against 2,565 The Sanday school returns were next

given, and the following waz the shewing.

Queen square. Fairville. 25 City road (St John). 13

The Exmouth street church reported having acquired Zion church and parsonage, valued at \$6,000.

ready for dedication. It was stated that \$350 had been spent for furnishing the parsonage at Fairville.

The Apohaqui church reported an expenditure of \$65 for furnishing the parsonage at that place.

The reports were then received from the various mission stations of the district showing the condition of the same.

Rev. S. Heward was appointed to prepare

Rivals were once the men who lived on opposite sides of a brock or stream and quarreled about the water.

Albert H. White, keeper of the morgue in New York, testified in a murder trial the other day that 140,000 bodies have passed through his hands since he has been the keeper.

Kev. S. Heward was appointed to prepare a synopsis of these reports which he submitted as follows;

City Road mission has nothing special to report. The Sunday services are very well attended, and the service means of grace are sustained with a fair degree of interest. Our workers are few in number, and are not as zealeus and united in the work as we could wish.

Springfield—The work on this mission has springhed—The work on this mission has been quite encouraging. Tweive have been added to the church. Two Epworth leagues and an additional Sunday school have been organized and are doing effective service.

organized and are doing effective service.

Hampton reports its general spiritual interests as fairly prosperous. A parsonage has been bought, costing \$1,000, on which there is a debt of \$300. We hope to pay off this debt in the near future, and then we will be in a better financial position than ever before

ever befere. St. Martins—The work here has not been without encouragement. The prayer meetings have been very profitable to our members. At Shanklin several have been converted and interest in our cause there is in-

creasing.

Upham—Special services held during the early part of the winter resulted in but little apparent results. On the whole there are certain encouraging features in our work which make us mere hopeful for the future.

Grand Lake—The eutleek on this mission is hopeful. While we do not report an increase in membership, the spirituality of our members is steadily growing. A deepening interest in the class meetings is ap-

special services resulted in additions which largely make up for our loss. The prayer and class meetings have increased in numbers and spirituality.

Weisferd reports spiritual affairs very

much improved. Nine weeks' special meetings did much to build up the membership and add to its numbers. The financial condition of the mission is better than ever before. Kingston-This mission is large and diffi-

cult to work. Still some good results have followed our labors. Several persons have professed conversion and the funds of the church are larger than they have been or years. The report was adopted.

The lay delegates of the district meeting, who had been out some time, returned and reported having elected the following to represent St. John district at the approach-

J R Marshall, J R Woodburn, J E Irvine, J R Marshall, J R Woodburn, J E Irvine,
J Moa Hutchings, A A Stockton, M P P,
Geo A Henderson, George Jenkins, E T C
Knowles, J L Thorne, J A Likely, H P
Sandall, E M Robertson, H Porter, H J
Pratt, R T Hayes, Wm Shaw, M P P, E L
Whitbaker, R McFee (Hanford Brock), A B
Gilmour, Dr Sheffield, Hiram Folkins (Sussex), G R Willett (Westfield), H M
Wright, H A McKeown and William Stout Wright, HA McKeown and William Stout

(Fairville).

J. R. Woodburn read a memorial from
the efficial board of Queen Square church asking for a reduction in the assessment on that church to the children's fund. It was decided to send the memorial to the confer-

Fairville and Sussex sent a memorial praying for a grant of \$75 each for the parsonage ald fund. The memorials were ordered to be forwarded to the conference. Rev. Job Shenton was elected to represent the district on the stationing committee of the annual conference,

J. L Thorne was chosen lay member of the Sabbath school committee of conference from this district.

Rev. S. Howard and H. P. Sandall were elected members of the conference Epworth

Rev. F. A. Wightman and J. R. Woodburn were elected to the neminating committee of conference.

Rev. Wm. Tippett and J. R. Woodburn were elected to the neminating committee of conference. Rev. Wm. Tippett and J. R. Woodburn were elected to represent the district on the children's fund committee of conference.

Rev. Dr. Wilson and E. M. Robertson were chosen members of the sustentation fund committee of the conference

J. E. Irvine was elected lay member of the local missions.

the local missionary committee.

The meeting then adjourned until the

evening.

At the evening session it was reselved that the next annual district meeting be held at Hampton.
Resolved, that the chairman and financial

secretary of district be a committee, to-gether with such persons as they wish to aid them, to arrange for a Sunday school con-vention to be held in connection with the financial district meeting.

In discussing the prosperity of the work during the year, Rev. G. M. Campbell re-

perted encouraging success in the Exmouth street church. An enjoyable conversation on this subject was taken part in by Dr. Chapman, James Chrisp and others.

Having received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Wm. Snowball, daughter of Rev. F. W. Harrisen, the discount of the sudden death of Mrs. triot resolved that the heartfelt sympathy of the district be extended to that brother and his family in their great sorrow.

### CHICKERING RETALIATION.

Representatives of Boston Commercial Bodies Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.-Two prominent representatives of Boston commercial bodies, Hon. Alden Speare and Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, were before the house Jonathan A. Lane, were perore the pouse committee on foreign affairs today to oppose the Chickering Retaliation bill, which would make it the duty of the president to suspend the transporta-tion of goeds across the United States tion of goeds across the United States in bond in case of discrimination against American shipping on the border canals. The route through Canada to Boston, they represented, is a natural one for commerce to and from the western and northwestern states, and the Canadian transportation companies had generally conducted it fairly. To enforce such a law, inspired by the building of the new Sault canal, would drive much shipping frem Beston and ether New England ports to Canadian ports.

THE A. P. A.'S AND CATHOLICS. Omaha Police Commission Deal in a Proper Way with Both Parties.

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—For some years the American Protective association and Catholic elements of the Omaha police force have disorganized the force and rendered the department practically worthless. At an all-night session last night the fire and police commission dismissed all the active representatives of both elements on both the police and detective forces, numbering two dezen. The board declares that if this raid does not induce harmony between the two factions it will dismiss every man belonging to Catholic or A. P. A. organizations, and reorganize the force completely.

Bayonet was so called because it was first made at Bayonne, in France.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Whitewayites With Heelers Seize Goods from the Siberian.

Some Steps and Trouble Expected.

HALIFAX, June 14 .- A St. Johns, Nfld., special to the Halifax Herald says: The Whitewayites played a strong card today and created the wildest excitement in the city this afternoon. George Emersen, Queen's counsel and speaker of the assem biy, accompanied by James McGrath, his colleague in the representation of Placentia in the assembly and ex-chairman of the beard of works, and a mob of heelers went to Shea wharf and demanded goods belonging to him arriving by the Allan steamer Siberian our members is steadily growing. A deepening interest in the class meetings is apparent.

Jerusalem—The Sunday services have
heen largely attended. During the year a
number of our older members have died, but
special services resulted in addition.

goods into a carriage and drove off.

The wildest excitement prevails and the whole situation is disturbed in consequence of this. Respectable people are disgusted that a man occupying the position Emersenholds should demean himself to act in this manner, entirely unbecoming the first com-moner of the land. McGrath will likely be arrested for assaulting the police. It is not known what course will be taken

regarding Emersen. The government meet tenight to consider their action. The Whitewayites are jubilant at what they consider destroys whelly the possibility of the government collecting revenue. The executive has taken precautions to prevent a repetition of the proceeding today, but further trouble is expected tomorrow, be-cause the Telegram, Whiteway organ, urges all importers to take away goods tomorrow without paying duty, and declares that hundreds of citiz as will be present to help them if necessary, and defies the government

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Brakeman Killed-S. R. Robb, the Reporter, on Trial for Criminal Libel.

NORTH BEND, B. C., June 14 -This afternoon while Fred McDiarmid was engaged in coupling an engine to a flat car loaded with timber his head was jammed between the tender and a stick of the tim-ber which protruded too far out from the end of the car, and which he evidently did not notice until too late. He was instantly killed. He came here from Scotland and it killed. He came nere from Societies in this country. VANCOUVER, B C., June 14.—S. R. Robb, the reporter who was arrested in Kobb, the reporter who was arrested in connection with the Raymond excursion fake, was up in the justice of peace court yesterday. Robb is charged with publishing a criminally libellous report in the New York World and San Francisco Examiner to York World and San Francisco Examiner to the effect that a Raymond excursion train was destroyed on the Canadian Pacific railway near Field, B. C., and forty lives lost. The case was opened and several witnesses examined for the prosecution. The counsel for the defendant asked for an adjournment until Saturday morning next, which was granted.

A deputation of prominent citizens waited upon Mayor Andersen yesterday and unanimously passed a resolution condemning the press of this province, and more particularly the papers of Vancouver, for publishing grossly exaggerated, untrue reports about the floed.

The Thompson and Fraser givers have

The Thompson and Fraser rivers have been falling rapidly during the past three days. The water in the lower Fraser is new down to the 1882 record, which, up to this year was the highest point ever reached. Reports from the interior state there is yet considerable snow in the mountains, but that the volume of water will not cause any farther everflow. It is expected that the waters will recede very rapidly from new on. Passenger traffic over the Canadian Pacific railway has been resumed,

#### UNITED AUSTRALIANS.

Some Practical Suggestions from Sir George Dibbs on a Union of the Colonies.

Sydney, N. S. W., June 14.—Sir George R. Dibbs, the premier and colenial secretary of New South Wales, has submitted to the premier of Victoria, J. B. Patterson, a scheme for Australian unity. Sir George suggests that the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales should first unite, and that afterwards the colonies of South Australia and Queensland are to enter into the union. The plan suggested provides for one viceroy and a parliament composed of two members. In addition it was suggested that the united colonies should have the same customs tariff, excise duties, land revenue, land law, arrangements for defence and the same administration of the postal telegraph department. A high commissioner is to be a supreme court and a provincial government for both the colonies mentioned as being the first to unite. SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 14. -Sir George

ceing the first to unite.

The title of this union of the colonies should be, first, the united colonies, and eventually, when the union is completed, the title is to be the Dominion of Australia.

THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

The Oddfellews are to hold a memorial

The Telegram Urges all Importers to Take at Moneton on Tuesday, 26th inst., at

The Woodsteck firemen are agitating for a carnival in that town in August.

After the twenty-fifth of this month daily trains will be run en the Tobique Val-

ley railway.

NAVIGATION BETWEEN FREDERICTON AND

The Aberdeen went down to Fredericten en Menday, but did not return last evening. She has been unfortunate, only making eleven trips this season. Capt. Duncan says that trips this season. Capt. Duncan says that there are two points in the trip which are the greatest hindrance to the boat running regularly. One is a sand and gravel bar at Grand Pass, near Sprisghill, about six miles above Fredericton. The channel here is along the eastern shore, but it is proposed to make it on the opposite side, when the work of improving navigation is commenced. The other bad place is Bear Island bar, twenty-five miles this side of Fredericton. This is a little higher than the Grand Pass bar a little higher than the Grand Pass bar. Were these two places attended to the boat could run in a foot or fifteen inches less water than she dees. The captain thinks a comparatively small expenditure on these two bars would be of great benefit. It is probable that another season will see an improvement in the river navigation.—[Wood-

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. Fred William Holt, an arbitrator under the provisions of the act for supplying the

stock Dispatch.

the provisions of the act for supplying the city of Moneton with water.

In the City and County of St. John—A. Perley Barnhill, barrister-at-law, to be judge of probate pro hac vice in the matter of the estate of Gilbert Murdech, late of the city of St. Jehn deceased; Hardress Clarke to be a justice of the peace.

York Co.—Archibald Flemming, Benjamin H. Babbitt and John Wesley Heyt to be justices of the peace.

be justices of the peace,
Northumberland Co.—John T. Rundle
and William D. Richards to be justices of the peace.

Coarlotte Co.—Jacob E. Teal to be a jus-

Unariette Ue.—Jacob E. Teal to be a justice of the peace.

Restigouche C.—Lawrence Arseneau to be a free grants commissioner for Mitchell Settlement in place of Uliver Pride, resigned.

Carleton Ce.—William Simpson and Sylvester Rideout to be justices of the

Peace.
Albert Co.—Charles A Peck of Hopewell to be a referee in equity.

Kings Co. - Justus S. Wetmore to be a

THEY WANT TO BE PRESBYTERIANS. (Halifax Herald.)

The presbytery of Halifax heid a meeting Monday afternoon in Chalmers hall, to consider a call from the congregation of St. John's church, Windsor, to Rev. Andrew Robertson of New Glasgow. It is very unanimous and cordial, and is accompanied by a guarantee of \$1,200 per annum and an excellent house. The charge has been vacant for nearly a year now, and during that time has heard quite a number of preachers. The people, however, failed to unite upon anyone. It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that the presbytery sustained the call to Mr. Robertson, who, by the way, has not appeared before the congregation as a candidate, but has been called wholly upon his past record. The call will be finally dealt with by the presbytery of Pictou on 3rd of July. Applications for admission to the Presbyterian church in Canada were read from one Baptist minister, one Methodist and several Presbyterians. The Presbyterians belong to the United States. (Halifax Herald.)

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, ENGLAND. By the last mail the result of the theeretical examinations held in connection with this college at the Moriey Conservatory of Music, en May 5th, was received. The success of the papers sent in by the candidates prepared by Miss Morley, A. Mus., L. C. M., is most gratifying, as the following list shows: Intermediate grade—Miss Mary Elizabeth Peck, 95 marks; Miss Mary Reach Cengle, 93 marks; Miss Claire Cheney, 91 marks; Miss Celia Isabel F. Peck, 88 marks; Miss Maude Isabel Pugeley, 81 marks.

Peck, 88 marks; Miss Mande Isabel Pugsley, 81 marks.

Junior henors—Miss Jessie Hilyard, 94
marks; Miss Mary Eleaner Ryan, 79 marks.

Elementary grade—Miss Alice Hanington, 89 marks; Miss Edith Hamm, 68
marks. The number of marks necessary to
gain a certificate is 65 out of a possible 100.

The clesing exercises of the Ladies' cellege and Conservatory of music will be held
on Tuesday afterneon, June 26th, when the
prizes and certificates gained during the
year will be awarded. Lady Tilley having
kindly promised to present them to the
pupils. Friends wishing to be present can
obtain cards of invitation from the principals
only.

THE EQUITY COURT. In the case of Ellison v. Ellison, before Judge Barker on the 14 h, it appeared that the testator, George Ellison of Apohaqui, died about 1884 and left a will by which he devised his real estate to his sen Thomas, with remainder over to the children of Thomas. After Thomas' death the children wars to take subject to an interest in his the title is to be the Dominion of Australia. The latter title, however, will not be assumed until South Australia and Queensland enter the union.

Sir George concludes his suggestions with the remark that he considers that the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales are prepared to unite (according to the Canadian precedent), which, in his opinion, will enable the Australians eventually to become a really united people.

The mezze tint was invented by Prince The mezze tint was invented by Prince
Rupert.

Large quantities of the best of the leaf lard are used ter the manufacture of "neutral" a constituent of butterine.

Large quantities of the best of the leaf lard are used ter the manufacture of "neutral" a constituent of butterine. lard are used for the manufacture of "neutral" a constituent of butterine.

The stemachs of hogs are new used for manufacture of pepsin.

Creditor (to editor)—How's cellections these days? Editor—Slow, sir, slew! I've got a good shotgun, but can't get anybody to credit me fer shot.—[Atlanta Constitution.

The Czar of Russia receives no salary. His income rises from 1,000,900 square miles of land that he ewns, comprising farm, forests, mines and other resources. His income is \$12,000,000 a year.

The defence was that the executors did net use the property in an advantageeus manner, and that they virtually committed a breach of trust. The case was settled by a decree based on an agreement between the parties. By it \$150 and interest will be charged on the realty; George Ellison, one of the executors, gives up his claim the other \$150; the personal property, ever \$1,000 in amount, is given to the widow as guardian for the children; the executors are released and the cetts paid out of the estate. J. A. Freeze and C. N. Skinner, Q. C., for plaintiffs; Ora P. King and Gee. W. Fewler for the defendants.

neyboygan, Mich., ted by the king of turnips as a uni-has constructed a

The Closing Exercises at the Union Seminary

Most Successful Year in the History of the School.

Must the Institution Cease to Exist ?- A Gen-

erous Offer.

June 12 h witnessed the graduating exercises of the Union Baptist seminary at St. Martins. The morning was not fine, but this did not prevent a large attendance at the most interesting proceedings. The thought uppermost in the minds of all who crossed the bread campus on their way to the gaily decorated entrance of the imposing brick structure was, Is this the last time we will have the privilege of turning out for the commencement of our beleved seminary? It is to be regretted that an institution so delightfully situated and calculated to do so much good should find itself in such finan cial straits. The design of the seminary was to furnish an education that should be Mr. Crandali's record was the best. at ence sound and symmetrical, and since its opening the training of all the students entrusted to the care of its capable staff has been careful and thorough. The idea that the highest type of manheed and womanhood is attained only through the harmoni ous unfolding of all the powers of the indi-vidual has been emphasized at all points. Opportunities for p ysical development as well as for moral and religious culture have always been present. The idea of co-education has been endorsed, and with the mest favorable results In this school the influence of home life has not been lacking. The seminary has been a home school the highest and truest sense. But the prespects for the future are not bright. Three years ago the institution assigned and it has been held since then by a trustee in the hope that the Baptist den ination in view of the splendid work being done would rally to its support and pay of the debt that they themselves have incorred. The feeling of all who were present at yesterday's exercises was that the Baptists could not afford to let the school pass out of their hands. Various schemes are under consideration for the liquidation of the debt, which smounts in all to \$28,000. A meeting is to be held in this city on the 20th, to determine what shall be done in the matter. The past year has been the best in the his tory of the institution. The school has had more students than were ever before en itsroll and the graduting class outnumbers any class that the seminary has sent out. There has been a marked imprevement in every department, and in the matri-culation course the seminary stands ahead of any similar institution in the maritime provinces. During the past

undertaken the conduct of the school on his own responsibility. He has held himself liable for all bills contracted, and has paid them too. The result is that the school has made money, there being a very satisfactory balance to its credit. And it must be re membered that rooms have been finished ed up, the hall was crowded. The attracand extensive improvements made out of the receipts. It is to be heped that arrange- teachers. It was a rich treat. The promay continue, but the fact that the staff, including Principal deBleis, are making engagements elsewhere, on account of the uncertainty of the reopening of the semin-As stated above, the morning was wet.
The exhibition hall was filled with people, however, and everything inside looked well.

two years the principal, Dr. deBleis, has

The room and the approaches to it were appropriately decorated. Over the platform on a dark background in geld letters were: "Excelsior, '94." The chair was occupied by Dr. deBiois, and the faculty, while a number of ministers and prominent friends of the school, had seats near him. The programme was as fellows:

Music.
Prayer by Rev Dr Carey.
The Power of Patience—Albert A Fanjoy, St
John, N S.
\*The Influence of Music—Miss Bessie © Brien, St George, N B. Co-education—Miss Nellie J Denton, Westport, N S. N S.

\*National Character—Miss Helen Day, Upper Sheffield, N B.

Progress of Railways—Malcolm King, Unipman, N B.

\*Champlain in Canada—Miss Medissa Brown,

man, N.B.

\*Champlain in Canada—Miss Melissa Brown, St Martins, N.B.

Piano folo, Capriccio Brilliant (Mendelssohn)—Miss Maud Dawson, Hillsboro, N.B.

Some Pleasant Acquaintances—Miss Gay Day, St Martins, N.B.

\*Nature as a T acher—Leonard H Crandall, Moncton, N.B.

Friendship—Joseph Mills, Sussex, N.B.

\*Civilization in Africa—Miss Aurilla Hale, Woodstock, N.B.

Education and Relig on—York A King, Petit-coduc, N.B.

\*Life of Carl von Weber—Miss Bessle Bostwick, St John, N.B.

Plano s.lo, C. ncerto G. Minor (Mendelssohn)—Miss Bessle O Brien.

A Trip on a Comet—Miss Kate Phillips, Woodstock, N.B.

\*The Close Night doth play the Runaway—Miss Carrie Hartt, Jacksontewn, N.B.

True Nobility—Peter W Gordon, St John, N.B.

\*The Plebiscite—Leverett A Fenwick Apoha, qui, N.B.

\*Music as a Science and Art—Miss Maud Dawson, Hillsbor, N.B.

Canadian Patri tism—Wilfred C. Kierstead, A Ohaqui, N.B.

Piano solo, Concerto Fb Major (Carl von Weber)—Mis Besie Bostwick.

Presentation of diplomas.

Addresses.

National anthem.

\*Excused.

The students occupied the front seats. The

The students eccupied the front seats. The musical portion of the programme was good

and the essays delivered were far above the After presenting the diplomas, Dr. deBlois After presenting the diplomas, Dr. delilots addressed the graduates at some length. Beyond the four walls of the seminary, he said, there lay a world of work. Its throbbing pulse was the life of humanity, and the class, as they locked into its mysteries, must remember that it was a world of work, and that amid all the pleasures and sorrows there must be an under-current of effort, of striving and of purpose. This work at the their lives. The school would from this time torward live only as a sentiment in their lives, but the character of their lives their lives, but the character of their lives would depend largely upon what they had dene while residents in it. Had their lives been true and their hearts pure? There were in the world temples of sin and self to worship at, and idols of gold and silver to fall down before. He appealed to the class to rise from the dust, to cast their ever more the hills whence came their their eyes upon the hills whence came their strength. His hope was that they were fitted with honest effort to seek after the truth at every cost. Let the characteristic of their lives be truth. The highest truth was that which was hid with Christ in the Lord. Remember Jesus, and might the truth as it shone in Him be the illuminat-

ing power in their lives. Serve God; remember Jerus Christ, his son. "My last words," said Dr. deBlois, "are, God bless The recipients of the diplomas were as Matriculation course - Leonard Harris Orandali, Albert Arnold Fanjoy, Peter William Gordon, Wilfred Kierstead, Yerk Adam King, Joseph Mills. Clasical course - Aurilla Hale, Kate

English Scientific course—Melissa Adeline Brown, Helen Eliza Day, Gay Darling Day, Nellie Gertrude Denten, Leverett Arthur Fenwick, Malcolm Briggs King.

Musical course—Bessie Dumaret Gestwick, Martha Maud Dawson, Bessie Jane
O'Brien. Shorthand and Typewriting-R. Allan

Principal deBlois then presented the matriculation diploma to Miss Hall of Woodstock, and the certificate of the completien of the shorthand and typewriting ourse to R. A. Love.

The following prizes were next presented: That given by A. C. Smith, M. P. P., for oce in scientific studies, to Joseph Mills of the senior class.

That donated by J. J. Bostwick for excel-

lence in English grammar and composition, to Miss Alma Phillips.

That given by Alfred Seely for excellence in the English literature department, to Peter

Gordon of the senior class. The matriculation prize for the member having the highest average in all the studies, to Leenard H. Crandall of Monoton. In presenting this last prize Dr. deBlois congratulated Mr. Crandall on having secured the prize. He had the best record made by any student of the seminary during its existence. Of all the 400 students

Dr. deBlois next addressed the assem blage. He stated that the school had 98 students last year, of whom 72 were residents of the school. There were nine theolegical students. Quite a number had been paptized and about all were Christians. The number of students was larger than ever before and the graduating class, 18 in all, was the biggest on record. But numbers were not an index. The quality of the work done must be considered, as well as the number of students. The work by seniers and their devotion to their studies had been marked. The school had met with the usual difficulties, but it had succeeded in spite of all in paying its way. The teachers had been faithful. The school in its matricula-tion course was ahead of any other in the lewer provinces. The principal paid a high tribute to the ability of vice principal Chipman. It was a pleasure for him (ohe principal) to have associated with him such an excellent staff of teachers. He was sorry to find that they had to look elsewhere for positions. The past year had been a successful one financially. The

school had more than paid running expenses For two years it had done so, and in addition to that paid the cost of finishing rooms and making numerous improvements. The Baptists should be reminded of the fact that the school could pay its way all right. The other addresses did not come on then, the heur being late.

The Alumni dinner was held in the spacious dining hall and was fully enjoyed by the immense crowd who were present. Rev. J. A. Gordon presided. Speeches were made by Rev J W Clark, Hon H R Emmerson, Rev Dr Carey, G G King of Chipman. Wm Lewis of this city, L H Crandall, Prof Chipman, G W Titus of Bloomfield, C B Pidgeon of St John, J S Titus, Rev S McC Black and others.

willing to give \$500 each towards the liquidation of the debt. In the evening, the weather having clearramme was as follows:

It was stated that two wealthy men were

Kaiser-Marsch......Richard Wagner Miss Tucker, Miss William , Miss Vaughan and Fri. Meyer. Reading—The Destruction of Pompail... Prof Grovenor M Rolinson.

cene from the Marble Heart......S Mario, Miss Butterfield; Raphael, Prof Rebinson, Following is the passed list for the year: PHYSICS.

1st class—Gordon, Keirstead and Mills.
2nd class—Fanjoy, Fenwick, Folkins, Hale, Y.
King and Steeves.
Passed—Cowar H. Downer S. d—Cowan, H Day and Rutledge, 1 term POLITICAL ECONOMY. 1st class-H Day, Fenwick, 1 term, and M King.

2nd class—Brown, Dawson, G Day, C Hart,
Hale and K Phillips.

SENIOR LATIN. 1st class—Crandall, Gordon, Hale and Mills.
2nd clas—K. irstead and K. Phillips.
Passed—H. Day, 1 term; Fanjoy and Y. A.

JUNIOR LATIN. 1st class—Farris, Keirstead and Moore. Passed—Pidgeon, 2 terms. FRESHMAN LATIN.

lat c'ass—Folki s, Jump. Keirstead, 2 terms; Pidgeon 2 terms; Pitt. A Poillips. 2nd class Fenwick, Grant and E W Steeves. Pass d—E N Barns, F Barnes, 2 terms; Robinson, 1 term; C J Steeves, 2 terms; Vaughan, 2 terms. COMPOSITION.

Passed—E Grant, H Hartt, C J Steeves ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

lst class—A Phillips.
2nd class—Lam ert, Lord, McCain, Pitt, J
8mith, I term; M Smith.
Passed—E Harnes, F Barnes 1 term; P Baxter, I term; L D xter, I ter; W Flemmi g, I
term; Floyd, Folkins, I term; E Grant, H Hartt,
H Merritt. I term; S Moran, I term; Rand.lph,
I term; Sharpe.

GEOMETRY.

1st clas—Mills. 2nd class—H Day, Gordon, A Hale. Passed—M Brown, Cowan, Farj yl Fenwick Hartt, Kierstead, M B King, Y A King, F CHEMISTRY.

1st class—A Hale, Mills,
2nd class—M Brown, N Denton, Fanjoy, M E
King, Y A K'ng, E Steeves.
Passed—k Barnes, G Day, Fenwick, C Hartt,
K Philips. TRIGONOMETRY.

and class—Mills.

Passed—M Brown, J Cowan, H Day, N Denton, Fanj y, Fenwick, Gordon, C Hartt, A Hale, Kierstead, M B King, Y A King, K Phillips. ADVANCED ALGEBRA.

2nd class—Gor on, Kierstead, Mills, Passed—M Brown, H Day, N Denton, Fan oy, Fenwick, A Hale, C Harth, M B King, M A King, K Phillips. ARITHMETIC 1st class-McCain, E Steeves, 1 term;

Ist class—McClain, & Steeves, 1 term; .
Smith. 2 terms.
2nd class—E Barnes, 2 terms; C Hartt, Lam
ber, Lord, A Paillips, Pitt, harpe.
Pas ed—Faulkner, 1 term; Flemming, 1 term
Floyd. 2 terms; Folkins, 2 terms; owler, 1
te m; H Hartt, H Merritt 1 term; S Moran,
term; C J Steeves, 2 terms. BOOK-KEEPING.

1st class—Love, J Smith. 2nd class—M Brown, I term; Floyd, 1 term; C Harit, Lord, 1 term; Merritt, 1 term; Sharpe, Passed—Davis, 1 term; Hamm, 1 term; H CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.

1st class-M King, Helen Day, G y Day, Fen rick, Carrie Hartt. 2nd class—Nellie Denton, Gussie McCain. Passed—A Rutledge. SENIOR ENGLISH LITERATURE. 1st class—G rdon Mils, Fanjoy, Pidgeon, Gay Day. O Brier, Kierstead, Autilla Hale. 2nd class—Y King, K + hillips. M King, Me-lea Brown, Bessie Bustwick. Passed—Cowan.

BRITISH HISTORY. 1st class—Alm Prillips, Jessie Smith, Lord, Lambert, Pitt, Folkins.

2nd class-Hendry, Hartt, McCain, Susie Moran.
Passed—Floyd, Sharp Hall, Vaughan. FRENCH.

1st class—Lulu Merritt, Jennie Davies, Farris,
Josie West, Moore, Lizzle Jump. JUNIOR ENGLISH LITERATURE. 2nd class—Jenuis Davies, Jusie West, Lulu Mirritt, Farris, Moore, Maud Dawson. Passed—Hattie Powell Maggis Smith.

ETHICS. 1st—Helen Day, Carrie Hartt, Jennie Davies, M King, Me'i- a Brown 2 d class—Bessie Bustwick, Fenwick, Gay rassed-Rutledge.

A TRIP. From Aulac to Summerside, Via Bay Verte and Port Elgin.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) Aulac is the last station on the line be fore crossing the Missignash River, the boundary line between Nova Scetia and New Brunswick. The station house is built on what is known as the great Tantramar marsh, and owing to this fact the work of the census taker in the immediate vicinity is not large. The present population consists of the station agent and his family. The agent keeps a horse and is very willing to give a friend a drive or to earn an honest penny by doing the same for a stranger. Her majesty's mail which meets the train daily is under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wry. They are always ready to look after the welfare of travellers who, at first sight, may think they have

'struck" the wrong town. Driving southeast from Aulac, the first highland reached is Fowler's nill. A stiff climb and a mile drive brings you to a pretty little English church. Mount Whately is the name of the place. The view from here is fine. Facing northeast you have on the left hand the head of the Tantramar marsh, and stretching slong its porders for several miles is the village of Sackville. In front, not more than a mile distant, the little village of Point de Bute nestles among the trees. At the right and almost at your feet the Missiguash winds in and out through the green meadows. A little farther to the right is the thriving village of Fort Lawrence, and still farther is Amherst, the border town of Neva Scotia, the home of Rev. Donald Bliss, who for

clergyman at Mt. Whately.

The most business centre is Point de Bute corner. A substantial looking Methodist church first attracts the attention. The Methodist minister, Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, lives here in a neat parsonage. The business places are owned by J. H. Goodwin and Sheriff McQueen. Judging from the comfortable appearance of the homes around, it

more that forty years has been the Episcopal

must be a good place for trade. In the ten miles between Point de Bute and Bay Verte there are a number of good farms, with neat looking farm houses, but as you get away from the marsh the land shows unmistakeable signs of exhaustion. The eld village of Bay Verte, on this fine June morning, looks trim and thrifty. When you remember that forty years ago it was one of the busiest of shipbuilding centres, you feel that Bay Verte has held its own well. At present there are seven or eight vessels in port leading with deals, but as they have to lie some distance from the shore it does not make much stir in the village.

Two miles from Bay Verte is Pert Eigin, the hub of the parish. It is built on the Gaspereaux river, and is rather a progressive little town. It has a steam sawmill, a weellen mill and wood factory, beside other large buildings. The Methodis.s have a fine new church, supplied by the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Bay Verte. The Baptists have just finished a church under the generalship of the Rev. Mr. Lavers. Turning to the left and fellowing the line of the river for a few miles, then striking off almost due east for three or four miles, you get a glimpse of the water eff the Shemogue shore. Three miles further along a pretty shore read brings you to the thrifty village of Bristol. Here there are two stores fer general merchandise, owned by Mrs. Adam Copp and Ivy Avard. The houses are neat and pretty. There are many very good farms, but in some fields the white weed and the yellow weed will be the only crop. Six miles beyond Bristol is Cape Bald. The drive to Cape Bald is a pleasant ene. The water is in sight for a greater part of the distance. The houses scattered all along belong to the French, but one is surprised by the cleanliness and thrift which seems to abound. The well swept door yards, the tidy orchards and the old fashioned well-sweeps please more than the eye alene. Cape Bald is a small French village. The chapel is a large white building with tall spires and towers. The schoolhouse is near, and in the early morning, before the schoolbell calls them in to their work, the steps of the chapel are covered with bright faced, neadly dressed children. Opposite the chapel is the dwelling house of Father Bradley. The farms, after leaving Bristol, are very much run out. Whole fields of the white weed and the yellew weed, with here and there fields completely bare of any vegetable growth, meet the eye in all directions. Mussel mud has been sed to some extent, but has failed to pro-

duce any satisfactory results.

The next village is Lee Dish. Just before entering the village you cross an arm of the sea, which flows about a mile inland. Judg ing from the little boys and girls you meet Lee Dish must be a very police neighborhood. The boys take off their bread rimmed hats with a hearty "Good day, sir," while the girls courtesy very prettily. Soon after leaving Lee Dish you cross the lower Aboushagan river. The village of Aboushagan shagan river. The village of Abeushagan is rather a neat place. There are some very good young erchards which just now are giving promise of a plentiful harvest. Crossing the upper Aboushagan river you come to Barachois, the prettiest village en the road. The large white chapel, the neat dwelling houses and the fine view of sea make a pleasant spot in which to stroil around while the horses are getting their breath. Barachois is only five getting their breath. Barachois is only five miles this side of Shediac, and in a short time Point du Chene is reached. Point du Chene consists of only a few houses. The principal part of the town is the wharf. A great many deals are shipped from here. Those which do not come by train are made into rafts and fleated down the smaller streams to the straits.

They are then towed along the there to the wharf. At the wharf they are made into larger rafts and floated out to the vessels. Point du Chene house, in charge of Mr. Mac Danald, provides good accommodations for the traveller At 12 o'clock the whistle of the SS. Northumberland is heard, and at 2 e'clock you are off for Summerside. T.

The shortest English parliament was that which met Dec. 30, 1399, and after one day was dissolved by Richard II. birthday. Do you suppose he suspects how old I an? Miss Summit don't know. He asked me it I the ught

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, BORROWED MIRTH.

ONLY ONE THING. He-Is there anything to prevent us Aving together, dear? She-Only one thing, Fred; I can't

Pathos sometimes is very near to numor; and some people's humor very near to pathos, too. - Somerville Jour-

mportance of small things, consider ow much insomnia there is in one fly. -Chicago Heral I, Little Harry—Papa, is the tariff bill a counterfeit? Papa—No. Little Harry—Then why can't they pass it?—New York

If you are inclined to underrate the

Jasper-I-I've c-come after y-your daughter, sir- Father-You have? Let me see your coupons-Cleveland

Boreton-Just take this along, with you, old man, and look it over at your eisure? Busy editor-Leisure? What's hat?-Somerville Journal.

"Have you ever been around the world!" "No—but my arm has."
"What do you mean?" "Well, you are all the world to me,"-Harlem Life.

No man deserves to win a woman vho has not the sense to first secure an offensive and defensive alliance with her ittle brother. -Boston-Transcript.

Teacher-Who was the first man Fritz—Charles the Great, sir. "No! Adam." "Ach! I didn't know you meant a foreigner."—Wespen, Berlin.

Customer-Gimme piece apple pie quick. Waiter—Chicago or Boston i Customer—What d'ye mean? Waiter— Knife or fork?-Philadelphia Record. Mrs. Youngever-Before we were mar

ried you never smoked in my presence. Mr. Youngever-True, and you never scolded in my presence.-Bombe, Vienna. He-I don't like your new dress! You

couldn't look worse in anything. She-Couldu't? Wait till you see me in my cycle suit .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

under the bed? Mrs. Bluff-Yes. The night we thought there were burglars in the house I found my husband there. -Tid-Bits.

"Skiddles has quit calling on that new mash of his." "Did she stop him?" "No the girl didn't have any objections, 'Twas her father who kicked.—Buffalo Courier.

"Ah !" remarked the great musician as he walked the floor with his howling offspring in his arms, "it is much easier to compose a grand opera than a wakeful baby."—Puck.

Judge-What excuse had you to break he complainant's head? Prisoner-Force of circumstances, sir. He would not hand over his watch without it. -Il Folshetto, Rome.

Uncle Dick-Well, Rob, are you getting on any better in arithmetic? Rob -I should say so. The boy that sits with me knows his lessons always .-Chicago Inter Ocean. She-Cease your flattery, sir, or shall put my hands over my ears. He

(wishing to pay her a compliment)—Impossible! Your hands are too small for hat.-Petit Meridional. "You have a bright look, my boy,

said the visitor at the school. "Yes, sir," replied the candid youth. "That's because I forgot to rinse the soap off my face good. '-Washington Star. The heiress-I am so suspicious of men

that I sometimes wish I didn't possess wealth. The good friend-But just think, dear, how lonesome you would be without it.—New York Herald.

Gump-I wish a fellow could borrow money as easily as he can borrow trouble. Hump-If you could make money as easily as you can make trouble, you wouldn't need to borrow any.— Boston Transcript.

Hicks-What queer terms are employed in our everyday language. Dryleigh speaks of the book he has just written as a "work." Wicks—I guess you never tried to read that book.—Boston Tran-

Amadeo (who insists upon accompany. ing young lady)—I fear we shall have a storm, miss. Young lady I should think so. My big brother is waiting for me at the corner.—Semana Comica, Barce-

Miss Arabella-Don't you think I look dreadfully pale, doctor? The Doctor-Yes, indeed, you do, mademoiselle. "Then what do you advise me to do." "Wipe some of the powder off your face. Figaro, Paris. Unsophisticated cook-If ver please,

mum, the butcher says I shall get 5 per cent on all the orders I give 'im. What does that mean? Mistress—It means, Mary, that we shall have a new butcher. -Boston Budget. Miss Palisade-The idea of Mr. Fid-

dleback sending me thirty roses for my

that would be enough - New York Her-

Kitty-Why can't dey stop dese cars at de forst crossin' stead of de second? Jimmy-Aight you on? Dey saves dem selves from Laulin' you crost de street see? It's a cold day w'en a corporation don't git de best of it,—Indianapolis Journal.

WEDDING BELLS. A Brilliant Event at St. John's Church Oromoeto.

MAUGERVILLE, June 6 .- A brilliant event of unusual interest took place at St. John's church, Oromecto, at 12 30 on Wednesday, when Miss Agnes M. Wilmot, the only daughter of R. D. Wilmot, M. P., the pop-ular representative of Sunbury, was led to the altar by Geo. H. Parke, M. D., of Quebec. The bride, a handsome blonde, was the subject of admiration in her rich bridal gown of white Swiss satin and orange blosoms with conventional veil and exquisite ocuquet. She was attended by Miss Effie Parke, sister of the groom, and Miss Myra Randolph of Fredericton, who did honor to the occasion in their handsome toilets, making a most winsome and attractive appearance. The little Misses Winifred Backer and Edith Wilmot acted as maids of honor, and looked pretty in their Mother Hubbard costumes of Chinese silk, with baskets of flowers. A. B. Wilmet, brother of the bride, supported the bridegroom, while the ushering was gracefully performed by Dr. Walker of St. John, and J. S. Warrack of Quebec. The nuptial knot was made secure by rector H. E. Dibblee, assisted by Rev. Simonds. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion and filled to its utmost capacity. Appropriate music was rendered by a full choir. After the ceremony the guests, numbering

nearly 100, drove to Beauvoir, the hespita-ble home of the bride's father, where a re-ception was held in the spacious rooms, beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants, and a delicious dej uner par-taken of, after which the happy couple, nidst showers of rice, wore driven to Waasis station, en route for St. John, Bosten, White mountains, and thence to their future home in Quebec. The travelling own of the bride was mixed tweed, brown and green, green silk vest, with hat to match.

Among the many (guests were: His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs Fraser, Judge and Mrs Barker, Cel and Mrs Maunsell, Majar and Mrs Gardon, Surgeon and Mrs McLearn, Lieut McDonald, Mrs A F Randolph and the Misses Parke, Miss Scott and J Warrack, of Quebec; and G Beckwith, Somerville, Mass. The bridal presents, which were elegant, rare and almost endless in variety, showing the fruits of a busy life in social favor, consisted of a pearl star from the bridegreem; silver tea service, tray and escallop dish, the bride's father and nother; silver soup toureen and ladle, Judge and Mrs Barker; check for \$1,000, Mrs Major Shuttleworth, aunt of the bride; check, Dr Parke, sr, Quebec; silver turning dish, J G Ross, Quebec; silver candelabrum, Miss Peddington, Quebec; silver ice picher, Governor and Mrs Fraser; silver escallop dish. Mr and Miss Scott, Quebec: silver cake basket, Mr and Mrs E G Scott, Quebec; silver salt sellers, Harold Scott, Quebec; eilver ice dish, Mrs and Miss W W Scott, Quebec; silver escallop dish, Dr and Mrs Parker, Halifax: silver and out glass mustard pot, A D Scott, Quebec; silver crumb tray, Geo Beckwith, Boston; silver pepper and salt, J Winslow; silver berry speon, Mr and Mrs J E Stocker; silver salver, George A Treadwell; silver pitcher, Mr and Mrs H Wilmot; silver

silver thermometer, Geo Gilbert; silver din-ner gong, C H Black; cheque, Mrs Adams, in; purse with gold, \$50, E H Wilmet; gold piece, Sam Black; sovereign, Themas Frase; chocolate pitcher, Major and Mrs Grase; chocolate pitcher, Major and Mrs Gordon; cream jug and sugar bowl, Miss Edith Wilmot; doubton jug, Miss Marion Blair and Miss Thompson; marmalade jar, T Blair; wedgewood teapob, Mr and Mrs T B Winslow; chocolate pitcher and cups, A B Wilmot; cream jug, W R Smith; prayer book, Sam Gilbart; Christian war Mrs Sam Gilbart. Gilbert; Christian year, Mrs Sam Gilbert; Tennyson's poems, Mrs Hubbard; silver jewel case, Sam Wilmot; bedroom slippers, Mrs Gibson; pin cushion, Miss Agnes Hub bard; bedreom slippers, Mrs JS White; two tea cups, Miss Ida Allen; dinner mats, Mrs Major Shuttleworth; brot ze tray, Mrs (C. P. R. Through Traffic Resumed— Jaffery; scented drawer pad, Miss White; paper knife, Miss Burnside; wrought iron lamp, Miss Randelph; pair brorzss, Dr and Mrs McLearn; fairy lamps, Miss Simonds; travelling bag, A Simonds; porridge set, Miss Long; blue vase, Mr Hubbard; pair China figures, Mr and Mrs S Clowes; pepper grater; Miss Cassels, Ostawa; rose jar, Mrs Seeely; candelebra, Mrs H Ross, sr, two; china vase, Miss Gilbert; tellet set, Miss Johnson; Browning's poems, Rev and Mrs Pollard, Obtawa; card receiver, Mr McDenald; tea cup, the Misses Powies; silver berry spoon Louis Scott; berry fork. L A W Jouett silver spoon, Byron Winslow; two water colors, Miss E Parke; vases, Miss Laciney; perridge set, Miss A Parke; fruit speen, Scott; silver orange cup, J Guigoois; silver berry spoon, Mr and Mrs W W Hubbard; silver bread fork, Dc Walker; silver fish slice and fork, Dr and Mrs Harry Ross; silver bread tray, H V Bridges; silver but-ter knife, LeBaren Wilmot; silver castors. Rev Mr Simonds, silver teaspoons, Mr and Mrs Randolph; silver hairpin box, Miss Gilbert; silver castors, Miss Curry; hat brush, Prof. Prince, Ottawa; spoen, R. J. Davidson; pickle dish, Mr. and Miss Glasier; photo frame, Mr. and Mrs. Clowes; clock, Rev. H. E. Dibblee; coffee spoons, Mrs. and Miss Black, Halifax; letter rack, Mr. and Mrs. Street; spoon, L A W. Jouett; lace handkerchief, Miss Adams; hakf. sachet, Miss Black; dust bag, Miss Lucy Wilmot; brass candlestick, Miss Gregory; bottle perfume, Miss Glasier; Mrs Beaten's cook book, Winifred Barker; table centre, Mrs. H. Kinnear; tray cloth, Miss Mina Wilmot; table centre, Miss Bessie Clowes; alligator card case, Dr. Wakeham; table centre, Miss M. Campbell; bureau cover, Miss Crawford; sov spoon, A Beck-with, Boston; Japanese tray, Miss G. Clowee; tea seat, Mr and Mrs Jos Parke, Quebec; cut glass vinegar bettle, Mr and Mrs Mackey; china candlestick, Miss Beckwith; biscuit jar, Mrs W C Scott, Que; china bowl, Mrs Clowes; brush and comb tray. bowl, Mrs Clowes; brush and comb tray, Col and Mrs Mannsell; bon-ben spoon, H Gilmer; tea cosy and centre, Miss B Wilmot; sora cushion, Mrs. McMillan; table cloth, Miss Ross, Quebec; sofa cushion, Miss Fry; down pillow, Miss Fell; work beg, Miss M Wilmot; shawl, Mrs. S Black; shawl, Miss Allen; table cloth, Miss F Scott; table mat and lace handkerchief, Mrs Twining; davesport chair, Mrs Wallage Quebec; lace handker. chair, Mrs Wallace, Quebec; lace handker-chief, Mrs Adams, Dublin; five o'clock tea chief, Mrs Adams, Dublin; five o'clock tea table. Miss Weatherley, Quebec; salad bowl, J Warrack, Quebec; tea cory, Miss McMillan; quit, Miss Mercler, Quebec; fruit spoon, G Scott, Quebec; chair, Dr Ives, Quebec; butter cooler, Mr and Mrs Boyle Parke, Quebec; napkin ring and boquet holder, Mrs Treadwell and Miss Strange; jardinier, W Boswell, Quebec; table centre and d'oilys, Mrs Chas Scott; bread board, Miss Meguire, Quebec.

The groom's presents to the bridesmaids were turquoise crescents, and gold brocches to the maids of honor. The bride's cake

CAUGHT ON!

To purify your horse's blood and clear his system of worms use MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

> Awa-ded Diploma of merit. Provincial Exhibition of 1893.

If your druggist or merchant has not got them will send package on receipt of the price in stamps. Demand the best. Take no other.

J. W. MANCHESTER. Veterinary Surgeon. St. John, N. B.

It will now be seen what can be done to offset the loss sustained by Supbury socially in re Quebec's capture of so estimable a young lady. Your correspondent wishes the newly married couple every happiness. DOUBLED THE ACREAGE.

was made by the Harry Webb Wedding

Cake Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

Sixty Acre Fields of Potatoes in Aroostook County-Some Striking Figures.

[Bangor Commercial.] Speaking of petatoes is quite a favorite topic in the northern Arossteck section of the state, and perhaps the readers of the Commercial would like to know something about the potate crop in northern Aroosbook. Since last August there have been shipped from Fort Fairfield station to Besen and points west more than 3,400 car oads, averaging at least 600 bushels to a car, making in round numbers 1,440,000 bushels, and at a fair average price returns to the farmers \$864 000. Nor is the above amount all the farmers derive from the tubers, for about \$500 000 are taken by them from the starch factory operators. Nearly ene-half more acreage of potatoes is under cultivation this year than ever before planted in Aroestock county, the number of acres ranging from five to sixty. Several farmers near there have from twenty to thirty acres planted, and Weeks & Houghton have sixty acres, the largest number of acres ever

planted in that county. Another correspondent writes: There has been a larger crop of potatoes put in the ground this year than was ever put in before in Arcostock. Your representative talked with some of the farmers in different berry forks, A Tibbits; silver crumb tray, Dr and Mrs Parker; silver fern pet, Dr J W judge that they had put in double crops from last year, the smallest farmer having silver letter rack, Capt and Mrs Hemming; silver pair tern pots, W I Scott; silver mustard pot, A Campbell; silver pair berry speons, with aposite it is, Mr and Mrs H. Kennedy flver was ring, Mrs Carry; silver biscuit jar, Mr and Mrs H Mitchell; silver the momentar Geo Gilbert; silver din. ast wear, the ar great potato buyer in this part of the country, at Fort Fairfield last week. He has been down here about three weeks looking after the planting of 60 acres of potatoes which he has had in the ground. I rode ever with him to his farm which is in Fort Fairfield about three miles from the village. It would make a Penobscet farmer feel good to get a look at this field of 60 acres of young potatoes planted all in one field. As you ride along the country road you will see from 10 to 20 acres at almost every house or farm. The farmers exever before known. They also hope to have the crop taken to market by the B. & A. railroad which they hope to see completed to Caribou and the Fort this fall.

MANITOBA NEWS.

Crop Reports.

WINNIPEG, June 13 .- Through traffic is low restored over the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific railway. Within a day or two the line will again be in ship shape and everything moving smoothly. All the east bound passengers, mails and express delayed in the mountains expect to reach Winnipeg temerrow. The Raymond-Whitcomb excursion party left Field yesterday and had a through passage to the coast. The Australian delegates to the colonial convention at Ottawa left the coast today for Ottawa. At Field they were furnished with a private car by C P. R. company.

The Masonic Grand lodge of Maniteba and

the Northwest is now in session at Banff. Thomas Tweed, ex member of the Northwest legislature, has been selected as grand

During the past two or three days rains have been general throughout this country, and have been of vast benefit to the growing crops, and the farmers are pleased with the prospects.

Hail and lightning caused some damage

o crops and buildings in Wapella district last night.

In an official crop statement prepared by

the previncial agricultural department it is shown that there are now under crop in 686 of oats; 119 528 of barley; 13.300 of potatoes; 8 880 of roots; and 24,000 of flax. The total area under all crops is 1,592,394, an increase of forty thousand acres over last

There is a negro in Birmingham, Ala. whose face is of three distinct colors, ranging from black to light yellow. Accounts were kept in England up till as

late as 1782, by "tally"—that is, cutting notches in a piece of wood, one side for receipts and the other for expenditures. After you get angry and stop your paper ust poke your finger into water, pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know

how sadly you are missed. In Syria the people never take off their caps or turbans when entering the house or isiting a friend, but leave their shoes at the

The chetcer parts of the fat from cattle are utilized for the manufacture of oleo oil, a constituent of butterine, and for stearine It often looks as though the devil's first choice of places in the church is to be on the music committee.

The frock coat is an English idea, and made its first appearance in 1540, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Vicksburg, Miss., is no longer a river town. Except in high water, the boats are abliged to land nearly three miles below, and a railroad carries passengers and freight

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NEW YORK marked the o before Judge court with h sel. The pec Attorney Fe Wellman. Assistant epening for explaining ti in the first a last Mr. Win the counts a Wellman, wa E. W. Bullin check for \$5,0 Mr. Wellm the firm of R said Mr. Well connected for but always as Mr. Wiman G. Dun & Co "Of late years "This inter \$80,000 yearl by the genera garded as the will later pre Mr. Wiman's empleye, and It was exp general man C. Dan & Co

such as pa with Mr. Bu bell Printing man dilated o mercantile ag ing Wiman w him ahead, an efactor. The defence verses the rela that Wiman h for the firm of ento when, in York to rejav making a doll ness to its pre with an inco per annum. Mr. Welln Mr. Wiman b checks prior the Bullinger for \$16,000. General Tr was on trial fo mitted right the signature Mr. Wellm made because denied, and He then asked hand in whi \$187.000 Was although the up by skilful had given a be for a shortage fore that forge check drawn t dorsed E. W. did not like th the endersen

> Dan, Wiman, D. Douglass of evidence. The and would pa of the profits. James Harren who testified t E. W. Bulling that the firm Wiman's. Up Tracy he admit made out che Wiman, and tion of the was under Mr. Dan was a the time and the signed by Mr. Mr. Douglass of firm's letter he King and Dong Mr. Bullinge

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The Case for the Prosecution so effect it in evidence. Closed.

Judge Refuses Motion to Dismiss the Case and Wiman Takes the Stand.

He Tells of His Early Life and of His Connection With the Agency.

New York, June 12.—A large attendance marked the opening of the second day of the trial of Erastus Wiman for alleged forgery before Judge Ingraham in the court of oyer and terminer. Mr. Wiman came into the court with his usual imposing array of counsel. The people are represented by District Attorney Fellows and his associate, Mr. Wellman. Assistant District Attorney Wellman

epening for the prosecution, began by explaining the difference between forgery in the first and second degrees, for which last Mr. Wiman was indicted. the counts against the accused, said Mr. Wellman, was that for forging the name of E. W. Bullinger of shipping guide fame to a check for \$5,000 and depositing same to his own account in the Central National bank. Mr. Wellman then went into a review of the firm of R G. Dan & Co., "with whom," said Mr. Wellman, "the accused had been connected for more than twenty five years, but always as an employe. At no time was Mr. Wiman the partner in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co." continued Mr. Wellman. "Of late years he had 18 per cent. interest

in the profits of the firm.
"This interest netted him from \$73,000 to \$80,000 yearly." Mr. Wellman said that by by the general public Mr. Wiman was regarded as the 'company' of the firm. will later preduce documentary proof that Mr. Wiman's position was only that of an employe, and that he so understood the relations between Mr. Dan and himself." It was explained how Mr. Wiman, as general manager of the firm of R. C. Dan & Co., bought all the supplies, such as paper, made all arrangements with Mr. Bullinger and with the Camp bell Printing Press company. Mr. Well-

man dilated on Mr. Dan founding the great mercantile agency fifty years ago and taking Wiman when a young man, had put him shead, and how he had robbed his ben-The defence will try to show that this re-

verses the relations of Dun and Wiman, and that Wiman has built up a splendid business for the firm of Dan, Wiman & Co. in Torento when, in 1886, he was called to New York to rejevenate a business that was not making a dollar; that he built up the business to its present magnificent propertions, with an income to Dun of \$300,000 or mere Mr. Wellman said he would show that

Mr. Wiman had uttered many other forged checks prior to Feb. 6th, 1893, the date of the Bullinger check; one to J. N. Fairbanks for \$16.000. General Tracy objected that Mr. Wiman was on trial for alleged crime, and they admitted right here that Mr. Wiman wrote

accordance with established practice in Wiman's letter of confession. Mr. Wellman said this admission was made because the forgery could not be denied, and he had begged for mercy. He then asked why Wiman disguised the hand in which he endorsed the check He said after the forgery a shortage of \$187,000 was discovered in Wiman's books. although the shortage had been covered up by skilful manipulation; that Wiman had given a bookkeeper a check for \$135, 000 which he had him held fourteen months for a shortage discovered in 1891; that befere that forgery Wiman had presented s check drawn to E W. Bullinger, and endorsed E. W. Bullinger, jr.; that the bank did not like the jr., and he scratched out the endersement and got Bullinger to en-dorse it, telling him that he had drawn next menth, having written "E. W. Bullinger" on it in a disguised hand; that he failed afterward for \$1,000,000 on a ten per cent. capital which shows his financial

straits and the motive for the crime. The articles of agreement between R. G. Dan, Wiman, Arthur J. King and Reber D. Douglass of January 1, 1889, were put in evidence. They stated that R. G. Dun was and should centinue to be the sole owner, and would pay a sum equal to 17 per cent

of the profits.

The first witness for the prosecution was James Harren, cashier of R. G. Dan & Co., who testified to drawing the \$5,000 check to E. W. Bullinger upon Wiman's statement that the firm was indebted to Bullinger. Witness identified the endorsement as Wiman's. Upon cross-examination by Gen. Tracy he admitted that for ten years he had made out checks upon the order of Mr. Wiman, and that almost the entire direction of the firm's affairs for that time was under the control of Mr. Wiman. Mr. Dan was away for the greater part of the time and the pay rolls were generally signed by Mr. Wiman, but semetimes by Mr. Douglass or Mr. King, and that the firm's letter heads bore the names of Wiman, King and Douglass, with that of R. C. Dun.

Mr. Bullinger, the next witness, was shown the check and testified that he had never before seen it, and had never authorized Wiman to sign his name to any such instrument. The check was offered in evidence. Upon cross examination, he said the endersement in ne way represented his hand-writing. Receiving Teller Taylor of the Seventh National Bank testified receiving the check from Wiman for deposit, en-

dorsed, as he thought, by Bullinger.

New York, June 13.—At the Wiman trial today it was plainly evident that a goed propertien of the crowd of spectators were composed of sympathizers of Mr. Wiman, who was greeted with hearty handshaking and nods. At the opening of court Mr. Wellman announced that the case for the prosecution would be closed before the

The first witness called today was James M. Fitzgerald, who supplied R. G. Dun & Co. with paper. He was shown a check of R. G. Dua & Co. fer \$7,500 to his order. He testified that he had not received the money for it and the signature on the back was not in his handwriting.

Ogden Brewer, treasurer of the R. Campbell Printing Press Co., was shown a check

of \$5,000 to the order of his firm, drawn January 20, 1893, which had passed Mr. Wiman's bank and bore the clearing house number and stamp.

Cross-examined by Gen. Tracey, witness said that he had received Mr. Wiman's in-

dividual note in payment of several checks. This would tend to show that Mr. Wiman saw himself in a desperate strait and took this method of using the alleged forged Robert D. Douglass, an employe of the

firm since the year 1881, was then called to the stand. Witness testified that he knew nothing about the \$135,000 check nor the note of \$45 000. He first saw the check February 21, 1893. "I did not see the \$50,000 check on which the charge is made until February 17, 1893 Mr. Wiman had then been away three er

ERASTUS WIMAN'S TRIAL. four days."
Then Mr. Wellman produced the alleged letter of confession and asked the witness to identify it, and after Mr. Douglas had done

Gen. Tracey objected, but not before the witness had said to had been written by Mr. Wiman. Witness also explained that he was shown the \$50,000 check at the Chemical National bank.

"Now, I want to see that letter" thundered Gen. Tracey. The letter was handed to him and therewith much interest was felt, his colloagues looking over his shoulder. Following the reading of the letter the counsel put their heads together and after a brief conference Gen. Tracey opposed the reading of the letter on the ground that it was a cenfidential communication.

It was admitted by the defence that the letter was a written confession by Mr. Wiman to Mr. Dun, in which the accused threw himselt on Mr. Dun's mercy. The defence objected to the letter being offered in evidence, on the ground that Mr. Wiman had been premised that the letter would not be used against him in any action. Mr. Douglass was cross-examined by Mr. Beardman, who asked numerous questions bearing upon the culmination of Wiman's troubles with the firm. To most of these ritness pleaded ignerance.

"Do you recall the fact that Wiman was guaranteed immunity from prosecution?"
"I do not recall it."

"Do you recall suggesting that Wiman take a trip to the Argentine Republic until the trouble was over?" "I made no suggestion of that sort," replied the witness. "Now, did you say to me," asked Mr.

Boardman, "G-d- that man Wiman, I wish he was in h-1?" "Why," said the witness, with rising indignation, "I never said such a thing of any man in my life." It was just five minutes of noon when Mr.

Tracey said: "Mr. Wiman, take the witness chair.' The defendant dropped into his seat with a weary air, and outwardly was very much perturbed. After giving his age and place of residence and a brief sketch of his connection with the firm of Dan & Co., the defendant was asked about the letter of con-

"I was assured," he said, "that if I wrote that letter I would not be presecuted. I had received such assurance from Mr. Mc-Farland, counsel for Dun & Co. I had known Mr. McFarland for over twenty years and had esteemed him as my friend. The letter was written partly at the dictation of Mr. McFarland.

"That's all," said General Tracey. Mr. Wellman then asked that the cross examination of the defendant be suspended until Mr. McFarland then not present, should have testified.

Mr. McFarland just at this moment made his appearance and took his seat on the wit-ness chair. He denied having had any part in the writing of Mr. Wiman's letter or that he promised the defendant immunity. He could not give the accused any assurance of immunity, not being empowered to do so. Cross-examined as to certain properties held in the name of Mr. Wiman and his wife, Mr. McFarland admitted that he had made inquiries in that direction. This he On each appearance he was greeted with thought perfectly natural, as it was his duty mitted right here that Mr. Wiman wrote to pretect the interests of the firm of R. G. the signature on the back of the check, in Dan & Co. Mr. Wellman then read Mr.

that there was no evidence of fraud in the meaning of the pull code. The deposit of the checks in th utterance.

The court said that according to the articles of agreement Mr. Dun was to pay his associates for their services, and that the agreement clearly restricted the powers of the associates. The agreement also ex-pressly provided that no associate is empowered to draw or collect, except to the credit account of the association. The agreement is an elastic one, but it distinctly provides that neither Mr. Wiman, Mr. Glass or Mr. King can take any authority upon themselves to draw any sum in excess of the percentages mentioned in the agreement. Mr. Wiman's act in the Bullinger case seems to come within the meaning of that section of the code which reads: "An instrument purporting to be the act of an-

Judge Ingraham denied the metien to dismiss the case of the second indictment.
Then Mr. Beardman epened his address to
the jury. At the conclusion of Mr. Boardman's speech, Gen. Tracey called the defendant to the stand and asked him to tell the jury in as brief a manner as he could, the story of his life up to the present day.

Mr. Wiman began by saying that he is new sixty years of age; was born in Toronto, Canada; became a printer in that city, and at sixteen a reporter on the Toronto Globe at the salary of six dollars a week. Later he became an employe of the Toronto Produce exchange and, while compiling com-mercial statistics for that institution, became a correspondent for Dun & Co. Later he became the Canadian partner of the concern, the firm name being Dun, Wiman & Co. He came to New York in 1866 to take charge of the New York branch at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Dun. Mr. Wiman went on to describe how he suggested the establishment of the firm's printing office, how he bought enormous supplies for that plant, and how soon therethat plant, and how soon there-after he was taken into the association. He added that he had com-piled the reference book containing more than a million names, and had created many new features. The agency at that time was on the mercantile Spy system, but he ab-elished that ebjectionable feature and raised the tone of the agency. During his time as manager of the agency the firm's prefits in creased from nothing at first to \$50,000; then to \$100,000, te \$250,000, and by successive jumps to haif a million, which, in round numbers, was the net profit of the agency when he was dropped out. Mr. Wiman went on to say from the time of Mr. Barlew's death in 1880, Mr. Dun had ceased to take an active interest in the association's affairs. He said that Mr. Dun had an equal interest with him in the Staten Island Rapid Transit scheme of 1880. Speaking to Mr. Dun of his overdrafts, witness had told him that he then owned at least \$300 000 worth of real estate on Staten Island and that he regarded that as a trust held by him against any moneys he might owe R. G. Dun & Co. "I will add that at that time I owned more real estate within ten miles of New York city than any other

At this point Gen. Tracey read a letter written by Mr. Dun on Jan. 12 h, 1893, in which Mr. Dun stated that he had heard that Mr. Wiman was drawing too heavily against his account. In this letter Mr. Dun restricted Mr. Wiman to \$3,000 a menth. The letter goes on to say that it had come to Mr. Dun's knowledge that he (Wiman) was going about telling people about the private affairs of the firm and winds up by stating "I would be glad to learn that your affairs are in better shape than I imagine them to be."

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Statuette of Rev. Father Lefebvre Unveiled Amid Great Enthusiasm.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of St. John the Baptist Academy-A Memorable Celebration.

An Oration by Dr. E. P. Doherty-Speeches by Hon. A. D. Richard and Others.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, June 13.-Yesterday will be ever a day to be remembered with pleasure by the alumni and students of St. Joseph's cellege. The St. John the Baptist academy celebrated on that day their twenty-fifth anniversary. Several priests of this and the adjoining discose of Chatham were in attendance, as well as a large number of old students. A sumptuous dinner was served to the visitors in the college refectory.

The house and grounds were decorated with flags and banners, and nature lent an

In the evening an entertainment was put on by St. John the Baptist academy. The programme was as follows: Ouverture—L'Espoir de l'Alsace... St J C Band. Calif of Badgad.....Orchestra.

additional charm to the surroundings.

LE MEDECIN MALGRE LUI.

Geroute, pere de Lucien. M. F. rd. Robidoux Luciene, fils de Geroute. M. Eric Robidoux Andre, ami de Lucien. M. P. T. Ahern Sganarelle, bucheron. M. Kilzer Roy Martin, associe de Sganarelle Martin, associe de Sgalarelle

M Auguste Bolduc
M Robert, voisin de Sganarelle

M Arthur Demers
Valere, domestique de Geroute

M Napoleon Bolduc
Jacques, fermier de Geroute

M L E A Beauchesne
Thibaut, pere de Perrin (naysan) 

LE VOYAGE A BOULOGNE SUR-MER. Maxime, etudiant aux Besux-Arts... & Bolduc Alfred, lieutenant de vaisseau ... M Augus e Bolduc Laurent, etudiant en medecine, ami de Maxime ... M Ferd Robidoux Saladin, domessique de Maxime ... M Arthur Demers Alcipiade, concierge, puis marin ... M L E A Beauchesne Cerusard, marchand de couleurs Cerusard, marchand de couleurs... M Erc Robidoux
Marins. Huissiers. Ouvriers.
La scene se passe dans une maison de la rue de Vanves, a Paris-Plaisance.

The acting of E zear Roy, who came rem Mentreal to help out the members of the academy is above all criticism. His representation of Sganarelle, in the first piece, was excellent. It was in Boulognesur mer, however, that in the part of the old man he achieved the greatest suscess. rapturous applause from the audience. His references to his standing in the Garde Nationale and hisdifficulty in finding his hat At the opening of the afternoon session, Judge Tracey took up the second count in the indictment of Mr. Wiman, and argued the two comedies, Ferd. Robidoux desertion for the two comedies, Ferd. Robidoux desertion for the two comedies. ves also special mention for the excellent

histrienic work. Between the two cemedies T. McManimon, president of St. Patrick's Academy, delivered a speech in which he congratulated the sister society, and assurall his hearers of the pleasure he felt in seeing the success of the labors of St. J. B. academy. He spoke of the emulation which existed between the two academies as the rivalry which existed between the knights in the tourneys of old; a noble rivalry which does honor to those

whom it actuates. After the comedy, Boulegue sur-mer, came the presentation of the statuette of Rev. Father Lefebvre, by the Canadian sculptor, Philip Hebert, new of Paris, France. This statuette, ordered by St. J. B. academy, is a fitting tribute from duti-

ful children to a beloved father. The speech on behalf of the academy was delivered by Aug, Bolduc. On the stage were, besides the veiled statue of Rev. Father Lefebvre, the statuettes of Bishop Tache, of Manitoba; Papineau, the orator; Morin, the jurist; Lafentaine, the patriot, and the statesmen Tache, Sir Gee, Ecisume Cartier and Henore Mercier. Mr. Bolduc in eloquent terms spoke of the pleasure felt by the society in fulfilling so agreeable a duty. He compared the Rev. Father Lefebvre with a St. Jehn and a St. Paul. When he proceeded to unveil the statuette the hall was convulsed with the

plaudits of the numerous audience. Rev. Father Bourgeois spoke in French on behalf of the old students, reviewing a part of the history of the society. He mentioned several of the presidents who now ec-cupy prominent positions in the country. Ameng ethers he mentioned Dr. Fidele Gaudet of Meteghan, who has achieved an enviable reputation in his profession. It is quite likely that in a short time the college will honer itself and its worthy son by conferring on him a university degree, which has long since been deserved. Dr. E. P. Doherty, on behalf of the English speaking portion of the students, made the speech of the evening. His elequence penetrated the whole audience and he was repeatedly ap-

plauded. He spoke as fellows: The St. John Baptist academy, which has given us such a delightful entertainment this evening, could not have conceived a happier idea or been actuated by a more generous impulse than that of making the celebration of their 25th auniversary an occasion of special tribute to the founder of their alma mater. The idea of honoring Rev. Futher Lefebvre in a particular manner is all the mere apprepriate at this time, since, as you mentioned in your admirable address, it is the thirtieth year, if not the exact thirtieth anniversary of his coming to Memramocok.

His coming to Memramocok, I might add, was the great epoch in the Catholic education of this country. It is, indeed, utterly impossible to form any just estimate of all that his coming really meant. Regard for his natural humility and modesty regard for his natural humility and modesty precludes us from dwelling upon or glerifying his career as it deserves; but as it is custemary fer great men to allow themselves to be placed in evidence in order that their virtues and good works may be copied and emulated, we, therefore, deem it highly proper to utilize his name and personality as a text and an example for the sonality as a text and an example for the edification of all young men. He is the founder of St. Joseph's college, he has been its superior from its inception until today, and it is our earnest desire that he may be spared to eversee and guide his college for many years to come. I said "his college," and is it not his very own? Whe brought it into existence? Who protected it and promoted its growth during the early struggling years when obstacles were rife and encouragement scanty? History will sonality as a text and an example for the and encouragement scanty? History will do ample justice to that grand central figure, whose statuette, a loving tribute from St. J. R.

shadow of the coming time when he will be proclaimed the apostle of Catholic educa-tion in New Brunswick and the regenerator of

the Acadian race. It is true that the late revered Father Lafrance had conceived the idea and had attempted to establish a cellege. He was a man of indomitable courage, resourceful, energetic and imbued with an ardent desire for an institution where higher education might be procured to the French and Cathelic youth. He succeeded in erecting a house, secured a corps of pro destring a nouse, secured a corps of pro-fessors, opened classes and struggled with adversity for a few short years. He was compelled to acknowledge defeat. The house destined for students became a shelter for the beasts of the fields. It was then, with that experiment confronting him. and the same conditions obtaining, that the shject of the present discourse accepted the invitation to be re-establish St. Jeseph's cellege. Without capital, without a suitable house, a stranger, depending for his support upon the humbler and unmonied pertion of the community, it certainly required what you so justly attributed to him in your eautiful address, the zeal and arder of St. Paul and the loving charity of a St. John. The obstacles which beffl d the infirm Father Lafrance were but exhilirating incilents in the progress of the enthusiastic and stalwart young missionary. He cast his eye on the field in which he was called to labor, and seeing the urgent want for education and the beneficent results which must necessarily follow its real:zation, he at once threw himself into the good work, heart and soul. He became so at-tached to the place that he decided to make it his home, thoroughly identifying himself with the best interests of the parish which was confided to his pastorship, and wielding a moral influence utterly incalcuable. So far as his flock were concerned, he might have had no other duty to perform than that of ministering to their wants, so unremit-ting and unstinted was his devotion to them. I might extend my remarks at great length and still leave much unsaid concern ing the indefatigable labors in the cause of religion and morality which have secured to Rev. Father Lefebvre an unrivalled place in the hearts of his parishioners. I will not dwell turther on this point than to say was onerous, and might well be regarded as quite sufficient to tax the best energies of an industrious and conscientious man. How well he perfermed that duty these of us who have had the privilege of belonging to his feld can bear ample testimony. That, how-ever, was but the lesser part of his work. During all that period of thirty years he was attending to every little business detail of the school over which he so ably presided as superior. That the progress of St. Joseph's has, all things considered, been phenomenal, no one will for a moment deny. A glance at the structures erected, at the cest of many thousands, without any adequate endowment, is a sufficient answer to any questions on that score. If, however, the progress of St. Joseph's has been so phenomenal, it is because it has ministered to the wants

of two peoples—the French and the English speaking Catholics. A college located here that would have had to depend exclusively on either of the two elements would have lish speaking and Acadians. In that respect, the college is an object lesson to the country at large. In its government there were no rights of the minorities invaded, no bickerings; in fine, nothing arose which could for a moment embarrass the man at the helm. Justice and a rigid impartiality held sway. French Canadian that he was, now we claim him as the first of the Acadians. The English speaking students instinctively felt that they possessed in the Rev. Camille Lefebvre a father who had their dearest interests as much at heart as the interests of any French boy of the house. They were never deceived. The embediment of the best traditions and noblest characteristics of his chivalrous race, not once in the whole career of his thirty years of government was his impartiality called into question. nto question. I regard that as one of the strongest points in his character, and one of the most potent factors in determining the great measure of success achieved His success was certainly a grand one, but it was also a laborious ene. Never resting, always advancing, encountering and overcoming new obstacles. After all, as the peet puts

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were tolling upward in the night."

So he toiled upward in the night, the night of doubt and uncertainty, until the blessed dawn found him en an eminence, where he stands, beckening us on; teaching us, by the neble stery of his life, that even in this age of cynicism, time-servers and cal culators, singleness of purpose, hener, virtue and exalted patriotism compel recognition and admiratio and admiration.

As an eld member of St. Patrick's academy he edification we experience in witnessing your festivities. We feel grateful and thank you heartily fer the kindly offer you

gives me the greatest pleasure to express extend, te co-eperate with us, when the time comes for us to celebrate our twentyfifth anniversary. We feel drawn more closely to you and bound more firmly by raternal ties, because you have so fittingly honored our common father. We are proud to know that not only his old children, but the grand old university of Laval has honored itself by making him a mark of special 'After Dr. Doherty, Hon. A. D. Richard

poke. He regretted the absence of Judge Landry, who was to have spoken on this occasion. He thanked the academy for the honer done him in naming him an honorary member. He referred to former celebrations, and said he hoped to see the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the college, and to find Rev. Father Lefebyre at the head of the house. Rev. H Meahan speke highly of the virtues and good works of the rev. superior. He said that the work of the rev. father should be judged not only by the material progress made, but by the good has done to the Catholic population of these

Rev. Dr. Lefebvre then arese to speak. Emetion almost choked his utterance. With characteristic humility, he disclaimed all merit, referring all the goed to God, and to his superiors, whose bidding he had done. He appreciated, however, the sentiments manifested by the members of the academy. Rev. Father Richard speke werds of praise had not a few said in honor of Rev. Father Lefebvre, for, said the speaker, I know he prefers the title father to that conferred recently by Laval University. He then congratulated the parishioners of Memramcook on having such a deveted pastor, and the college boys on having so able a superior.

The evening ended with the playing of God Save the Queen by the band. The music was theroughly appreciated.

music was thoroughly appreciated. The band and orchestra received grateful aid from Prof. Watts and Mr. Barker of Monc-

besides the statue, the St. John Baptist After the reading of this letter the court adjourned.

After the reading of this letter the court figure, whose statuette, a loving tribute from St. J. B. academy, graces this hall tonight.

Che case will probably go to the jury tomerrow night.

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Che case will probably go to the jury tomerrow night. academy have issued a book of over 400

THE PESTILENCE IN CHINA.

It Resembles in Character the Great Plague of London in 1665.

But is More Fatal, Raging in Hong-Kong and Canton.

(Correspondence New York Herald.) SHANGHAI, May 20. - The news of the outbreak of the plague at Hong-Kong has doubtless reached the Herald ere this by telegraph, but no such necessarily brief com-munication on the subject can convey an adequate idea of the character and extent of the visitation which is ravaging Canton, Pakhoi and Hong Kong, and throwing this part of the world generally into a state er terror and panic almost without parallel. The disease has long been raging in the two first named places and it has carried dff tens of thousands of victims in the last few weeks, but so long as it was confined to China very little was said about it in print. The moment it reached Hong Kong, hewever, which it did last week, the alarm be came great and threw the colonists and the government of that island, as well as the fereign and native residents of the coast ports, into a state of terror and alarm. Even in Heng-Kong an effort seems to have been made at first to keep the existence of the pestilence secret, but it spread se fast and was so horribly fatal in its effects that it was found impossible to conceal the dread truth for more than a tew days.

HONG KONG AN INFECTED PORT. On Saturday night, 11th inst., the French and Pertuguese censuls here issued a notification, preclaiming Hong Kong an infected port. On the Monday following the entire body of foreign consuls united in a representation calling upon the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to impose quarantine regula-tions upon all vessels coming from Hong Kong or Canton. The French mail steamer, which left Shanghai for Europe on the 12th inst., refused to call in at Hong Kong for either mails or passengers, and since then all vessels are giving the port a wide berth.

The plague, which is described by medical men as almost exactly similar in appearance and symptoms to "the great plague of London," which devastated that city in 1665, was noticed first in Canton about the end of April, prier to which date there had been a period of prolonged drought. IT BROKE OUT IN FILTH.

The first sign observed was the appearance of thousands of rats, swollen and evidently dying, crawling up from the open sewers and the houses of that abominably filthy city. These vermin are invariably the precursors of all such visitations in Southern China, and every year they give notice of the appearance of the plague in Pakhoi, where it appears to be almost endemic. The disease is of a bubonic charbeen doomed to abject failure. Thanks to the wisdem, breadth of view and patrietism under the knees and in the neck, accomacter, with purplish or black swellings in of its founder, St. Joseph's has, since the beginning of its career, been able to serve up a mental diet suitable to both the Engging diarrices at once sets in and a state of detirium, followed by come, is reached in three or four hours in bad cases, death ensuing and the body turning black, putrid

governor, putting in force sections 32 to 37 of the ordinance for amending the laws relating to public health.

Hong Kong, June 13 —There were and swoolen to thrice its size in the course of twelve to twenty-four hours. Very strong men have resisted the attack for two

days and then succumbed, but as many as eighty per cent.
of those attacked in Canton died
in one day. Those who held out for three or four days generally recovered, but they were very few. Six thousand fatal cases are known to have occurred in one district in Canton-in the old Mehammedan quarter of the city—within a week, these figures being checked by the number of ceffins given out for the burial of the dead by one charitable institution.

SIXTY THOUSAND VICTIMS. A foreign missionary resident in Canton made systematic enquiries, which he avers show that up to the 8 h inst. at least 60,000 peele have been carried off. All the immense business of the city was at a standstill, and the inhabitants who could do so were fleeing into the country, while those who remained were endeavoring to stay the pregress of the terror by the most extravagant "jess the terror by the most extravagant "jess pidgin," er worship of their idols, vain rites in which the highest officers of the government joined. Several medical and other experts were despatched from Hong Kong to inquire into the caree of the quire into the cause of the plague, and they all agreed that it was due primarily to the incredible filth, the abominable habits and the peverty of the Cantonese, aided no doubt by the prolonged drought, which caused the filth in the open sewers to germinate into hideous forms of life.

ENTIRELY CONFINED TO THE CHINESE. Seme people believe that the fondness of the Cantenese for rats as an article of food is largely accountable for the pestilence, which the rats canght first from eating the festering contents of the sewers. There may be something in this, for it is a fact that none of the European residents of Canton or Hong Kong have been attacked by the plague, which is entirely confined to the Chinese. Nor in one hospital where ever four hundred patients lay, three hundred of whem died in a tew hours, were any of the attendants attacked. I myself saw, however, one case of a European being carried off by an exactly similar plague in Paknir in 1887, when the Chinese there were dying at the rate of over one hundred a day. This showing how the business of mining manganese has gradually closed in the United States and Canada and opened up man lived as a Chinese, dwelling among them and eating their foed. So far as I can learn this is the only instance en record of the bubonic plague in Paknir, Canton or Hong Keng affecting others than natives. By the 7th inst. on one small street in Canton, out of a population of 170 only 40 were left alive. Whole families had been carried off in many districts. Even the thieves who went to rob the heuses of the doad were in many instances carried eff by death before they could escape with their plunder, and the native decters were found dead in their sedan chairs as they were being carried to see their patients.

THE PESTILENCE REACHES HONG KONG. The plague seems to have reached Hong Kong about the 8th inst., and en the 10th forty deaths a day were recorded in one small district called Tinningsham, and since then the mertality has been semewhat checked by the exertions of the sanitary authorities, but at the time of writing there are frem thirty to forty deaths a day in the are frem thirty to forty deaths a day in the colony, being about sixty per cent. of these attacked. Hong Kong, tee, has been suffering frem want of rain, and the great reservoirs recently erected at vast expense at Tytam were almost empty on Monday last, the inhabitants of the colony being put en a very short allewance, and no water being available to flush the drains, which in many parts of the colony were in a filthy cendition.

the surroundings are very little better than at Cauton. And the same may be said of many parts of Shanghal. At this port steps are being taken to guard against the plague being carried in from Hong Kong, but as we have abundance of fresh water a our docks and have lately had exceedingly heavy rains in its not likely that the partitions with the control of th it is not likely that the postilence will visit us, though there is always the danger of similar visitations wherever a large Chinese population herds together. Nothing can change their filthy habits, and no being is strong enough to induce them to observe the most rudimentary sanitary laws. This fact should not be lest sight of by those who would allow the Chinese into America without restrictions, and who foetishly think that they can be made to conform with any regulations for their ewn or the public's safety. Since yesterday morning, I am advised by telegraph, heavy rains have fallen in Hong Keng, and the authorities there are in hopes of the plague abating.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY. On the 10th inst. at a meeting of the sanitary board a number of papers in reference to the pestilential disease were submitted. The captain superintendent of police on the 26 h of April reported the appearance of the disease in Canton, and in order to ascertain what precautionary measures should be taken it was submitted to the colonial surgeen, Dr. Ayres, who communicated with the consul at Canton and received in reply a report from Dr. Rennie, dated the 28th of April. In this the symptoms were described as tollows:

"With or without premonitory warning in the shape of malaise or chill there is a sudden onset of fever, rising to 105 or over. There is much headache and cerebral disturbance, accompanied by stupor. In from twelve to twenty-four hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck, armpits or groin, rapidly enlarging to the size of a fowl's egg. It is hard and exceedingly tender. With or without a decline of the fever the patient sinks deeper into a cendition of cema and dies, usually at the end of forty-eight hours or seoner. If six days are reached recovery is hopeful. The glandular swelling shows no signs of suppuration. In some cases epistaxis or vomiting of blood eccurs; petechiæ appear in a few, but no regular eruption. Such are, briefly, the symptoms at the beginning of the disease." The report was communicated to the colonial surgeon, as well as the sanitary board, and

precautionary measures, in the way of flushing drains, etc., were advised. On the 10th inst. the colonial surgeon and the acting superintendent of the civil hos-pital reported that there were twenty cases n one ward at the Tung Wah hospital: that there had been several deaths from the disease; that there would be more within the next twenty-four hours, and advising the solation of persons attacked.

DUR TO POVERTY AND FILTH. During the discussion which tollowed the resentation of these documents, the colonal surgeon said the disease was one entirely of poverty and filth, but there was one entirely of poverty and filth, but there was no necessity for getting up a scare about it. Dr. Lowson expressed the belief that the disease was more chemical than bacteriological, and that a few days' good rain which would wash out the filth, would also wash out the

Hone Kone, June 13.—There were eighty-six deaths here from the plague yesterday. Nine British soldiers have been attacked with the disease and the military authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent its further spread among the treops. The leading Chinese residents are removing these of the sufferers whe are willing to Canton on board of Chinese gun boats. The exedus of the natives continues.

"CANADA."

A Portfolio of Original Photographic Views of the Dominion.

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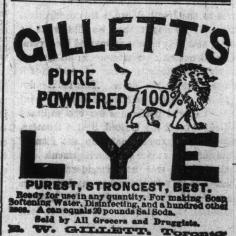
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Thousand islands from Devil's Oven.
Royal Hamilton Yacht Club.
Lover's Walk, Ottawa.
Government House, Outawa.
The Basin, Hot Springs, Banff.
Little Champlain St., Quebec.
C. P. R. Windsor St. Station, Montreal.
Wolfe's Monument and St. John St., Quebec.
Lieut. Governor's Residence, Toronto.
Horticultural Gardens, Toronto.

#### Manganese.

The department of the interior, United States geological survey, have issued a pamphlet compiled by Joseph D. Weeks, editor of American Manufacturer and Iron World, Pittsburg, Pa., on manganese production. To those interested in this mineral, ganese has gradually closed in the United States and Canada and opened up in Russia, Cuba and Japan. So far as reported, the ores from these latter countries are suitable only for blast furnace uses, and there is still a demand for high class pyrolusite such as was mined at Markhamville in New Brunswick and at Tenny Cape in Nova Scotia. After the legislators at Washington are finished tinkering with their tariff and manufacturers start up their works again the increased demand for high class manganese will be an inducement to push the development of pyrolusite mining in New Brunswick and Neva Scotia.

There is a restaurant in Berlin where



#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

plaints as to the miscarriage of letters said on those days of weakness and comparative have to request our subscribers and agents needed now for a loan many times larger. when sending money to THE SUN to do so But it was a serious consideration for Canada by post office order or registered letter, in then. It was also a serious consideration

erder er registered letter.

#### THE WEEKLY SUN

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#### THE WEEKLY SUN

ALFRED MARKHAM,

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 20, 1894.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY. It is not surprising that the celebration which took place at Memramcook on the 12th should have excited the enthusiasm of the participants. Ne man who compares the educational status of the Acadians of this province today with the condition a products. This is because Mr. Charlton is quarter of a century ago, can fail to realize the immense benefit that has been conferred by St. Jeseph's college. Higher education has made great advances all round since that time, but nowhere more is the reason that Mr. Charlton sent eff than among the French speaking people of quietly his petition to Secretary Carlisle. this province. Before Father Lefebvre began his work it was necessary for Acadians seeking anything like a liberal education to go to distant schools. Few, perhaps, could afford this, but still then the incentive and inspiration afforded by the presence among them of a considerable number of well educated men of their own race. They were distinctly inferier in culture, though by no means so in intellect, to their compatriots in Quebec previace. In Quebec every town had a classical academy or college. But in New Brunswick such schools were small, far apart, and not well afforded the mentioned, a similar proviso, under the operation of which the removal of the export fluty by the Canadian government was secured. The Wilson bill is supposed to follow in the same line, but the proviso as contained, as above mentioned, a similar proviso, under the operation of which the removal of the export fluty by the Canadian government was secured. The Wilson bill is supposed to follow in the same line, but the proviso as contained, as above mentioned, a similar proviso, under the operation of which the removal of the export fluty by the Canadian government was secured. The Wilson bill is supposed to follow in the same line, but the proviso as contained, as above mentioned, a similar proviso, under the operation of which the removal of the export fluty by the Canadian government was secured. The Wilson bill is supposed to follow in the same line, but the proviso as contained, as above mentioned, a similar proviso, under the operation of which the removal of the export fluty by the Canadian government was secured. The Wilson bill is supposed to follow in the same line, but the proviso as contained in that bill will not reach the purpose intended, but, if the interpretation of your memorialist is correct, will result in the imposition of American duties upon the article only that Canadian export duties are imposed upon, therefore in the interpretation of your memorialist is correct, will result in the imposition of American duties upon the article only that Canadian export duties are imposed upon, therefore in the interpretation of your memorialist is correct, will result in the imposition of American duties upon the ar fewer sought the schools. There was not schools were small, far apart and not well known. The establishment of the college en its noble site at Memramceek. in the midst of the most presperous class of the French speaking people, gave them a perpetual reminder of their wider opportunities. The constantly increasing number of young men and boys sent thither from the French speaking pepulation shows that the people were only too ready to use such means of culture as were brought to them. The alumni of the school went out and became leading citizens of the towns and villages, and important men in the country places. The college has become a recognized centre of intellectual activity and finds in its hundreds of old students all over the country its best vindication. We have spoken of St. Jeseph's as the college of the Acadians. True it is claimed net less by many Roman Catholics of other races as their alma mater, but the English speaking folk held a semewhat different relation to the school. It was not at the beginning so absolute a necessity for them as for the French speaking people. To these latter the establishment of some such school was absolutely essential to any such general educational advance as has been made. This benefit is much wider than the rell of students would indicate, for very large numbers of the alumni are themselves

#### any other man in changing all that. THE INTERCOLONIAL BOUTE.

teachers, and most of them are to some ex-

tent a stimulus to those about them. The

president of the college, who was honored

yesterday, must be gratified to mark the

success of his former students in the various

walks of life. When he came to this pro-

vince there were few Acadians who at-

tempted to enter the learned professions, or

who looked ferward to positions of high

trust in the country. This, as we new see.

was not because of want of ability or energy,

but of opportunity and incentive. Father

Lefebvre has been more instrumental than

It is rather late to bring forward the statement that the North Shere route of the Intercelonial was chosen to please political epinion in Nova Scotia. When the route was chosen the interests of Neva Scotia were such as would be better served by the mere direct line. The l'elegraph newspaper, of all others, ought to knew that the choice of the North Shore route was due to two influences, that of the imperial government and that of New Brunswick and Quebec. Hon. Peter Mitchell bases his claim to support in Northumberland on his services to the North Shore in this connection. There is no doubt that he did what he could, and that he was supported by several New Brunswick members. From Quebec province petitions in favor of the North Shere came by the score. This local influence was probably an important supplement to the imperial preference for the military route, far from the United States frontier. Imperial influence did not take the form of dictation, but rather of encouragement. At that time it was not considered safe for Canada to go into the money market on the strength of her own security. An imperial guarantee was deemed necessary to the

floating of Intercolonial bonds on the British market. The country can new afford to Owing to the considerable number of com- look back with some degree of complacency te contain money remitted to this office, we insignificance. A guarantee would not be which case the remittance will be at our risk. in England, where it could only be justi-Subscribers are hereby notified net to pay fied on the ground that it was their subscriptions to any person except a a step in the establishment of a military regularly accredited traveller for THE SUN. | line of communication between the eastern Whenever possible, remittances should be and western provinces. We got the guaranmade direct to THE SUN office by post effice | tee and built the railway. The route did not at the time suit the requirements of St. John and western New Brunswick, and was not se satisfactory to Nova Scotia as the frontier line or the western route would have been. It did suit Quebec and northeastern New Brunswick. In the end it has worked well all round. The North Shere has its railway. The St. John valley has a frentier line. St. John and all east of it has the most direct line to Montreal and the West. No one of these three railways is superfluous. No matter which one of the three had been built first. the others would have followed. Had the Temiscouata route been the first one chosen it would not have answered the purpose Sample copies cheerfully sent to any adof the Short Line through Maine. Seoner or later the North Shore would also have demanded its railway, which would prebably have been constructed years age as a local road mainly at the expense of the province.

#### ANOTHER OF THEM.

Mr. John Charlton is not in his right place in the Canadian house of commons. He ought te be in congress as a United States citizen. Then he could assist in framing legislation hestile to Canada without proving a traitor to the people whom he is supposed to represent. He has done his best, but so far ineffectually, to have a conditional duty imposed by the United States on all lumber net a loyal Canadian, because he has lumber interests in the United States, and because he ewns tugs which tow logs to the United States side of the lakes. This In this memorial Mr. Charlton said:

The Mills bill contained a provision as follows: 'Provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law." vided by law."

The McKinley bill also contained, as above

dian government.

It is respectfully submitted that this proviso should read as follows: "Provided, That if any export duty is laid by any foreign country upon any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs for to 683, inclusive, then all said articles imported from said country shall be subjected to the duties existing prior to the passage of this

act."
Should this proviso be inserted, it will inevitably prevent the imposition of an export cuty by the Canadian government. It is that provision which the entire lumber trade in Michigan, Ohio, and New York, dependent more or less upon Canadian supply for lugs, is anxious to see inserted in the bill. After some further information as to the

laws of Canada Mr. Charlton added-"The imposition of export duties on lumber "The imposition of export duties on lumber is a prerogative of the dominion government. Such duties were first imposed in 1866 upon logs and shingle bolts, and were continued, with variations as to amount until 1890, when, under the statutory offer of the McKinley bill, providing for the reduction of the pine duty to \$1, in the case of any country not imposing export duties, the Canadian Government abolished the duty.

"The reimposition of the duty by the Canadian Government can only be prevented by a similar c ause in the future; putting back at the old duty all articles in the wood schedule, if export duty is imposed upon any of them.

the old duty all articles in the wood schedule, if export duty is imposed upon any of them. "The sawmills of the Sagnaw Valley, and other points in eastern Michigan, are now almost entirely dependent upon the forests of Can da for a supply of logs. The importation of logs from Canada for Mich gan, Ohio and western New York mills was not less than \$5.000,000 in 1833, and the reimposition of the Canadian export cuty would be most disastrous to this extensive American interest."

This is the memorial which was discussed in parliament Tuesday. Mr. Charlton is getting to be a heavy load for the grit

#### party to carry. HOW HE GOT RICH.

The late Mr. Duncan McIntyre was un doubtedly one of the two or three richest men in Canada. It has been charged that he got his wealth through his connection with the Canadian Pacific company and that his was one of the fortunes created by the pelicy of the tory party. The truth probably is that Mr. McIntyre made money faster during the life time of the Mackenzie government than at any other time before er since. He became rich as a contractor on railways built or subsidized by the liberal administration. We quote from the Montreal Witness, a liberal paper:

All the time Mr. McIntyre was ambitious of making money, and when he saw his chance, through the Mackenzie government, of getting into the railway contract business, he eagerly embraced it.

Mr. McIntyre was an ordent liberal, and from an early see took an interest in raily Mr. Mcintyre was an ardent liberal, and from an early age took an interest in politics. He was a great adoirer of Mr. Mackenzie, and labored to promote his success. Indeed, he stood him-elf once for Renfrew, but was defeated. In those days there was more passion associated with elections than we see visible now, and the ready blow was not considered an usunitable way of resenting an impuration. 'At that time,' said a friend. 'Mr. McIntyre, young and full of fire, would have thought nothing of levelling an opponent with his fist, if feeling ran high.'

Mr. Mackenzie was returned to power, and that was the beginning of Mr. McIntyre's great fortune. He bought the binds of the Pembroke and Ottawa railway; he got a large subsidy from the Onzario government for a strength when the carrying the line of Pembroke and when

subsidy from the Ontario government for carrying the line to Pembroke; and when the government conceived the larger of carrying the line through the coun-McIntyre was felt to be indispensable to that immense undertaking, and he was the first man who signed that famous contract with the government.

We have it on other authority that Mr. McIntyre made a coel two millions out of one railway which he controlled before he joined the Canadian Pacific company, It is safe to say that he never made an equal sum in the same length of time out of the Canadian Pacific, or out of any other enterprise with which he was connected.

DEATH OF LORD COLERIDGE

The late Lord Chief Justice Coleride was Terminal City?

a man of many and varied attainments. It has been semetimes hinted, perhaps without good reason, that he was not as strong a jurist as some judges of less eminence. No doubt his literary gift and fine general scholarship added to the lustre of his fame in the sphere in which he was placed. He was an Epon and Oxford man, and a college fellow. He reached the bench through parliament by way of the offices of solicitor general and attorney general, a course in which his successor, Sir Charles Russell, has followed him. Lord Coleridge was offered two judgeships before he saw fit to take the position of chief justice of the common pleas. On the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, in 1880, Lord Celeridge become Lord Chief Justice of England; It was understood when Attorney General Sir Charles Russell, a few weeks ago, became a lord of appeal, that he would be called upon to succeed Lord Coleridge. And this has happened. Lord Russell's latest appointment brought the usual offer of a seat on the bench to the attorney general. It was only the other day that Sir Charles Rigby was prometed from solicitor general te attorney general, and now both law offices are supplied with fresh men.

THE statement that Mr. Henry Perley, formerly chief engineer in the public works department, is to be taken back into the public service, ought to be true. Mr. Perley may have been less vigilant than he ought to have been in dealing with one firm of contractors, but in the McGreevy investigation he was not shown to have been dis honest. The impression left on the mind of fair men who heard the evidence was in favor of his personal uprightness. The unfertunate circumstance of the present of plate and jewelry made his family by Mr. Murphy, but afterwards paid fer, told against him at the time. But when the facts were fully understood they were not found sufficient to support a charge against Mr. Perley's integrity. There was no doubt that he was deceived in some matters, and that he should have been more sharp. But he has paid dearly for his shortcomings in this respect.

THE election of Rev. Dr. McKay to the position of mederator of the general assembly is a recognition of the outside service of the church. He is, we believe, the first foreign missionary to occupy that position. Dr. McKay is one of many members of the Presbyterian church of Canada who are employed in foreign fields and is beyond question the most eminent of the missionary preachers. The retiring moderator is, and has been for thirty-five years pastor of a country congregation, to which he has ministered during his whole clerical lifetime without a desire for a change on the part of preacher people. The moderator before him w the head of a school of divinity at Toronte, and his predecessor was the pastor of a city congregation. Thus the Presbyterian body noners its workers in all branches of service.

THE attempt to personate in civil service examinations is a crime. If fifty persons who wrote examination papers at Mentreal were guilty of the offence the case is one calling for criminal presecution. It appears that the minister of justice has instibuted proceedings in some cases and is collecting evidence in the others. This being the case, it would have been obviously wrong for parliament to institute an enquiry before its own committee. Parliament might as well enquire into charges of picking pockets or forging notes. The present house of commons has too many men in it who would like to drop the work of legislation and assume the functions of

PREMIER DIBBS has not visited Canada for nothing. He has proposed a scheme of Australian union almost exactly like the British North America Act. But why need he follow Canadian precedent in joining the two larger provinces first? The union of the two provinces comprising eld Canada was not a necessary part of the plan of British North American union. It was an incident in Canadian history which took place many years before the larger confederation. The only way in which it can be said to have led up to the union of all the provinces was by proving itself to be a

THE alleged friends of Mr. Ellis in parliament, who appear to be rather officieus and mischiveous friends, have made a great outcry because, as they said, Mr. Ellis was compelled to pay \$3,800 costs to Mr. Baird. The supreme court had not condemned him to pay such an amount. It had not then given decision on the basis of taxation of costs. It is now claimed as a great victory for Mr. Ellis that the costs payable to Mr. Baird will not be over a third of the sum stated. Thus Mr. E lie gets two triumphs. one in the sympathy bestewed on him for having so much money to pay, the other in net having to pay the money.

THE centre of disturbance in Africa has uddenly shifted from the head waters of the Nile to the shores of the Mediterranean. Some European nation will probably find it necessary to protect Morocce. The usual way of protecting an African state is to establish a protectorate there. Such proection is not always well received, but it is seldom withdrawn.

THE settlement of the Ross will case in Quebec gives nearly half a million dellars to charitable and religious purposes. Educational, charitable and religious institutions and associations in the neighborhood of Quebec city receive some \$400,000.

"TERMINAL CITY," says the St. Andrew's Beacon, "is perhaps better known as Louisburg." Is it for this that Mr. James G. Forbes has been explaining the merits of

#### THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Persons Who Desire to Join the Church -Other Applications.

The Report and Debate on the Revision of the Hymnal.

What the Church is Doing in the Northwest

#### Wednesday's Proceedings.

The twentieth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada opened in St. David's church on the 13 h at 7.30

o'clock. Rev. Dr. Sedgewick, moderator of The committee of clergymen and elders who were appointed by the St. John presbytery to perfect arrangements for the repeption of the commissioners have ever-leoked nothing. In their endeaver to have everything in perfect readiness for the meeting the minutest detail has not escaped their beth telegraphic and telephone communica-tion with the church. Tables, stationery, etc., have been placed at the disposal of the members of the press. The lady members of the church very thoughtfully decorated the pulpit with choice flowers and house plants in a most becoming manner. The air of the church is redolent with the perfume of the flowers. The church was and daughters, and with the citizens of St.

After singing and prayer the Rev. Dr. Sedgewick preached an able sermon from the words found in Mathew vii., 20: "Then by their fruits ye shall know them." The rev. doctor first pointed out that in nature the truth contained in the words of his text was demonstrated. Every tree brought forth fruit which characterized it, and which enabled persons to distinguish it from other trees. This fact was not confined to nature alone, but in the members of the human family it was quite as strongly manifested. False prephets who sported in sheep's clething could always be distinguished by their fruits. This fac ould also be applied to all religious systems whether they were true or false. After speaking in a general way of the heathen religious the speaker proceeded to point out wherein Christianity was superior to any of these other so called religious. He pointed to what little all these other systems had done for the world, and then showed now vastly different was the religion of Jesus Christ. All the other so called religions were earthly, but Christianity was divine. These other religions, what were they doing? What had they dene? They lacked the true power to make progress in the world—the power Christianity, and effects were so unlike could not have proceeded from the same source. The missionaries who were present would not say that the heathen religion bore good fruit, or that it was elevating, or that it would tend to the general upbuilding of those who professed it.

He was quite willing to acknowledge that these religions contained some truth, but did they contain the whole truth? He did not think so. There were different forms of Christianity itself. All persons did not take the very same view of religious questions. There was one great question on which many stood divided, namely: How were the children of Christ made partakers of eternal life. There were two bodies who held ideas on this matter which were foreign one to another. One Catholic and Greek churches and the mem bers of the higher Episcopal church. These laimed that the grace of Jesus Christ, flowed only in one channel; that only the descendants of the twelve apostles could be partakers of that grace, and that all who vere outside could not claim His love. They claimed that where the bishop was there also was the church. On the hand there were those who held on to the bruth more solidly and said where Christ is here is the church. How were they to decide? Arguments, he thought, were wasted in endeavoring to prove the truth of the cen-tentions held by the first body. It was not consistent with the teachings of Christ. Again, on the other hand, this eld doctrine had held its own for ages and the world had bettered by it. If the religion of the former were the true re-ligion, Mexico, the states of South ligion, Mexico, the states of South America, Italy and Spain would new be flourishing. Their people would be cul-tivated, educated and advanced, and the people of Canada, England, the United States and all the other Christian countries would be dead in sin and to the truth Was such the case? Referring to their own hurch, the speaker said he thought he had detected signs of dissatisfaction among its nembers. There were these who wished to reconstruct their eld religion for the requirenents of the times. He sympathized with them if they were actuated with a desire to better mankind and show to him the retury the same leaven began to work among

this leaven were allowed to work, the result would be the same as it had been in the United States. In cenclusien, Rev. Dr. Sedgewick again xhorted the church to keep a sharp lookut, and to weigh the old truths well before they cast them aside for something new. After singing, Dr. Sedgewick constituted the assembly and declared it open for the transaction of its regular business. The clerk then called the roll. Two hundred and sixty-six answered to their names. All he commissioners have not arrived yet, nowever, but a large number are expected

the old Puritan religion of the people of the eastern states. The result was that many

f them had become Unitarians. He

where they should be least expected. It

thought he detected ominous signs in places

teday. Rev. Dr. Sedgewick, in retiring from the chair, said much had eccurred during the past year to sadden them; some of those members who had been towers of strength in the church had been taken away from earth. But he did not feel like entering upon the subject. He wished to thank the assembly for placing him in the chair and he also wished to thank the members for the able support they had given him. He

would ask them to nominate his successor. Prof. McLaren of Toronto said there were several gentlemen present whom he would like to see in the chair at some future time, but the ene he proposed to nominate had not only been of great service to the church, but as a representative of so good a cause deserved all the honor which the assembly could place upon him. He referred to Rev Dr. Geo. L. McKay. (Applause.) More than twenty-two years ago they had sent him to China as a missionary, and since that time he had been laboring there with great success. As a result of his labors there were 1,800 communicants. A large number had also been baptized and sixty churches had been erected. He was now home, and they should place honor on him. He had no doubt the doctor would be unanimously elected as moderator of the

The above motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Blackwood. The metion was

The mover and the seconder of the metio escorted Rev. Dr. MacKay into the pulpit. He said when he first heard that he had been neminated for moderator of the assembly he at once concluded that he would not accept the high effice. He had been absent so long that he was not all accustem ed to the business of councils. During the past year he had been in the habit of arriving at conclusions his own way. He thought he had an idea, however, how business should be done in this or any other

carried without one dissenting vete.

country. He realized that it was very easy to drag out a discussion hour after hou when the work could be done in a much shorter time, and by every commissioner observing this fact the business of the assembly would be very much expedited. He hoped the business would and thus a good example would be produced He thanked them for placing him in the chair, but assured them that it afforded him ne pleasure, that he had only consented to eccupy it because they had wished him to

The assembly had sent an address of wel come to Lord Aberdeen on his arrival in Canada. Rev. Dr. Sedgewick read a letter from the governor general's secretary, and also one from Lord Aberdeen himself, in which he expressed deep appreciation of the action of the assembly and wished them

Dr. Sedgewick said that he had been requested to commission Rev. Dr. Martin to epresent the church in England and also Rev. Samuel Kingston to represent the church in Ireland. He had done as he had been requested. On metion of Rev. Dr. McVicar, seconder by Rev. Dr. McFarlane, a vote of thanks

was tendered the retiring moderator. Dr. Sedgewick replied appropriately. The business committee met yesterday atternoon and prepared the following report, which was read by the convener, Rev.

Resolved, That the committee on bills and tures be composed of the clerks of the nbly and the clerks of the synods and assembly and the clerks of the synods and presbyteries who are commissioners, together with the following members of the assembly; A Falvorer, E D Miller, J A McFarlane, D Tait, J J Elliott, D L McCrae, R Craig, J F McLaren, H McLellan, J A Anderson, F A McLennan, J A Carmichael, Prof Hartt, D Spear, Geo Murray, J F Campbell, J H McVicar, ministers; T J James, W Paul, W B Murrich, Geo Rutherford, Robt Martin, D Laird, A Jeffery and Robt Murray, elders.

That the committee for the revision of records of the general assembly and the several synods be as follows:

be as follows:

For the records of general assembly — A. Simpson, John Hay, ministers; and Judge Stevens, elder.

For the record of the synod of the maritime provinces—E Cocaburn, J W Bell, ministers; and J J Anderson, elder.

For the record of the synod of Montreal and Ottawa—Dr A W McDonald, J S Sutherland, ministers and A Spaces elder.

Kingston—N McKay, Dr John Thompson, masters; Geo Hay, elder.
For the synod of Hamilton and London—G G McRobbie, J M Goodwillie, ministers; and McRobbie, J M Goodwille, ministers; and Robt Dixon, elder.
For the synod of Manitoba and the Northwest—Jas F McLaren, John (Ross, ministers; and Jas Meek, elder.
For the synod of British Columbia—Dr Armstrong, J S Hardie, ministers; and Chas Davidson, elder.

son, elder.
For the synod of Honan, Indore, Trinadad—Dr Bryce, Johns McMillan, ministers; and L W Johnson elder. The first named on each to be convener of the same.
That the following be a committee on the roll of the general assembly; P M Morrison. J R McLeod, mini-ters; and Dr Thorburn elder.
That the hours of business be from 9.30 to 12.30, from 2.30 to 5.30, and from 7.30 to 10 o'clock.

Thursday's Proceedings. The Presbyterian assembly opened at sharp 10 o'clock Thursday merning, at which hour the church was well filled with delegates. In accordance with the arrange-ments made on the previous evening, the first hour of the morning session was occupied with devotional exercises. At 11 o'clock the assembly was duly constituted by the moderator. The minutes of the pre-vious session were read and appreved. The noderator then named the following gentlemen as a committee to arrange for helding special services in the churches next Sab oath: The moderator, the ex-moderator, the clerks of session and the Rev. G.

The following applications were received from the presbyteries named, asking that the following gentlemen be received into the Presbyterian church in Canada. From the presbytery of St. John to receive the Rev. Thomas Corbett of Framingham, Mass. from the Montreal presbytery to receive Rev. C. E. Amaron, now labering in the New England states; from the presbytery of Brandon to receive Rev. F. Lamb. late of the Presbyterian church in Scotland; from the presbytery at Victoria to receive Rev. Jas. Hamilton; from the presbytery at Saugeer to receive Rev. R. C. H. Sinclair, now in the United States; from the Hamilton presbytery to receive Rev. P. A. Turkham. the presbytery of London, to receive Rev R Alworth of the Congregational church. From the presbytery of Teronto, to receive the Rev J Murik of the Presbyterian should not be torgotten. They should be carefully considered before any change was made. In the beginning of the present century the same leaven began to work any considered before the present century the same leaven began to work any considered before the present century the same leaven began to work any considered before the considered before the constant of the Presbyterian church in Scotland. From the Presbyterian of Hallifax, to receive the Rev W P Andrews bytery, to receive the Rev W P Andrews bytery, to receive the Rev W P Andrews bytery. Baptist church. From the presbytery of Toronte, to receive Rev J F Somer-ville, of Detroit, U S, formerly of Canada. From the presbytery of Sarnis, to receive Rev Mr Livingston of the Methedist church and Rev Mr Harvey of the Baptist church.

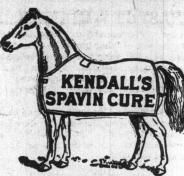
The above applications were referred to a ommittee to consider and report. The following are the members of the committee en the reception of ministers: President Forrest, convener; Dr Mac-Laren, Dr McVicar, Revs D J Macdennell, Prof Hart, J F Fullerton, W T Herridgey, I A Murray, R M Craig, Messrs James Forrest, W Hamilton, Jas McCrae, W Paul, R Harrison, W B McMurrich.

The committee to strike standing mittees was appointed as follows: Mr Allan Simpson, convener, Dr Sedgewick, Dr Sorimmeger, Dr Robertson, Dr Bryce, Dr Laidlaw, Messrs Geo Bruce, G R Munre, I R. MacLeod, D McLaren, Dr L McCrae, J B Fraser, I McInnes, I A Anderson, Hector Currie, ministers; and Messra Hon D Laird, W I Scott, I Turnbull, R Strang, Robert rawford, and Mr Willet, elders. Committee en applications en behalf of students: Dr Ramssy, Dr M D McDonald, Dr Armstrong, D A Carmichael, D Tait, ministers; G A Yeung, Rebt Martin, Y C

Committee en application for the retirement of ministers: Dr Meore, convener; Dr Thompson, Revs R M Glassford and McAlpine; Robt Crawford and J C Thomp-

The following are the names of the miniters who made application to retire: Rev J G Murray of Grimsby, presbytery of Hamilton; Rev John Morrison, presbytery of Saugeen; Rev John Anderson, presbytery of Bruce; Rev R Paterson, presbytery of Bruce; Rev John Scott of Hamilton, presbytery of Bruce; Rev G G Leeman, B A, presbytery of Toronto: Ray M Turnbull of Sarrie. For leave of absence, Rev John Ewing, presbytery of Peterbore. The above applications were referred to a committee.

The following presbyteries have made application to the general assembly for the admission of the following students: Lanark and Brantford, E J Scott; Saugeen, George Scarr; Reck Lake, R Guthrie; Orangeville,



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Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY.

A McConnell: Quebec, W E Ash: Trini

dad, T P Cropper; Calgary, G S Scott; Halifax, D McLean; Stratford, A Stewart; Pictou, R Murray; Toronto, Mesers Eshoo and Slimmon; Winnipeg, T V Richmond. To a committee. For some time there has been a movement

on foot among the Presbyterian churches to rovise the old hymnal. A committee was accordingly appointed to de the work. They have completed their labors. A draft of the new book has been printed, copies of which were circulated among the members of the assembly yesterday. The new hymnal is considerably larger than the old book. It are, it is thought, better calculated to meet the demands of the Presbyterian church of

The hymnals new in use in the Presbyterian churches in Canada, United States and Scotland all contain different hymns. It has been proposed to have a common nymnal, that is, one that will be used by all hese churches. The Presbyterian church in Canada have taken the initial step in the matter and are now waiting ter a movement n reference to the matter on the part of the hurches in Scotland.

Rev. Dr. Gregg, as convener of the hymnal committee, submitted his report as fellows: The hymnal committee beg to repert that they held meetings in Toronto en the 18th, 19th and 20th April, and on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May of this year. The chief matters considered at these meetings were, the subject of co-operation with the joint committee of the Scoutish churches ppointed to prepare a Common Hymnal for resbyterian churches, and the reports of presbyteries regarding a revised and enarged Hymnal, and regarding a Book of Reports have been received from 37 presbyteries.

I. Common Hynal-On the subject of a ondence with the joint committee of the Church of Scotland, the Free church and the United Presbyterian church, engaged in the preparation of a Common Hymnal for se churches, that some progress has been made in the provisional selection of hymns, and that the joint committee asked for co-operation with them by the Presbyterian church in Canada. It was resolved (1) That the work already accomplished by your committee be forwarded to the said joint committee, ask-ing that the said committee would in like manner reciprocate as their work goes for-ward; and (2) that power be asked from the assembly for the committee to take such ction as they may from time to time deem committee, as may ensure at an early date he issue of a Cemmon Hymnal for the said three churches, and the Presbyterian church in Canada. The committee therefore re-commend the general assembly to grant the power asked for to co-operate with the joint ommittee of the Scottish churches.

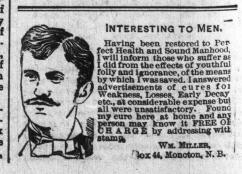
II. Beek of Psalms-In regard to the Book of Psalms the committee find that twenty-nine presbyteries declared in favor of retaining the whole Psalter. This is in narmony with the judgment of the committee. They therefore recommend that the whole Psalter, that is the 150 psalms now in ommon use, be retained as part of the Book

III. Selections and New Versions of ealms—In regard to new versions of and selections from the psalms the committee find that an addition of some new versions is deemed desirable by twenty-two presbyteries, and that eleven presbyteries reported other versiens. In the unanimous judgment of the committee it was deemed desirable that such selection should be made. They have accordingly revised the selections made by the committee last year, availing themselves of suggestions by presbyteries, and agreed to submit full copies of the revised elections (including new versions) te the general assembly, with the recommendation that these, if approved or revised, should form the first part of the new Hymnal.

IV. Paraphrases—In regard to the Para-phrases the committee find that it is the general epinion of presbyteries that selec-tions from these should be incorporated with the hymns of the new Hymnal. This accords with the judgment of the committee. They have therefore revised the selections submitted last year in general conformity with suggestions made by presbyteries and have agreed to recemmend that such selections should be incorporated with the new Hymnal.

V. Hymns—In regard to hymns the committee have deveted lengthened and careful consideration to the views reported by presbyteries. In general accordance with these views they have revised the list of hymns proposed to be omitted, added or altered. They have also agreed to classify the new list of hymns under their appropriate heads, and to print copies of the New Hymnal as revised by the committee, to be submitted to the general assembly with the recommendation that it be sent for censideration to the presbyteries of the church with instructions that they report their views re-specting it on or before the lat of March, 1895, through the bymnal committee.

VI. Complete Collection—It was sgreed by the committee to recommend that the Complete Collection should be called Book



of Praise and s whole of the ps new in use; (2) Sel for chanting; (3) in the ordinar other versions;

VII. Edition recommend that of Praise author contain either t VIII Calldr ence to a Childr that eleven presi ly on account of arate Children's were unanimous school. They h edition contain Psalms and the published at a c

within reach of well as other org IX.-Indices. to recommend: be so indexed as ally suitable pealm selections form in all edit sembly a draft c so far as comple Appended is t this it will be s smaller and the former years. tion of a new h curred in its year were of th Church Hymna Children's Hyn were distribute the tonic-sol-fa

#### Toronto, 4th J

Hymnal.

The afternoon clock. After re ence to the new up. Three over committee. T ported by gentle by the synods. to send selection instead of comm the presbyterie tain hymns shou no hymn should On motion o Guelph, resolved of the report be tion. Rev. Dr. ( tion contained in port, which was tien of the report cussion in refer be used in the pointed out that had tried to keep but it only rem & Sankey's book

inexpedient to at this date: had been appoin which was befo to be published. n the conrec of forward with th they would ask on this side of other to accept. would be oblig books.

that it would be mon Hymnal discussion was a when the moder order and adjour There was a s hour of adjourns

Dr. Gregg was

Rev. Mr. Bruc the assembly the were open for thanks of the ass board officials matter. Adjour

At the the Rev. John heme mission submitted his adoption. It w Forty nine or catechists have whole or some pe erdained, twer missionaries for fields. Some of part of the year ointment, or recent one; devoted the wh six more fully on ordained workm ceived monthly a gregatione; and a settled as pastors fifty-nine catech were at work di three during the

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The total am mittee during 18 For the first emmittee they ment of the fina this debt has liberality on the from an increas also on the congregations extent, and have sequence. We do lthough we car fields that were i ment of a settle pendent for supp -but we feel quences it invol



REMEDY.

S. MARSDEN.

Spavin Cure REDERICK. OMPANY,

Asb: Trini-G S Scott: A Stewart; Mesars Eshoc Richmond.

nmittee was work. They A draft of the ples of which mbers of the w hymnal in old book. It i the hymns ted to meet n church e

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of Praise and should include -- (1) The whole of the psalms in the metrical verson new in use; (2) Selections from the prose version of the psaims and other portions of scripture for chanting; (3) Selections from the psaims in the ordinary metrical version and in ether versions; (4) Hymns approved and edopted by the assembly; (5) Scripture

VII. Editions-The committee agreed to recommend that every edition of the Book of Praise authorized by the assembly should contain either the whole Psalter or the se-

VIII Caildren's Hymnal-With reference to a Children's Hymnal it was found that eleven presbyteries advised that, mainly on account of cost, there should be a separate Children's Hymnal. Your committee were unanimous in recommending that there should be one Book of Praise for church and school. They had reason to believe that an edition containing selections from the Psalms and the whole of the hymns could be published at a cost that will bring the work within reach of all our Sabbath schools, as well as other organizations of our church.

IX.—Indices, etc —The committee agreed to recommend: (1) That the Hymnal should be so indexed as to indicate hymns speci-ally suitable for children; (2) That the psalm selections be numbered separately from the hymns; and (3) That pages be uniform in all editions. As part of their repert, the committee submit to the assembly a draft copy of the Book of Praise,

Appended is the treasurer's report. From this it will be seen that the income is much smaller and the outlay much larger than in former years. This is due to the expectation of a new hymnal and to the expense in curred in its preparation. The sales last Church Hymnal, 15,076 copies, and of the Children's Hymnal, 12 491 copies. There were distributed grauitously 1,574 copies of the tonic-sol-fa edition of the Children's WM. GREGG, Cenvener

Toronto, 4th June, 1890. Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened at 2 30 o'clock. After routine, the subject in reference to the new hymnal was again brought Three overtures were read from Ontario syneds, asking the assembly to make certain recommendations to the bymnal committee. These overtures were supported by gentlemen who were appointed by the synods. One of the recommendations was that the presbyteries be requested to send selections to the hymnal committee instead of committee sending selections to the presbyteries, and also that the old

tunes which have been connected with cer-tain hymns should not be changed, and that no hymn should have more than one tune. motion of Rev. R. M. Glassferd of Guelph, resolved that the recommendations of the report be considered section by section. Rev. Dr. Gregg read the recomm tion contained in the first section of the report, which was adopted. The second section of the report brought up a lengthy discussion in reference to what Hymnal should be used in the Sabbath schools. It was pointed out that the new book was too large to be used in the Sunday schools, etc. They had tried to keep their book in the schools, but it only remained a short time. Moody & Sankey's book came along and kicked it

inexpedient to publish a new Hymnal at this date; that a joint committee had been appointed to draft a new Hymnal fer cemmen use. In case the new Hymnal which was before them were recommended to be published, the joint committee might, in the course of a year or so or longer, come forward with the draft of a Hymnal which they would ask the Presbyterian churche on this side of the water and also on the other to accept. Then the church members would be obliged to again procure new

becks.

Dr. Gregg was of the opinion, however, that it would be a long time before a common Hymnal could be agreed upon. The discussion was still going on at 5.30 e'clock, when the moderator called the members to order and adjourned the assembly with the

There was a short discussion before the hour of adjournment.

Rev. Mr. Bruce informed the members of the assembly that the board of trade rooms were open for their convenience. The thanks of the assembly was tendered to the board officials for their kindness in this

#### matter. Adjourned. At the Evening Session

the Rev. John McMillan, convener of the heme mission committee (eastern section) submitted his yearly report and moved its adoption. It was in part as follows: Forty nine ordained men and fifty-nine catechists have been at work during the whole or some portion of the year. Of the erdained, twenty-nine had appointments as missionaries for a year or more in particular fields. Some of these spent only a short part of the year, completing a previous ap-pointment, or after having received a recent one; but fourteen of them devoted the whole year to the work, and six more fully one-half the year. The other erdained werkmen, twenty in number, re-

ceived monthly appointments to vacant congregations; and twelve have been called and settled as pastors in these charges. Of the fifty-nine catechists, four were employed continuously throughout the year; two more were at work during the winter; and fifty-three during the summer of 1893. The expenditure for 1893.94 was as fol-

 
 Ordained missionaries
 5,5°2 86

 Supply of vaca it charges
 1,180 48

 Special grants to new fields
 150 00

 Northwess
 1,952 47

 Expenses of all kinds
 503 67
 The receipts for 1893 4 were as follows:

\$11,082 88 Excess of expenditure over receipts, 1893-94...... 2,039 79

The total amount paid by H. M. committee during 1893 94 was \$9,186.05. For the first time in the history of your committee they are confronted with a heavy debt of \$2 855 21. As the statement of the finances already given shows, this debt has arisen, not from decreased liberality on the part of the people, but from an increased expenditure, particularly en additional ordained missionaries, and also on the supply given to weak congregations while vacant. The fact is, the committee have been doing augmentation work to a considerable extent, and have suffered in funds in considerable. sequence. We do not affirm that the incidence of this work on the committee is an evilalthough we cannot but look with sorrow on fields that were for some time in the enjoyment of a settled pastor, under the augmentation scheme, becoming vacant and dependent for supply on the H.M. committee—but we feel strongly that the censequences it involves in the shape of debt

must be at ence considered and some rem-

must be at ence considered and seme remedy previded against the centinuance and recurrence of such a bar to progress.

Rev. A. Simpson of Halifax seconded the adoption of the above report in a brief address. The report, he thought, showed that the work of the committee had been well done during the past year. He did well dene during the past year. He did not think a single call had been allowed to pass unnoticed. The church should con-gratulate herself upon the rising ministry, the i student catechists; and the training which they received in the field was very valuable to them. They were doing a noble work, and he would say all honor to them. The committee was thankful to God for the work it had been able to accomplish

during the past year.—Adopted.
Rev. E. Smith, convener of the augmentation committee (eastern section), submitted the yearly report. The total receipts during the past year aggregated \$7,880 16. As compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the collection of & presbyteries and a decrease in the other 6. making a total decrease of \$183 16 from congregations. From interest, legacies and denations, there were received \$193 64, as compared with \$144 the previous year, an increase of \$49 64. On the receipts from all sources, there is a decrease of \$103.52. Only one presbytery, that of Miramichi, procured what the synod asked; and when it is considered that \$67 of its contributions were made in the early part of the year to cover a shortage on the preceding year, it appears that even it fell below the requirement by \$52 22. The congregations that gave what their presbyteries assigned to them, as their fair

net be regarded as fully satisfactory, and indeed would have been very serious had it not been for a state of things much to be deplored in our church, viz.: the vacancy of a good many of the congregations, once on the list of settled augmented charges. Only 42 congregations, as compared with 50 the previous year, received aid from the fund, calling for a disbursement of \$7,064, nearly \$300 less than the previous year. There is a gratifying increase of \$689 in local contributions to stipend; but there is no case this year of a congregation abandoning aid from the fund, and assuming the full

and 35 gave nothing at all. These facts can

strength, by the aid of the fund, to walk without this financial support. Rev. Mr. Smith said the maritime provinces formed only a small portion of Carada, so was the head small in prepertion to the body, but the body could not get on very well without the head, neither could the deminion get along very well without the maritime provinces. He thought the report was in many ways a very satisfactory one. For instance, they were able to report no deficit. The tide of emigration had hindered them in their work somewhat. The Presbyterians were good colonizers. Abraham was a Presbyterian, and ever since his day the Presbyterians had gone on with the noble work. Mr. Smith spoke of the success of the Presbyterian ministers. He believed as much happiness could be found in the Presbyterian manses as in any other home in the wide world; if it were not so,

nission committee (western section) moved the adoption of that report. Uhe health of their missionaries had, he said, been good. There had not been a single death. He was in favor of a reserve fund for these

There had been a great financial depres sion in the west, and if the people had not given as much as they had in other years it vas because they were unable to do so.

There were 320 missionaries in the field at present. There were 981 preaching stations. Dr. Cochrane referred to the work of Rev. Mr. Gordon, whe, he said, had done nobly. The maritime provinces had done well and they felt grateful to them for their well and they felt grateful to them for their support. But there should be no east or west, all sheuld labor together for the neble cause. The young peoples' societies were neving ferward and carrying with them great geed. The Christian Eadeaver society had done noble work. The doctor quoted figures, which are given in this report, showing that the revenue was falling off and that in order for the committee to carry on this work they would have te receive larger grants.

ceive larger grants.

The report was seconded by Rev. D. J. McDonnell and unanimously adopted. The following is a synopsis: The commercial depression which has prevailed has not enly very materially affected the revenue in many of the older presbyteries, but has been severely felt in the Northwest. In addition to the failure of crops on the point of being harvested, from sudden and unexpected causes, and the small returns received by ed causes, and the small returns received by the farmers for their grain, the Presbyterian settlers is many districts have been wholly unable to give the support they otherwise

would to gespel ordinances.

The following summary will show the position of our church in the west at present. In the 2 synods, with their 9 presbyteries, are 51 self-sustaining congr tions, 28 augmented congregations and 163 missions among the whites, and connected with these congregations and missions are 765 preaching stations, 12,059 families, 4,442 single persons and 15,944 communicants. The number of ministers, professors, students and catechists is 250, of whom 143 are ordained and 107 not ordained. The gains as compared with 1893 are: Families, 975; single persons, 165, and communicants, 853. The revenue for all purposes was \$234,300, a falling off as compared with the previous year of \$2,307. These figures are well within the actual state of the church. In addition to these there are 14 Indian missions and a mission to the Chinese. These are supplied with 8 ordained missionaries, who are assisted by 26 teachers, interpreters and matrons in industrial schools. The communicants in the Indian missions number

Reference was made in the report to the foreigners who are settling in the country, for whom it said no adequate provision was being made for their conversion. Some of these foreigners had become converted and were deing good werk. A Hungarian min-ister began work lately in a colony of his countrymen in Assinibola.

The attendance in the Sabbath schools increases every year, and a considerable num-ber are received from the classes into the hurch. In the winter the most of the ountry schools are closed.

There was very generous response of congregations and also of individuals in Scotland and Ireland to the appeals of the Rev. O. W. Gordon. \$12,170 03 were given for mission work by congregations or indi-viduals apart from and in addition to the regular contributions of the presbyteries. The eastern section of our church continues to give us aid, which the western commitee desire gratefully to acknowledge. In so doing they recognize that our work in the Northwest and British Columbia is theirs as much as ours. This year their contributions amounted to \$2,061 17, of which \$500 was from Fort Massey church,

While the committee are thankful that

a balance on hand, it is only right to say that this satisfactory state of affairs is not due to increased contributions on the part of congregations. On the contrary, while the revenue from this source last year was nearly \$57,000, this year it is only \$51,000. There was also a balance to begin the year with of \$6,000; but for the denations, bequests and grants from other churches. which amount to the altogether exceptional and magnificent sum of \$20,500,

the home mission fund closes the year with

would have been a very large deficit in the home mission fund. As regards the state of the augmentation fund, your committee feel that they can do nothing more than report the deficit for the year, amounting to \$4,500. What this means to the families of ministers in assisted congregations every one knows. Last year the sum cf \$10 was deducted from the grants; this year \$36 had to be deducted from every settled charge, and a preportionate amount from settlements effected during the last half of the ecclesiastical year.

The following is a summary of the total receipts for home missions and augmenta-Home mission fund...... \$71,561 

Rev. David Spear of the presbytery of Calgary, and Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of the Presbyterian missions in the proportion, number 138; while 27 only gave Northwest, addressed the assembly on misa part of what was requested from them. sionary work in the west, and made an earnest appeal for the manifestation of more liberality in giving towards this work.

#### BRITISH NEWS.

Death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, at the Age of Seventy-Three Years.

London, June 14,—Lerd Chief Justice Celeridge is dead. The Right Hon. John Duke Celeridge, F. S. S., D. C. L., was up to the time of his death an honorary fellow salary of its minister. We can only point to 11, as yet, who have grewn into sufficient of Exeter college, Oxford. He was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, his mother's maiden name peing Mary Buchanan. She was the daughter of a elergyman. Lord Coleridge was born in His early education was obtained at Eaton, from whence he went to Balliol college, Oxford, where he graduated in his twenty-first year, and was then elected to an open fellowship in Exeter college, which honor he had up to the time of his marriage. Throughout the latter portion of his life Lord Celeridge filled many more or less important public offices. He was appointed to his last office, that of lord chief justice of England in 1880, on the death of his predecessor, Sir Alexander Ceckburn, Lord Coleridge was frequent contributor to various periodicals, and his articles were always of a home in the wide world; if it were not so, then the wives must be to blame.

The Rev. J. M. Robinson moved the adoption of this report and Hon. David Laird seconded it.—Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Coobrana conversation. Lord Coleridge was unconscious for a few hours before his death. His death was

painless. His son Bernard will succeed him painless. His son Bernard will succeed him in the peerage.

It is announced that Baron Russell will succeed Lord Coleridge as lord chief justice, and that Sir Jehn Rigby will become a lord justice of appeal in place of Baron Russell. Robert T. Reid, now solicitor general, will become attorney general, and Richard B. Haldane, M. P., solicitor general.

#### NOVA SCOTIA WINS.

The Interprovincial Trophy Secured by the Highest Score Yet Made in the Series.

HALIFAX, June 14.-The best sheeting for ten years was seen in the inter-maritime match at Bedford today. The wind was dightly tricky the first part of the day, but improved during the match. Nova Scotia defeated New Brunswick by sixteen points. and was sixty-six points ahead of P. E.

At the end of the first range New Bruns wick led by two points. Nova Scotia's scores were: 200 yards, 236; 500 yards, 243; 600 yards, 229; tetal, 708.

-	Brunswick team:			J. U.L.	
		200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Mak
7	Lt Ryder	30	29	24	Tot
0	Lt Wetmore	28	29	26	
7	Capt Su livan	29	32	27	
8	Sg W Lordly Major Hartt	30 31	30 29	23 26	
	Capt Manning	90	31	26	
8	Capt McRobaia	29 28	31	26 33	
•	Sgt Henderson	32	28	30	
•	Totals	237	239	215	-
	The Prince Edward		Taland	ROOFA	w

200 yards, 228; 500 yards, 229; 600 yards, 185; total, 642 The visiting riflemen at the close of the

match were entertained at dinner by the Provincial Rifle association. The score of 708 is the highest yet made in this match, the best previous score being New Brunswick, 701.

THE ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS. A Carnegie Workman Tells How Work

Was Turned Out for Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Charles

Edgar Sill, the former Carnegie workman whe has made the chief disclosures furnished the government, was befere the congressional investigating committee today. in which he made written reports on the result of certain processes of manufacture. These reports were then put on the desk of Supt, Kline, who changed them so as to make them show that the processes con-formed to the requirements and specifications of the government contract. Supt. Kline gave the witness instructions and cautions repeatedly. Sill related how Supt. Kline had given orders for re-treating ends of plates to cover up defects. He said if the government officers had known the actual condition of the work they would have rejected 75 per cent. ef such work as was accepted. Still read from his notes the specific plates with plugs and blowholes. They included two plates of the conning tower of the Oregon. One plate had a hole as large as a man's hand, which was plugged up.

Hewith—Who is that girl that mumbles se frightfully to whom you introduced me? Hewith—That's Miss Hankinson, the teacher of veice culture.—[New York

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Judgment Delivered Last Week in Many Important Cases.

The Consolidated Electric Co. Cases to Come Up on July 10th.

FREDERICTON, June 13.-The following adgments were delivered by the supreme St. Stephen's bank v. Bonness-This was

an action to recover the amount of a prom-issory note endorsed by the defendant. The defence set up that the plaintiffs had taken nce set up that the plaintiffs had taken from the makers of the note, first, a bond and warrant of attorney upon which they entered up a judgment, and afterwards had taken a bill of sale fer some \$6,000 and had received from these securities some \$4,200, and that the note sued on had been paid by the proceeds of this bill of sale. trial a verdict went in favor of the defendant, subject to leave reserved to move this court to reverse or for a new trial. The court divided evenly, Judges Tuck and Barker delivering judgments to set aside the verdict and fer a new trial and Judges Haningten and Landry dismissing the appeal.

The result is that the verdict stands.

Queen v. Theriault-This is the Victoria manslaughter case, which was appealed by Mr. Gregory with a view to quash the conviction found against the prisoner. The court refused to quash the conviction, but granted a new trial on the ground principally that the question of reasonable apprehension of danger to the prisoner's wife and family had not been left to the jury at the trial, which Theriault now claims as a justifica

tien of his acts. Queen v. Eilis—This is the appeal from the judgment in this case ordering the defendant to pay the prosecutor's costs. Judgments were delivered by Judges Haningter and Landry on both the questions raised. These are the only judges on the bench now who heard the case, except Judge Tuck, who takes no part. They beth held that the ceurt had power to award costs and that the clerk should tax such counsel fees as were paid by the prosecutor's attorney to other counsel, provided that the prosecutor's atterney had the authority of the latter to empley such counsel, but that the order did not include counsel fees charged by the attorney of the prosecutor. The motion to vary the order

by striking out the part relating to costs was refused with costs, and the motion as to direction as to what costs were included was dismissed without costs. Molson v. Lantalum-Rule for new trial Neilson v. Hachey—The same.

Day v. the Deminion Safety Fund Life ssociation—the same. Vroom v. Connor-This case arose out of

the transactions of G. Herbert Lee. He was trustee for the Simends estate, and Conner ndorsed notes for the amount of something near \$2,000 for Lee as such trustee on the word of Lee that he was about to censelidate the debt of the estate by mertgage, and when the negetiations were completed the note in question was to be paid. Connor new claimed to be paid out of the estate, The judgment of the court was delivered by | manner in which the note ha was not denied that Lee had pocketed the money and the estate had never got the benefit of it or any part of the proceeds; benefit of it or any part of the proceeds; that Connor had no lein on the estate. There had been no agreement or any prebe secured by a mortgage on the estate.

The appeal was allowed with costs, setting aside the decree of the equity ccurt.

Ex parte Jehnston—This is the applica-

tion for a certiorari to quash the assessment of the Bathurst school district for school purposes. At the argument Mr. Skinner admitted that the real purpose of the application was to obtain the opinion of the court upon the way in which school affairs were administered at Bathurst, and whether the school trustees were acting legally or etherwise. The court held that the assessment was strictly legal, but refused to express any opinion as to whether the school

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law had been administered legally or otherwise, and dismissed the application. Ex parte Mrs. and Louisa Hanford—The applicante applied for a rule for an attachment against M. B. Dixon, an attorney, for not paying over to them certain funds which they claimed he had in his hands as their attorney. Mr. Dixon claimed that he was willing to settle with the Hanfords, and that the meney he had was placed with him for investment, that he had loaned \$1,000 on a note te an estate which G. H. Lee represented, and which appeared to him to be od security at the time, and that he had ffered to settle by handing over this note and the balance some \$900, which the ap plicants refused. The court held that there vas a bona fide dispute between the parties, and therefore refused to exercise the summary jurisdiction asked for and dismissed the application.

Ex parte Mrs. Hanford. This was a similar application for the sum of \$1,500. The only point made by Mr. Dixon in his reply to the afficavit of the applicant was that he was acting not as the atterney, but as the agent of the applicant, and had per-formed no duties which required his services as an attorney. The court held that inasmuch as in his bill rendered he had made charges for his services as an attorney, that he had therefore acted as an attorney of this court. Uhe rule was made absolute for an attachment unless Mr. Dixon delivered his account and paid over the balance before August first.

Chute v. Grattan. This was an appeal from a decree in equity and sought to give priority to the decree over a security given to one Baten. The appeal was dismis with costs.

Newcombe v. Calhoun was a county court appeal and was dismissed with costs. Bank of B. N. A. v. Lantalum was motion to set aside an order made by Barker J. to enter up judgment under the act passed at the last session of the legislature on the ground that affidavits did not sufficiently show the manner in which the note had been presented, merely stating that it and obtained a decree in the equity court in had be n "duly presented." The court held his favor, from which this appeal is taken that affidavit was sufficient and stated the Barker J., who held that inasmuch as it ed as fully as required in affidavits to hold

granted by Tuck, J., on the ground that the magistrate had issued his warrant withbe secured by a mortgage on the estate.

The appeal was allowed with costs, setting from the arguments of counsel that the real point relied upon was that the liquor sold had not been intoxicating. Ready, in St. John, manufactured lager been which he Six Subscriptions, do. do. 10 sold to Cassidy, and the latter mixed it with Ten Subscriptions, do. soda water and called it Cassidy's Tonic. The magistrate decided that the liquor was intoxicating under the evidence, and the court refused to interfere with the conviction, following the Daley case. It is said Ready will carry the appeal further if he

Bradshaw v. the Foreign Mission Board-

This is an appeal from the decision of Barker, J., refusing a motion for a new trial on the ground that as he had not heard the case tried he had no jurisdiction. Vanwart, J., delivered the judgment of the court, refusing the appeal and sustaining the view taken by Barker, J. Judge Haning-

ton, with some hesitation, dissented.

McAleer v. Reid, a county court appeal,
was dismissed with costs. This decides all the cases argued before the court with the exception of four cases argued this term. The court adjourned till Saturday, and will then adjourn till July 10th, when a special session will be held for the purpose of hearing the Conselidated Electric light cases. The case is to be printed and served

Ex parte Bowes-Application for rule nisi for certiferari to remove garnishee procedings in the Westmorland county court; re-

The funeral of the late J. G. Byrne took place this afterneon at four o'clock. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemebery. Fred Smith from Moncton is temperary in charge of the Western Union here pending the appointment of the new man-

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(CHAPTER VI-Continued. "Then, too, your singular discovery on this unknown ship seems to draw you nearer to me. The sea took my dead, and it gives me you. I do not know who your parents were. It does not mat-

He paused abruptly. The ship had stopped. The sound of the engine had ceased, and then came that strange, awesome silence that may mean so

"Is there danger, sir?" "No, I think not. It may be only a Sandy Hook pilot coming aboard."
It is one of the curious features of life at sea that whether in sickness or in health, in joy and in sorrow, all on board move on

to new horizons. Unresting the ship sails on, regardless whether the expected land be a land of promise or a grave. So there is besides the idle life of the saloon another life on board, of work and business. For hours those whose business it was to

sail and guide the ship, and who regarded the expected port merely as a starting-place for another voyage, had been looking for a change in the monotony of their daily work. The pilot would bring a new face on board, or perhaps renew old friendships. He would bring news of the land—of events at home or abroad. The drifting fog lifted occasionally and gave a wider outlook over the water, and the eyes on deck and bridge were strained to catch sight of the familiar schooner showing great figures on her main

Silly and empty minds, not having thought enough of their own to keep them from mental fermentation, also kept a sharp lookout for the pilot-schooner. With the weakness of vacant minds, certain creatures in the smoking-room had laid wagers on the number of the pilot boat, and among these, naturally enough, was young Mr. Royal Yardstickie. Not being able to earn money, he tried to win it on haphazard chances,-thinking, like his kind that money won on bets was rightfully his, and not, as it is, a theft under a politer

Suddenly there came over the smooth gray water a horn-like note. The seamer's big whiste spoke in reply, and then the horn spoke again. The few passengers on the wet decks peered through the mist, but could see nothing. The ship's people seemed to understand better what lay ahead, for the engine stopped, and the ship ploughed silently ahead slower and slower and then stopped. Again there was a curious conversation between horn and whistle and then a long silence. At last it came-the sound of oars through the mist-and slowly a shadowy rowboat came out of the fog and esently lay beside the vast black mass of the steamer. A rope ladder rattled down the ship's side, and then an elderly man with bronzed hands clasping the rounds of the ladder came nimbly up to the deck, and the row-boat, with one man on board, drifted off into the fog. A number of young men crowded round the gangway to catch a sight of the pilot, The ship's captain stood by the ladder, and several sailors were near, so that the passengers were able to see the pilot, yet had no chance to speak to him. They wished very much to do so, as the mist had shut out the pilot boat and hidden the back figures on her sails. The only way to get the number of the schooner would be to ask the pilot. The captain knew this and at once spoke to the pilot, bidding him welcome with mingled surprise and pleasure and at once leading him away

One among the passengers stood apart and saw the pilot arrive. The instant his brown and smiling face appeared above the rail the passenger turned quickly away, as if not wishing to be seen. The ship resumed its way, and the passenger felt in its movement the approach of fate. His luck had turned. He had trusted too much in it, and humiliation and disgrace were at hand. He did not know it positively, yet he felt sure of it. He took out his notebook and counted up his bets. Fifty pounds—twenty more than he could control. His faith in his luck had led him into this; and now Julie was on the same ship, and the man whom he had so deeply wronged, by some bewildering turn of the whirligig of time, was to guide this ship into port. Of course if luck had turned in one direction it had turned in all. He must pay his debts of honor-foolish twisting of words-before they landed, or be branded as a man without honor by the honorable denizens of the smoking-room. Safar, none of them knew the number of the pilot boat. If the number could not be obtained the debt would be declared off—as if an honest debt could be declared "off" in any sense. He, for one, would certainly make no effort to find out the schooner's number, for he felt sure it

would go against him.

There would be many hours before the services of the pilot would be needed, and, as the bridge was wet with mist, the Captain of the steamer invited his pilot to his chart-room behind the wheel-room.

"Come right in, Captain, and make yourself at home. I declare, I was never more surprised and delighted in my life. Must be six years since you used to take us in and out at Sandy Hook. Sit down and tell me all about it. What brought you back to piloting? All the family well at home? Let me see, you had a boy and a girl then. Quite grown up by this time, I

suppose."
The elderly pilot seemed to be pleased at the hearty welcome accorded him, and, opening his big jacket, sat down in an arm chair, put his feet against the radiator; and made himself comfortable in the native American manner.

"Cur'us, Capt. Floyd-most cur'us thing I ever seen. Very first trip out I make I run afoul o' you. Folks to hum well? Guess you had a girl 'n' a boy or two. Spect they're pretty apry by this time. Been well 'long back? Got first-rate ship, haven't you?

Yes, fine ship, but a powerful eater of coal. I'm senior Captain of the fleet now. Capt. Rutherford died and Capt. Perkins resigned."
"Shoo! Some changes on the line.

Youngsters comin' up.' "Yes, there have been a good many promotions lately. Good thing, too. Give the youngsters a chance. Tell me about yourself, Captain. What brought you back

to piloting? Thought you had a snug berth "So I did. I was 'p'inted keeper of Hedgefence Light. Things kinder went ag'in me last summer, and I quit and went back and got a place on my old boat at Sandy Hook. Couldn't live at the light

any more after what happened; 'sides, some feller made a fuss at Washington 'cause I kinder forgot to light up just to a minute one night."
"Indeed! What was the matter?"

"Trouble with my girl."
The old man fell into a revery, and Capt. Floyd wisely let him alone for a few min-utes. At last the pilot seemed to think it best to tell this old seafaring friend all that

was in his heart. . "I don't mind tellin' you 'bout it, Captain. Cur'us case, anyway, and mebby I shall feel better and get at the rights o' things if I tell you. I ain't said a word to

a soul since it happened."
"Out with it, old friend. I'll help you, if I can; and if I cannot, at least you shall have my sympathy. Has the girl done wrong?

"Well, yes, and no. It warn't really her doin's. I don't know who was to blame, shough I never could see why she didn't tay a word since she went away. Can't be the folks she's with wouldn't let her. Guess, they don't know anything about it. The hull thing is just a snarl, and I got upsot thinkin' 'bout it, and so lost my place, kinder forgettin' the light a-worryin' over the girl and my boy. Sam, too, was all broke up, and took to fishin'. Dare say he's on these banks now somewhere on a boat from the Holl.

The old pilot was, when "upon a yarn," as he expressed it, reckless of words, and more than an hour passed before he com-pleted the tale of his broken home and uined hopes. meanwhile, below in the fetid atmosphere of the smoking-room, Mr. Royal Yardstickie was meeting the first reverse in the change of his "luck." There had been a vigorous discussion among the holders of the so-called debts of honor as to what should be done. They had met the pilot-boat, but no one knew her number. By the common consent of greedy minds,



THAT IS THE MAN. all who still had faith in their own personal

fluck," an informal meeting had been called to consider the momentous question as to now the money in the several pockets should be redistributed in order to make some poorer and others richer according to the silly laws of "honor."

Young Mr. Royal Yardstickie attended the meeting, but took no part in the unseemly wrangle. He selfishly bided his time, hoping that some one would suggest that the wager be declared off. He would not make a motion to that effect himself, unless it seemed positively necessary. They wrangled thus over nothing for some time, and then he ventured to speak :

"Gentlemen, as we do not know the number of the boat, it seems to me the best way would be to declare all bets off."

A howl of indignation and derision greeted this speech, and instantly a dozen suggestions were made, which, as they were al made at once, were quite unheard. Finally a big fellow, evidently an American, settled matters in the usual manner by calling the

unruly meeting to order and asking that a committee be elected to take the whole matter in charge and see if the number of the boat could not be ascertained from the pilot. This was received with enthusiasm, and in five minutes Mr. Royal Yardstickie found himself chairman of a committee of hree appointed to interview the pilot. In the chart room overhead sat the two old seafaring friends. Capt. Breeze Johnson sat with his head resting upon his

thands and his thin gray hair streaming over his bronzed and knotted fingers. His friend, Capt. Floyd atood beside him, with one hand on his pilot's shoulder, expressing more sympathy by the touch of his hand than by his words. The story had made a deep impression on him, though he confessed he could not understand it all.

At that moment there was a knock, and sailor put his head in at the door to say that three passengers wish to see the pilot "They want to know if you have New York papers, I suppose. Shall I let them

"In a . inute. Wait till I get the b. in's o' things a bit. There! I feel better now. Let 'em come in." The honorable committee from the smoking-room entered. The first, who seemed to be the leader, shrunk back abashed at sight of the pilot and had not a word to say. As for the pilot, he seemed to shake himself as a lion about to spring upon its prey. His blue eyes flashed, and his big hands were doubled up as if to strike. Capt. Floyd, without in the least knowing what it meant, but quickly guessing the real errand of the honorable committee, stepped before them and said, quickly-"Gentlemen, I suppose you have come to

ask the number of the pilot-boat. One of the committee admitted that was their errand. "Well, gentlemen, Capt. Johnson is an officer of my ship, and as the Captain I forbid you to speak to him. You may settle your gambling debts as best you can, but you shall not use my officers in any such contemptible business. Jack, show these

persons out." The sailor, with a grin, held the door pen, and then slunk away, one, at least hankful to escape unharmed from the oom. As the door closed upon them the pilot broke out in a terrible oath: "That is the man! He tricked me out of my girl—a-beggin' his folks to invite her to travel with 'em, and then keepin' her away from me. Keep me on the bridge, Captain, keep me on the bridge, day and night, for I might 'danger my soul if I had a chance to lay my hands on his mis'able

Highlands."

The Captain left his pilot contented over a gorgeous lunch, and then went down to the saloon. The passengers were assem-bling for the mid-day lunch, and, taking his seat at the head of the long table in the centre, he called to the head steward and asked him to bring the passenger list. The man brought a printed slip of paper, and the Captain began to examine it with some interest. pilot's story were true

-and the abject fear of the young man on he gamblers' commite seemed to cor-Miss Johnson-He read the name with a start. It was oborate it-it was quite possible the girl

the ship. Calling a steward, he ordered lunch to be served to Captain Johnson in the chart-room. "I have ordered your lunch here, Captain, cause I do not suppose you care to meet hat young person in the saloon." 'No, Captain, I don't want to meet him gain. I might do something I should reet's long as I live. Much obliged to you, he printed list. m sure. I'll take a bite here, and then go

n the bridge awhile. Mebby the fog will ift by and by and we can get a notion don't wear no wigs." "Do you know where your boat was when "Judge Gearing, isn't it?" " lous cume on?"

"Exactly. Bout twenty miles south of You are sure? "Bern as if the light was in plain sight. a-traveling with him. If the fog lift to'rds dark we ought to make



CHAPTER VII.

APTAIN

FLUYD

ecognized that if the

not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment No children are better, and most

for eating lard-cooked food If, however. their food with the prepared healthvegetable

instead of lard, they can eat free ly of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial f Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. palls by all grocers.





**SPOTS** AND BLEMISHES. CAUSED BY BAD BLOOD. CURED BY

DEAR SIRS,—I am thankful to B.B.B. because I am to-day strong and well through its wonderful blood cleansing powers. I was troubled with scrofulous spots and blemishes all over my body and was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I took one bottle, with great benefit, and can positively say that before I had taken half of the second

LORENZO PULISTON, Sydney Mines, C.B.

bottle I was PERFECTLY CURED. I am so pleased to be strong and healthy again by the use of B.B.B. and I can strongly recommend it to every-

## CONSUMPTION

is averted, or 'if too late to avert it it is often cured and always relieved by

### Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes: Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

### HERBERT RICE

To arrive by the above Schooner:

860 Puns. | Choice Grocery

Barbados Molasses 35 Bbls.

—FOR SALE BY— W. F. HARRISON & CO.

Smythe Street

Montauk; and then the course is easy to the

"Smith, Smiley, Telford, O'Connor, Madame Potard, -odd name; some Frenchwoman, -Gearing, Judge Gearing and wife,

ust as he expected, and yet the name gave sense of amazement mingled with exultation. If this should be his friend's daughter he would restore her to him and make them both happy. No doubt there was some misunderstanding, and with a little tact he would clear it up and do both good turn. There were twenty hours left -ample time for such an affair. Calling the steward again, he asked him quietly who this person might be, at the same time pointing silently at Miss Johnson's name on

"That person? O, she's sitting yonder sir. Third table, next the old gentleman I believe he's a judge, though you'd never know it, seeing these American judges

"Yes, sir; that's the name. Perkins was elling me he's a liberal sort o' feller, and that girl ain't his daughter, but some potege "Potege is good, Simpkins. That's all. Much obliged. Yes; give me a little soup first.

While waiting the steward's return, he glanced round the saloon to see if the young committeeman had appeared. was not to be seen anywhere. Just as the soup arrived, a most singular scene took place at the third table. The girl and her elderly companion were quietly talking together in the pleasantest manner possible when two ladies entered the saloon and came along the aisle as if to find seats. A steward offered two chairs directly opposite the old gentleman whom the Captain mentally to call "the Judge." One of these ladies was evidently a young Frenchwoman, and was dressed with unusual splendor for

"Madame Potard, I dare say," remarked the Captain to himself. "Ah!" Well might he be surprised; for the in stant the young girl caught sight of the Frenchwoman she rose and left the table. going out at the door where the two ladies had entered The girl's movements evidently created some excitement among the party, but it was instantly suppressed, and the two ladies sat down as if nothing had happened. The Judge rose, as if to go out, but seemed to think better of it and resumed his seat.

"There is more in this business than ap pears on the surface. I must look into the matter befere I take any steps.' "Steward." This aloud to the servant. "Yes, sir."

"Go upstairs and tell Captain Johnsonhe's the pilot-not to leave the room till I come up. Tell him I want to see him." Just then he saw the committeeman enter by another door and calmly sit by the two ladies, speaking pleasantly to both of them as if on the best of terms. No further evidence was needed. By one of the strange neetings that are so common in travel, and that show how small the world really is, father and daughter were both on the same ship and quite unknown to each other. He would bring them together when he was sure of his ground. He would do it very oon, sending a servant for Miss Johnson and calling her to his own saloon on the hurricane deck and then putting her in the old man's arms. All would be forgiven. with blessings on himself for playing the kindly Providence in the affair. It gave his salted old heart a glow of fresh satisfaction to think of the meeting. Let him first find out who this other woman was and then for a happy meeting-tears, blessings and a little private supper in the chart-room.

The lunch was soon finished, and then Mrs. Gearing took her husband's arm and "My dear, come to my room for a little while. I want to talk to you."
"No, I wish to see Mai. I fear she is

"It is of Miss Johnson I wish to speak. I have made a most alarming discovery. Come to my room. I must tell all about it "All right, Maria. You can only speak

good of her. There, I'll shut the door. Now, what is it?" Though the door of the little room was closed, Mrs. Gearing seemed to be fearful lest some one hear her, and spoke in a tragic whisper. 'We have made a fearful mistake, my

dear. We should have paid the girl a few dollars and let her go." "She saved your life, Maria. It was your own suggestion that we take her with

as; and a very good suggestion it was." "You think so because you don't know what she is or where she came from." "That is true; but I have great hopes that some day I shall find out. The only wonder is to me that her friends never took the trouble to find out the name of the ship

on which she was found." "Her friends, indeed! They were very lad to throw the girl off on us. They new well enough what she was. I can easily understand why they never write to They are only too glad to get rid of

"What do you mean, Maria?" "I mean she is the child of a former slave in Savannah-white father, perhaps, but negro mother." "It is simple nonsense, my dear."

"Look at her black hair, her black eyes and dark skin." "May she not be Cuban-or Spanish?"

His wife turned upon him quickly. There was a peculiar expression of mingled hope and anxiety in his face, and she said, after a pause:
"You can't think that?"

"No; I only begin to hope. That is all."
"It is wholly improbable, my dear. Besides, I have it from the best authority that the girl is of African descent, and therefore quite unfit to stay with us. She must be sent away the moment we land. I shall never consent to open the house to a single guest while she remains in it. I should die of mortification." "Any guest who entered my house up

willing to recognize my adopted daughter would be shown the door. What authority have you for these insinuations?" "I make no insinuations. I only tell you the truth." "Who is your authority?"

Mrs. Gearing, shallow and narrow-mind ed woman that she was, recognized that her husband was an upright and honorable man, judge among men, and one who would be master of his household. Being despairing cry of some lost soul. weak and shifty, she evaded the question.
"I had it from one who had it from the people who lived at the light."
"Who is it?"

"Why, how persistent you are, my dear It was Mademoiselle Rochet who told me." "Mademoiselle Rochet!" "Yes. Didn't you see how the girl be haved when she met her? On deck, this morning she was confused and frightened; and now at lunch she refused to sit with her at table.

"There's nothing surprising in that. Mademoiselle is not the person whose society I should seek. Singular she should be crossing the ocean and her name not on the list of passengers !" "She told me about that herself when I first met her this morning. She arrived on

board just at the last moment, to late to be entered on the list." The Judge made no reply, but rose and ouched the electric bell "Mercy, Judge! Why do you call s

ervant? "I'll show you presently. What is the number of Mademoiselle's stateroom "I think it is 69. Yes, it is 69. I asked ner, so that I could call her by and by to look at one of my dresses."

At this instant there was a knock at the

door, and a steward appeared. "John, will you please find out from the head steward who occupies No. 69? I think we have an old acquaintance in that room, but we are not sure of the name." The man withdrew, and for a moment or two neither said a word, each busy with

returned and said: "Simpkins says he thinks it is a Madame Potard. The lady's been quite ill all the way, the stewardess says. Only left her room for the first time to-day.'

their own thoughts. Presently the mar

"Thank you, John. Sorry to hear the lady has been ill. We shall call on her." Mrs. Gearing had nothing to say. The discovery of the duplicity of her petted dressmaker mortified her beyond expresion. She had taken the woman to home and all out to her heart, and now she was traveling under an assumed name.
Might not Madame Potard be her real name? Might she not be some dreadtu creature with a French husband and French

"Your witness, my dear, has no standing in court.' "I will never speak to the upstart

again. "Who?-Mai?" "No; this Potard. A married woman too, and dining with us. Royal so attentive to

"Glad to hear it, my love. The Potard's prices have always been a source of wonder "And the creature was so polite and leasant to Royal as if she had known him

for years." 'Dare say she has." "What do you mean?" "Oh, nothing, only a little circumstance

recall that took place last summer at the Holl. Remember that night Royal came You sent him to escort this Mademoiselle Rochet-Potard to her hotel happened to take a little turn that night on the beach about nine o'clock, and I chanced upon them both arm in arm, and I heard him call her by still another name. "What was it?"

"O, only 'Julie.' Struck me as rather familiar; but I paseed on in the darkness, thinking perhaps I had been mistaken. Still, taken in connection with the evident fact that they had made wonderful progress in getting acquainted, it seemed, to say the least, just a little odd. The world is very small, my love. This Madame Potard may have been Royal's landlady when he was boarding in Paris—or his washlady; who knows? It's a queer world, and the longer I live the less I am surprised at any-

Quite unconsciously to the good woman, the Judge had led her mind away from Mai Johnson, and he now left her to her own meditations. Closing the door softly behind him he walked along the passage-way towards Mai's state-room.

What motive had this woman in making such an accusation? Did Mai know her? What relation did this woman with an alias bear to his stepson? These questions were disquieting. He

must settle them at once. Through all these events the screw churned up the water, and the ship sailed west towards the inevitable. The fog still hung thick over the water, and the men at the bows had twice signalled to the bridge that danger lay ahead, and twice the steamer turned aside and vague shadowy forms of fishing-boats drifted past in the

Very few passengers ventured out of the saloons. Only here and there a rubber-clad passenger braved the cold, raw wind and the wet decks and murky air. Among these, one man, in an absurd ulster dragging his heels after the manner of the eminine-looking footmen at the doors of Fifth Avenue carriages, slowly paced the deck, silent and bitter with himself and all the world. His luck had turned. smoking-room bets were declared off-that was something-but at what a fearful cost! He had saved his money and met the one man in the world whom he held in mortal dread-on shipboard, too, and an officer of the ship, in whose hand all their lives were held-shut up on a ship with a man who he felt sure in his cowardly little soul would not hesitate to throw him into the sea. The situation was more horrible than any he had read in the wildest French novel. That nothing of the kind could happen never entered his head. His mind was completely unstrung by terror and remorse. At any moment his wife Julie might come upon deck and insist upon her rights. He felt sure she had gone to Paris and was now returning to New York for no purpose except to establish in some way her position as his wife.

He walked to and fro on the deck not far from the bows. It was not the best place, but since he came up from the saloon the pilot, dressed in oilcloth the color of gold, had come out upon the bridge, and he dared not pass under the bridge to reach a pleasanter part of the deck. Nor did he dare to go below and pass through the salon, for he must in so doing pass his wife's state-room door, and he dared not meet her alone. He was practically in a trap, and he must keep to the farther end, nearest the bow, and stay there until chilled to the bone in the bitter wind and searching fog. Seeing a man at the extreme end of the bows standing like an old-gold statue and dripping at every angle, he went towards him and stood at the rail, looking down at the curling foam above the ship's

How swiftly the enormous mass swept through the water!-nearer and yet nearer, every second, to the land-to exposure and misery. Even as he stood there the ship was a mile nearer her port, a mile nearer to

Suddenly there came over the gray water a faint moan.

The oilcloth-clad figure beside him started and leaned forward, as if to listen. Again that moan-far away, blood-chilling in its mystery. To the young man it seemed the

Again it spoke. To his fevered imagination it was as the cry of a child perishing of neglect—the moan of starvation, misery and despair. His heart seemed to freeze, and he slipped on the wet deck and fell down, a limp mass, by the rail. The yellow mariner kicked him aside with an oath, and shouted some strange words backward towards the affrighted sailors on deck and officers on the bridge.

Below, the big bell clanged, and the en-

gineers sprang up and with tremendous efforts pulled at the valves, that the mighty

engine stop, lest all be lost. An instant's silence in the engine room, and then the bell clanged twice. Reverse! reverse for The ponderous link motion stained under the stress of the small engine that puffed and roared to force it over. It was done, and then through the mighty cylinders rushed again the insistent steam. Every eccentric turned to guide the power in a new direction, and the whole awful force of the engine, 2,000 horses straining as one frantic beast, was bent to resist the terrific momentum of the ship; lest disaster overwhelm all.

The ship shook in the sea, and every heart on board seemed to stop with chilling

on the bridge the Captain stood with blanched face, expectant, resolute, fearful yet confident in his immense machine. His heart seemed to keep time with the revolutions of the straining screw.

se slowed—stopped.

By his side stood his pilot, confounded with alarm and astonishment,
"Thought you said, Johnson, we were
twenty miles south of Nantucket; and here

we are right on the land." "I dunno! I give it up. I must be breakin' all up. Lemme get down. I'll never take tiller again. I don't know what it means. I don't know where we be. Hark! What's that?" "It's the buoy. We have passed to star-

board of it." "No. Listen. It's a fish-horn." A number of passengers had come out of the saloon and were talking loudly on the deck.

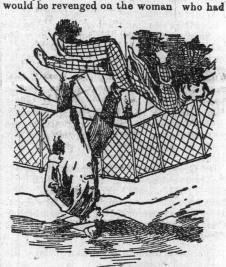
"Keep quiet below." The people meekly obeyed, and then through the awesome stillness of a steamer at rest at sea there came a faint note over the water through the blinding mist, then another note on the other side

'Why, we've run into a fleet o' boats ! Call 'em, Captain." No need to suggest this, for the Captain had his hand on the rope, and the great whistle roared in short. blatant notes. A moment later the safety-valve moved, and

the dull roar of escaping steam drowned all other sounds. 'That's signal enough. The fishermen will know we have stopped, and will come aboard. Mr. Ruthers, see that soundings

are taken at once, and keep your men on the lookout for boats." The officer addressed went down to the deck and prepared to take soundings. More passengers came on deck, looking white and scared, and talking together in whispers. Presently the boilers were relieved, and the escaping steam stopped

Then through the silence came the sound of Some people are like a camera; they see only what is directly before them, without regard to it focus, and the dry plates they call their minds are cape ble only of reporting one fact at a time. Mademoiselle recognized that Mai Johnson was in a sense her rival. She saw through the devise her husband had used to bring the girl into his mother's family that he might win her for himself. That he had no moral right to do this she felt sure; that he had no legal right she hoped to prove the moment they reached New York. On board ship she had no legal rights, -at least, she could not prove them,—and, enraged at what she considered an affront put upon her by the girl, she went directly to the one wish that was uppermost in her heated brain. She



THE YELLOW MARINER ASIDE.

lured away her husband. She had already stabbed her through the Judge's wife. She would attack the girl herself, let the consequences be what they might The Judge knocked at Miss Johnson's state-room door. No response. He knocked again. Still no answer. Becoming alarmed, he tried the handle of the door. There was a faint moan within, and he ooldly opened the door.

On the lounge lay the girl, white and still, her wavy black hair streaming on the "Mai! Mai! Are you ill?" She opened her eyes slowly and smiled in

pained, wan way, and then closed them again. "What is it, my child? Are you sick? Shall I call the doctor?" She neither opened her eyes nor spoke, but slowly shook her head. The Judge opened the port, and the raw, cold mist drifted in and the sounds of the sea filled the room. Again by the sea his heart was wrenched. This child, who hid

become so dear to him, was stricken grievously. He knelt upon the floor by her side and took one of her hands in his. "Are you sick, my child?" She looked at him for an instant, and then shook her head.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter. eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's. Ointmeet. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

(To be Centinued.)

#### ORGANIZED LABOR.

Sr. Louis, Me., June 12. - The committee on resolutions of the conference in session here of leaders of the American Federation of Laber, Knights of Labor, Locomotive En. gineers, Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railroad Conductors and Farmers' Alliance, was late in completing its work, and as a result today's session did not begin until nearly noon and then behind closed doors. The conference took up some time in considering the report, which consisted of sections. The first two sections were agreed to, one providing for a conference of representatives of organized labor of North America to be held semi-annually, the first to be held Feb. 22ad, 1895, in the city of Washington,

CATARRH

BRITI

The Colonies About to Lord Chief J

Anot Herbert Gardner

Cattle Disease-LONDON, June city of the variou Charles Tupper, th Ripon, the sec eta teday, a petition sion of the pro colonial property. that such proper when it is proved

already been paid Lord Mayor meeting held in th the mission homes the wife of the arc an appeal for fund clearance of the d and showed the cl Canadian girls had of the homes. T

acribed at the mee Lord Chief Just another relapse.
Herbert Gardne of agriculture, in day announced th landed from the in Liverpool, from to be affected with said the board of hold a special in erder to clear awa exist as to the ch which Canadian a years have been a Star says : Londo pital for accident was opened by the day. Sir Donald to the institution Prince of Wales

Donald's genero

mended the com

the intercolonial the colonial office not likely that th accede to the requ another imperial Jersey, it is thoug knowledge of col abled to give full views of the Briti tion will be large sion of the confer LONDON, June mons today, Arth the Basingstoke d other members of of Canadian grain the army. W. W to the war offine, drouth of the las office to purchase additional forage

the forage brough be of excellent a LIVERPOOT. lard, president York today with Gordon, on boar Lady Henry Sor Willard has been years' stay in L'in can temperatice Sixty members committee of the ance association at the London de You Till We Me Lady Henry So

parture of Miss ever received a in Great Britain with her name th dressed two imp erings attracted lectual, thought their warm ap ities and leaves triends desire is to soon. She recei letters and many souvenirs. The the National Bri association. It is missal of the s pages are adorned specimens of medi health has muc physician, Sir Ber joins great caution strength in routin

> London, June Eugune Torbett Guild hall, charge on the Bank of So The prisoner mai duped and that h be genuine. A special com

beard of agricul James, an emine John Burden San physology at Oxf act nature of the suspected Canadi The Canadian exp is a non-contagrou pleure-pneumonia would have the p The exodus

United States vis Henry I of Eas Germany is not of Europe. In South Amer terrents from a

The Chinese I

and a god for eve



is cast on the leader of the epposition either to disavow Charlton's sentiments, or

to back up his statements. "I know it will

be an easy task for the hon. leader of the opposition to taboe Mr. Charlton, for he owes him no kindness and no good

has stabbed his leader in one of these unfor-tunate letters of his which always fall into

the hands of his opponents. Judas Iscariot like, he wrote a letter in which he lamented

that the liberal party had such poor pros-pects ewing to its being 'led by a French Canadian and machine politicians like Mr.

Edgar.' Mr. Charlton is a reader of Am-

sawn in New Brunswick and experted to

Mesers. McAllister and Hazen scouted the

Mr. MacLean of York made Charlton ad-

Mr. Laurier, in a halting speech, declined

to be responsible for the private opinions or

actions of any member of the liberal party.

lengthily in reply to criticisms of the fishery regulations in Lake St. Clair and Lake

Erie, and quoted the evidence of United

States officials to show that under the Am-

erican system the fisheries were so depleted

as not to be able to get spawn for the hatch-

In supply the experimental farm estimates

passed and the house adjourned at one e'cleck.

It is stated if Mr. Bennett had presented

a motion condemnatory of Mr. Charlton's action regarding the Wilson bill several

Interest in the intercolonial conference i

increasing, and the opening function next

week promises to be a great affair, but it is

feared that the delegates who have just arrived

at Vancouver will not be able to get through

n time, owing to the floods.

Two carloads of Indian ponies have ar

rived here from the Northwest for the use

The executive of the Dominion Rifle

association today finished the programme

of the annual matches. The only change

Mr. Adams, M. P., is seriously ill today.

A ministerial caucus, the first of the ses

tion, was held this merning and was largely

James Grant, member for Octawa, presided.

The greatest unanimity prevailed, the dis-

cussion being confined entirely to matters

of legislation now before the house. It was

bill should not be preceeded with

attended by members of both houses.

from last year is that the fifteen shot mate

of members of the Ottawa Pole club.

is roduced to ten.

grits would have voted for it.

After recess Sir Hibbert Tupper spoke

idea that this could be called expert.

the states.

An instant's and then the se! reverse for link motion he small engine ce it over. It the mighty sistent steam. ide the power whole awful rses straining to resist the p: lest disaster

p with chilling solute, fearful, machine. His ith the revolu-

ot, confounded nson, we were cket; and here

I must be down. 'l'll n't know what

passed to star come out of loudly on the

ed, and then s of a steamer int note over fleet o' boats 1

tie Captain nd the great ant notes. A moved, and m drowned all he fishermen nd will come

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eaming on the and smiled in closed them

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Federation omotive En. doors. The

#### BRITISH NEWS.

The Colonies and the New Duty About to be Imposed.

Lord Chief Justice has Suffered Another Relapse.

Herbert Gardner Believes He has Discovered Cattle Disease—The Imperial Delegate.

LONDON, June 12.—The agents in this city of the various British colonies and Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner, have signed and presented to the Marquis of Ripon, the secretary of state for the colonies, teday, a petition in reference to the exten the proposed new death duties to colonial property. The petitioners urge that such property should be exempted when it is proved that the colonial duty has already been paid.

Lord Mayor Tyler presided today at a meeting held in the Mansion house in aid of the mission homes of Paris. The foundress, the wife of the archbishop of Ontario, made an appeal for funds to be applied for the and showed the claims which American and Canadian girls had made upon the resources of the homes. The sum of £110 was subscribed at the meeting.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has suffered

Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, in the house of commons to-day announced that the lung of an animal landed from the steamship Lake Superior in Liverpool, from Montreal, was believed to be affected with pleuro pneumonia. He said the board of agriculture proposed to held a special inquiry into the matter in erder to clear away any doubts which might exist as to the character of the disease with which Canadian animals during the past two

years have been affected. MONTREAL, June 12 —The cable to the Star says: London, June 12.—The new hospital for accidents at Popiar, in the east end, was opened by the Prince of Wales yesterday. Sir Donald Smith has donated £1,500 to the institution, and in his address the Prince of Wales specially mentioned Sir Donald's generosity in Canada, and commended the committee for naming one of the wards after him.

The Earl of Jersey, imperlal delegate to the intercolonial corf rence left today with the colonial effice efficials for Ottawa. It is not likely that the imperial government will accede to the request for the appointment of another imperial delegate The Earl of Jersey, it is thought, through his extensive knowledge of colonial affairs, will be en-abled to give full expression of the present views of the British government, whose action will be largely dependent upon the session of the conference.

London, June 13, -In the house of com-

mons today, Arthur F. Jeffreys, member for the Basingstoke division of Hampshire, and other members complained that quantities of Canadian grain and forage were used in the army. W. Woodall, financial secretary to the war office, replied, saying that the drouth of the last year compelled the war office to purchase £5 000 sterling worth of additional forage abroad. He added that

lard, president of the National Women's York today with her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, on board the steamer Teutonic Lady Henry Somerset, whose guest Miss Willard has been during her nearly two years' stay in London, escorted the American temperance advocate to Liverpeol. Sixty members of the national executive committee of the British Women's Temperance association bade Miss Willard farewell at the London depot, singing: God Be With You Till We Meet Again.

Lady Henry Somerset, previous to the de-parture of Miss Willard, said: "No weman

ver received a more enthusiastic welcome in Great Britain or rendered more signal service to the various reform association with her name than Miss Willard. She addressed two immense meetings in Queen's hall, Lendon, within a month, and no gath erings attracted a greater number of intel-lectual, thoughtful people, who shewed their warm appreciation of her abil devetion. Miss Willard leaves friends in all ranks whose universal desire is to have her come again soen. She received hundreds of farewell letters and many beautiful gifts as parting souvenirs. The rarest of these gifts was presented to Miss Willard by the officers of the National British Women's Temperance association. It is an ancient, illuminated missal of the seventeenth century. The pages are adorned with copies from the best specimens of medicaval art. Miss Willard's health has much improved, but her physician, Sir Berj Ward Richardson, enjoins great caution against overtaxing her strength in routine work and public speak-

London, June 13 -An American named Rugune Torbett was remanded today in the Guild hall, charged with forging an order on the Bank of Scotland for a check book The prisoner maintained that he had been duped and that he believed the signature to

A special commission, consisting of the board of agriculture efficials, Sir Henry James, an eminent unionist lawyer, and Dr. John Burden Sanderson, M.A., professor of physology at Oxford, has been appointed be examine veterinary experts regarding the exact nature of the disease from which it is suspected Canadian cattle are suffering. The Canadian experts still maintain that it is a non-contagious lung trouble and net pleure-pneumonia, as the British experts would have the public believe.

The exodus of Norwegians from the United States via Montreal for Europe still

Henry I of England was first to order a standard of the yard measure. Germany is now the best educated nation

In South America rain frequently falls in The Chinese have a god for every disease and a god for every accident.

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#### MISSING LINKS.

There are now seventy-four survivors of the famous Balaklava charge, so far as the British army authorities can

Officials of the Smithsonian Institution have discovered evidences which lead them to believe that the mound builders were the progenitors of the modern In-

The Colorado River from Fort Yuma to its month is being surveyed by the chief of the Mexican boundary commission, with a view to the improvement of its channel.

The Congo Railroad, twenty-five miles ong and the entering wedge into mid-African territory, has begun operations. The passenger rate for a first class ticket It is not generally known that Balti-

more has become the headquarters of the Spiritualists of the United States. Believers have proposed the erection of a \$1,000,000 church in that city. A noted health officer claims that a arge number of cases of bronchitis, neumonia and inflammation of the

ungs during the winter are directly traceable to the exposure of the patient at football games in the fall. In the French Senate a motion to the effect that the sons of divorced women should be free from military service—a

concession enjoyed by the sons of widows -was recently adopted by a vote of 166 Before the enactment of patent laws workmen were put on oath never to reveal the process of the manufacture on work on which they were engaged. Visitors were excluded and false opera-

tions blinded the artisans themselves. family borrows a kettle from another it is expected when the kettle is returned a small portion of the food cooked in it will be left in the bottom. Disregard for this custom ends the borrowing busi-

Dissentient Poles, who have had trouble with the authorities of the religious body of their own. The independent movement will be on the lines of the old Polish Church, which does not recognize the infallibility of the Pope and permits priests to marry.

Although the native American sailor threatens to become extinct, the native American master of sailing craft still exist. Whalers hailing from the ports of the United States are commonly coinmanded by natives, but the crew is often made up of men belonging to half a dozen European nationalities.

The red coral, which is used in jewelry and which is known as precious coral is mostly obtained in the mediterranean. the Barbary coast furnishing the dark red, Sardinia the yellow or salmon c dor and the coast of Italy the rose pink. It is also found in the Red Sea. found in American waters.

It is illegal to feed and shelter English sparrows in New York, and the most reckless violator of the law is the venerable and benevolent Dr. Houghton, of the forage brought from Canada proved to the Little Church Around the Corner. senate by Mr. Ferguson of P. E. Island the general opinion that the redistribution be of excellent quality.

Mr. Bowell said that it is the intention of bill should not be preceded with ty bird boxes that are too small for any birds but the sparrow or the wren. and whoever saw a wren in the heart of

New York? Benjamin Potter's landed estate, left more than half a century ago that the rentals might be applied to the maintenance and education of poor white citizens of Kent County, Delaware, has at length yielded \$700 for the purpose of the trust. During all the years of waiting no poor white citizen received aught from the estate, although it is estimated

to be worth \$100,000. More than fifty army officers are now stationed at various state agricultural colleges instructing students in military tactics. It often happens at the fresh water colleges that the military instructor is the only army officer ever seen in the village. The detail is not disagree. able, however, as it gives an officer a marked change from garrison life. Living is cheap, too, in the smaller college towns, and the military instructor is a

person of social consideration. Some of the parishioners of a Portland Me.) Methodist clergyman have formuated charges against him. Among other things, they says that he once went to a picnic wearing a pair of "white pants," that he played baseball while at the picnic in a way that indicated his enjoyment of the game, and that he once drank half a bottle of ginger ale and remarked that he would like ome more. The accusations of wearing 'pants' is a most serious one, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be sifted

to the ottom. Efforts are being madé in France to substitute the birthday of Joan of Arc as the national fete day in place of the 14th of July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile. The Bastile episode anniversary no longer excites the same en-thusiasm it did at the beginning of the present regime. And then it is being pointed out that the nonor of having demolished the Bastile belongs to Germans and not Frenchmen. History is quoted to the effect that the siege and capture of the famous prison "was more especially the work of foreigners, of whom the majority were Germans," and thus France has been annually celebrating

me shedding of French blood by Ger-Hitherto it has been found impossible to make steel chains without heating the metal, or to produce steel links with a stay or crosspiece. These difficulties are now reported to have been solved by a clever Birmingham inventor. The chain is made from a steel bar of cruciform section, and of the greatest length obtainable. This bar is put through a series of machines, in each of which pieces are punched out, so that after five operations the links are perfectly formed, but are still connected together at the point where the inner side of the now of one link crosses that of the other. In fact, the bar represents a rigid chain, but on being passed through another machine it comes out as a roughly formed but perfect chain with separate links. The chain then undergoes three more operations, in which it is rectified, rounded and finished ready for use. The process is a cold one, so that there is no deterioration of the metal by heating, the only heat applied being near the end of the manufacture, when the chain is annealed in an oven for a short time. Owing to the limited length of the bars the chain has to be made in sections, and eventually coupled up by special links, which are made stronger than the chain itself. These chairs, which are made suitable for general use, are produced in various sizes, from one-half inch down to three-thirty-seconds of an inch. Some of the one-half inch chains made from steel have a tensile strength of twenty-four tons per

#### DECLARED A TRAITOR.

Mr. Bennett Compares the North Norfolk

Mr. Haggart pointed out that the policy of building the canal had commended itself te parliament and that by cheapening the

jority of 43

of Kings Co , N.S. He claimed the increase Among Sioux Indians when one of 72 in the number of establishments was absurd. It would give only \$70 of an average increase in capital, one and three-quarters to hands, \$407 wages and \$1,110 increase in output to each establishment. Although the census showed the population of Kings county was decreased, yet it was in his opinion an over estimate of trouble with the authorities of the Catholic Church, talk of organizing a he produced affidavits of ene Sam G Kerr, who swore that fifty names, taken by enumeration, were those of people who had resided from two to twenty years in the

enumerated in two places.

In reply to an inquiry made today in the Northumberland which were commenced in 1892, and that a sufficient sum of money for ary estimates at present session

Sir John Thompson received a telegram today stating that Sir Matthew Begble, chief justice of British Celumbia, died this morn-The agriculture committee this merning passed a resolution asking the government to grant \$10,000 towards a dairy exhibi-

as accidentally omitted from the list of Q C.'s appointed last week. The senate had the insolvency bill under

OTTAWA, June 13 — John Charlton, M. P. for North Norfolk, was teday convicted before parliament and the country as a

a mistake to uppose that the United States mills were dependent on our logs. He memorialized the committee at Washington to the opposite off co, which statement was true. He had succeeded in influencing United States legislation against Canadian interests, but what a position for a Canadian public man; a Canadian representative with

HE WEEKLY SUN, 16 Pages.

Serious Charges in Parliament Against John Charlton.

His Petition to the U.S. Secretary on Behalf of Michigan Interests in Canada.

erican history. I believe he admires great men, and I can only tell him that in all the Man to Benedict Arnold. history of American great men there is only one character that can compare with him, OTTAWA, June 12. - The afternoon session and that is Benedict Arnold. He has proved oday was spent in the discussion of himself false to his leader and to his party, Charlton's amendment denouncing the exand false to his country."

Mr. Charlton could only say in his own penditure on the Tay canal, which he claimed had cost double the estimate, or defence that it was necessary to have Michigan lumbermen favor free lumber, and \$476,128, while the returns were not more than a mere percentage of that sum. Charlton asked the house to declare that it that was the means of doing so. The only statement in the memorial he would not regretted the expenditure and was of the opinion that by such outlays the public subscribe to was that five millions worth of logs went to the states last year. Free logdebt had been unwarrantably augmented. are as great advantage to Canada as to the states, because of the state of Maine logs

cost of transportation to the whole of the ports district had resulted in great public benefit. The subject was an old one and showed the desperate straits of the epposi-The amendment was defeated by a ma-

In committee of supply a long discussion ensued on the increase of \$1,200 for printing the year book and statistical record. The opposition made a general attack on

Mr. Borden ridiculed the industrial census

United States. Dr. Cameron ridiculed the idea that sworn testimony could be obtained that a certain fifty names on the census list were these of a certain fifty persons absent from the county. Take my county, said the dector, and if you wanted those named Denald Mo-Donald, you'd get about a thousand; even if you wanted Donald McDonald, Donald's sen you'd get about five hundred. He did not attach much importance to the affidavits from Sarah Somebody that her son had been

Mr. Flint having speken, Sir John Thompson said the statements of the member for Kings certainly required searching investigation. With regard to the request that the census sheets should be open to inspection by members, he would give an answer after consultation. The item passed.

Chief Engineer Schrieber, in the Curran bridge investigation today, said that the minister and he day after day asked Engineer Parent for the pay lists on the canals, but could not get them. The February lists only reached the department in April. After parliament had prorogued it was seen what a tremendous over-expenditure there had been, and a governor general's warrant for \$200,000 had to be issued.

The name of A. B. Cennell of Woodstock discussion in committee nearly all day. Several senators objected to the principle of

Weldon's anti-bribery bill passed the second reading, Senator McKay expressing the epinion it would afford plenty to do for the

Mr. Bennett, en the orders of the day being called, asked permission to draw the members' attention to a matter of importance, namely the question of the expert duty on saw logs. He said others had advocated such a duty being in the interest of Canada, but owing to statements made by Mr. Charlton and others the government had seen fit not to reimpose the duty. Now he could show that Mr. Charlton had contradicted these very statements himself and would ask the government to reverse that decision. Proceeding, Mr. Bennett quoted from the bulletin just issued by the finance committee of the United States senate, a petition addressed by John Charlton, M. P., to Secretary Carlisle on behalf of the

Michigan lumber interests in Canada. In this petition Mr. Charlton said: "The saw mills of eastern Michigan are largely dependent on the Canadian forests north of Georgian bay for their log supply. Canadian logs are also furnished to mills in northern Ohio and western New Yerk. This trade last year amounted in round numbers to \$5,000,000 " The memerial goes on te shew that the provision in the Wilson bill as it then stood, imposing a duty on such articles of lumber as are liable xport du y i Cadada, will not prevent the Canadian government imposing the duly.

Mr. Charlton then suggests a proviso
which will make the retaliation really effective, namely, a provise after the plan of the McKinley bill and proceeds: "The impesition of the duty by the Canadian government can only be prevented by a similar clause, in the future putting back at the old duty all articles in the wood line, if an export duty is imposed on any of them."

Mr. Bennett continued by saying that as a member of parliament Charlton had a perfect right to ever the continued by saying that as a member of parliament charlton had a perfect right to ever the continued to the continued by saying that as a member of parliament charlton had a perfect right to ever the continued by saying that the continued by saying that as a member of parliament charlton had a perfect right to ever the continued by the tect right to speak in the house against a re-imposition of the duty on saw logs, for fear of a retaliatory duty on lumber, and, believing their representations, the government might be excused for declining to reimpose the duty. Mr. Charlton had also said it was

American interests at heart. (Hear, hear.) It is a startling disgrace to our publis men to besmirch the reputation of their country in this fashion, said Bennett, and the duty

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remaining business on the order paper, that is the French treaty, the fast steamship service, and the franchise act amendment bill, adepting the previncial basis of qualification. A dezen or fifteen members of both houses spoke freely mit he also instigated an amendment to the on different questions. The general opinion Wilson bill providing for retaliation in the case of restrictions by the local governers and successful that proregation could be reached by June 30th, or, at the latest, by the first week in July. The proceedings were closed with an elequent address from Sir John Thompson. Cheers for the premier and the chairman brought the gathering to

> Senator Clemew, by a vote of 29 to 23. acceeded today in getting the Dillon diverce bill replaced en the order paper.

Travelling Dairy at Musquash.

The meetings held under the auspices of the Dominion Dairy Commission by the travelling dairy at Musquash the 13th were a grand success. The afternoon meeting was quite largely attended. About ten pounds of butter were made from cream urnished by Mrs. Clinch. The practical illustration in butter making was greatly appreciated. The care of milk and cream was particularly referred to. Some twenty feur samples of milk were tested for butter fat, the results being quite favorable to the

dairy herds of Musquash.

A full house greeted the managers of the dairy at the evening session. The handling of milk and cream for butter was fully discussed, and the illustration in churning the cream, washing the butter, working and making in rolls, received great attention. Eight samples of milk were tested

or butter fat. The addresses of Messrs. Peters and Hubard were well received, and a hearty vote of thanks tendered them, with an invitation to visit the locality again as soon as convenient. The Hon, Mr. Dunn made a short address, commending the work of the ravelling dairy and in endoreation of the addresses delivered.

Mr. Clinch, who presided at the meeting, also made a short address, referring to the value of the practical illustrations given. Prisoner-'I want a change of venue, your

insolvency bill honor.' Judge-'Then you'll have to take will in all probability be hung up for a year, oath that you don't believe you will get as after it leaves the senate there will not justice here. Prisoner—'But that's just

Caretaker Woodward's Denial.

To the Edstor of The Sun: FREDERICTON, June 13. Sin—Having seen a statement in your paper of yesterday's date under the head of "a Fredericton scandal," in which it says that the caretaker of the Old Burial ground when going to close up the gates at 9.30 one evening in May last saw the Revd. Mr. McCully coming out of the graveyard, I wish to state that I have never seen the revd. gentleman either in the graveyard or leaving it at any time, except when there

JACOB WOODWARD, caretaker.

A biegraphy of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following manner: "This extraordinary following manner: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him except his prother, who was killed at the same time." Pigs' feet, cattle feet and hide clippings are used for the manufacture of glue.

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THE DANGER OF PROCRASTINATION IN REGARD TO RELIGION.

Felix, the Roman Governor, Forms the Subject of an Interesting Discourse by Dr. Talmage-If You Are Going to be Saved Ever, Why not Begin To-night?

BROOKLYN, June 10 .- Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now speeding across the Pacific to Honolulu, on his round theworld journey, has selected as the subject for sermonic discourse through the press to-day, "The Excited Governor," the text being taken from Acts 24. 25:
"Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee,'

A city of marble was Cesarea-

wharves of marble, houses of marble,

temples of marble. This being the ordinary architecture of the place, you may imagine something of the splendor of Governor Felix's residence. room of that palace, floor tesselated. windows curtained, ceiling fretted, the whole scene affluent with Tyrian purple, and statues, and pictures, and carvings, sat a very dark-complexioned man by the name of Felix, and beside him a woman of extraordinary beauty, whom he had stolen by breaking up another domestic circle. She was only eighteen years of age, a princess by birth, and unwittingly waiting for her doom—that of being buried alive in the ashes and scoriæ of Mount Vesuvius, which in sudden eruption, one day, put an end to her abominations. Well, one afternoon Drusilla, seated in the palace, weary with the magnificent stupidities of the place, says to Felix, "You have a very distinguished prisoner, I believe, by the name of Paul. Do you know he is one of my countrymen? I should very much like to see him, and I should very much like to hear him speak, for I have heard so much about his eloquence. Besides that, the other day, when he was being tried in another room in this palace, and the windows were open, I heard the applause that greeted the speech of Lawyer Tertullus, as he denounced Paul. Now, I very much wish I could hear Paul speak. Won't vou let me hear him speak?" "Yes," said Felix, "I will, I will order him up now from the guardroom." Clank, clank, comes a chain up the marble stairway and there is a shuffle at the door, and in comes Paul, a little old man, prematurely old through exposure—only sixty years of age, but looking as though he were eighty. He bows very courteously before the Governor and the beautiful woman by his side. They say, "Paul, we have heard a great deal about your speaking; give us now a specimen of your eloquence.' man to show off, Paul had a chance there. He might have harangued them about Grecian art, about the wonderful waterworks he had seen at Corinth. about the Acropolis by moonlight, about prison life in Philippi, about "what I saw in Thessalonica," about the old mythologies; but "No!" Paul said to himself, "I am now on my way to martyrdom, and this man and woman will soon be dead, and this is my only opportunity to talk to them about the things of eternity." And just there and then, there broke in upon the scene a peal of thunder. It was the voice of judgment day speaking through the words of the decrepit apostle. that grand old missionary proceeded with his remarks, the stoop begins to go out of his shoulders, and he rises up, and his countenance is illumined with the glories of a future life, and his shackles rattle and grind as he lifts his fettered arm, and with it hurls upon his abashed auditors the bolts of God's indignation. Felix grew very white about the lips. His heart beat uneven-ly. He put his hand to his brow, as though to stop the quickness and violence of his thoughts. He drew his robe tighter about him, as under a sudden chill. His eyes glare and his knees shake, and, as he clutches the side of his chair in a very paroxysm of terror, he orders the sheriff to take Paul back to the guard-room. "Felix trembled, and said, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee." A young man came one night to our services, with pencil in hand, to caricature the whole scene, and make mirth of those who should express any anxiety about their souls; but I met him at the door, his face very white, tears running down his cheek, as he said, "Do you think there is any chance for me?" Felix trembled, and so may God grant it may be so with others. I propose to give you two or three reasons why I think Felix sent Paul back

to the guard-room, and adjourned this whole subject of religion. The first reason was, he did not want to give up his sins. He looked around; where was Drusilla. He knew that when he became a Christian, he must send her back to Azizus, her lawful husband, and he said to himself, "I will risk the destruction of my immortal soul, sooner than I will do that," How many there now who cannot get to be Christians because they will not abandon their sins! In vain all their prayers and all their church-going. You cannot keep these darling sins and win heaven; and now some of you have to decide between the wine-cup, and unlawful amusements. and lascivious gratifications on the one hand, and eternal salvation on the other. Delilah sheared the the locks of Samson; Salome danced Herod into a pit; Drusilla blocked up the way to heaven for Felix. Yet when I present the subject now, I fear that some of you will say, 'Not quite yet. Don't be so precipitate in your demands. I have a few tickets yet that I have to use, I have a a few engagements that I must keep. I want to stay a little longer in the whirl of convivality—a few more guffaws of unclean laughter, a few more steps on the road to deat, and then, sir, I will listen to what you say. 'Go thy way for this time: when I have a convenient season,

I will call for thee,"
Another reason why Felix sent Paul back to the guard-room and adjourned this subject was, he was so very busy. In ordinary times he found the affairs of state absorbing, but those were extra-ordinary times. The whole land was ripe for insurrection. The Sicarii, a band of assassins. were already prowling around the palace, and I suppose h thought, "I can't attend to religion while I am so pressed by affairs of state." It was business, among other things, that ruined his soul, and I suppose there are thousands of people who are not children of God because they have so much business. It is business in the store—losses, gains, unfaithful employes. It is husiness in your law of-fice—subpoenas, writs you have to write out, papers you have to file, arguments you have to make. It is your medical

upon your treatment. It is your rea estate office, your business with landlords and tenants, and the failure of men to meet their obligations with you. Ah with some of those who are here, it is the annovance of the kitchen, and the sitting-room and the parlor-the wearing economy of trying to meet large ex-ness," drown the sof the Eternal Spirit, silencing the voice of the ad-

vancing judgment day, overcoming the voice of eternity; and they cannot hear, they cannot listen. They say, "Go thy way for this time." Some of you look upon your goods, look upon your profession, von look upon vour memoran dum books, and you see the demandthat are made this very week upon your time and your patience and your money and while I am entreating you about your soul and the danger of procrastination, you say, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a converient season, will call for thee." On, Felix, why be othered about the affairs of this world so much more than about the affairs of eternity? Do you not know that when death comes you will have to stop business, though it be in the most exacting period of it-between the payment of he money and the taking of the receipt? The moment he comes you will have to Death waits for no man, however high, however low. Will you put your office, will you put your shop in com-

parison with the affairs of an eternal world? Affairs that involve thrones, palaces, dominions eternal? Will you put two hundred acres of ground against mmensity? Will you put forty or fifty years of your life against millions of ages? Oh, Felix! you might better postpone everything else! For do you not know that the upholstering of Tyrian purple in your palace will fade; and the marble blocks of Cesarea will crumble, and the breakwater at the beach, made of great blocks of stones six feet long, must give way before the perpetual wash of the sea; but the redemption that Paul offers you will be forever? And yet, and yet, and yet you wave him back to the guard-room. saying, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will cal

for thee.' Again Felix adjourned the subject of religion, and put off Paul's argument, because he could not give up the honors of the world. He was afraid, somehow, he would be compromised himself in this matter. Remarks he made afterwards showed him to be intensely ambitious. Oh, how he hugged the favor of

I never saw the honors of this world in their hollowness and hyprocrisy so much as in the life and death of the wonderful man, Charles Sumner. went toward the place burial, even Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, asked that his remains stop there on their way to Boston. The flags were at half-mast, and the minute-guns on Boston Common throbbed after his heart had ceased to beat. Was it always so? While he lived, how censured of legislative resolutions, how caricatured of the pictorials; how charged with every motive mean and ridiculous : how all the urns of scorn and hatred and billingsgate emptied upon his head; how, when struck down in Senate Chamber, there were hundreds of thousands of pe who said, "Good for him, served him right !" how he had to put the ocean beween him and his maligners, that he might have a little peace, and how, when he went off sick, they said he was broken-hearted because he could not get to be President or Secretary of State. Oh. Commonwealth of Massachusetts who is that man who sleeps in your public hall, covered with garlands, and wrapped in the Stars and Stripes? 1s that the man who, only a few months before, you denounced as the foe of Republican and Democratic institutions s that the same man? Ye American people, ye could not, by one week of funeral eulogium and newspaper leaders, which the dead senator could neither read nor hear, atone for twentyfive years of maltreatment and cari cature. When I see a man like that, pursued by all the hounds of the political kennel so long as he lives, and then buried under a great pile of garlands, and amidst the lamentations of whole nation. I say to myself What an unutterably hypocritical thing is all human applause and all human favor! You took twenty-five years in trying to pull down his fame, and then take twenty-five more in trying to build his monument. My friends, was there ever a better commentary on the hollowness of all earthly favor? If there are young men who read this who are postponing religion in order that they may have the favors of this world, let me persuade them of their complete folly. If you are looking forward to gubernatorial, senatorial, or presidential chair, let me show you your great mis take. Can it be that there is now any young men saving, "Let me have poli-tical office, let men ave some of the high positions of trust and power, and then I vill attend to religion; but not now. Go thy way for this time; when I have

And now my subject takes a deeper tone, and it shows what a dangerous thing is this deferring of religion. When Paul's chain rattled down the marble stairs of Felix, that was Felix's last chance for heaven; Judging from his character afterward, he was reprobate and abandoned. And so was Drusilla.

One day in Southern Italy there was a trembling of the earth, and the air got black with smoke intersnot with liquid rocks, and Vesuvius rained upon Drusilla and upon her son a horrible tempest of ashes and fire. They did not reject re ligion; they only put it off. They did not understand that that day, that that hour, when Paul stood before them, was the pivotal hour upon which everything was poised, and that it tip ped the wrong way. Their convenient season came when Paul and his guardsman entered the palace; it went away when Paul and his guardsman left. Have you never seen men waiting for a convenient season? There is such a great fascination about it, that though you may have great respect to the truth of Christ, yet somehow there is in your soul the thought, "Not quite yet. It is not time for me to become a Christian." I say to a boy, "Seek Christ." He says, "No; wait till I get to be a young man." I say to the young man, "Seek Christ. He says, "Wait until I come to mid-life." I meet the same man in mid-life, and I say, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I get old." I mee the same person in old age, and say to him, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I am on my dying bed." I am called to his dying couch. His last moments have come. I bend over his couch and listen for his last you have to make. It is your medical profession, with its broken nights, and the exhausted anxieties of life hanging so feeble, but rallying himself, he whis-

convenient season I will call for

pers, until I can hear him say, "I-am-waiting-for-a more-convenient-seaon"-and he is gone.

I can tell you when your convenient season will come. I can tell you the year-it will be in 1894. I can tell you what kind of a day it will be
it will be the Sabbath day.
I can tell you what hour it will -it will be between eight and ten clock. In other words, it is now. Do you ask me how I know this is your conrenient season? I know it because you are here, and because the Holy Spirit is here, and because the elect sons and daughters of God are praying for your redemption. Ah, I know it is your convenient season because some of you. ike Felix, tremble as all your past life comes upon you with its sin, and all the future life comes upon you with its ersor. This night air is aglow with torches to show you up or to show you down. It is rustling with wings to lift you into light, or smite you into despair, and there is a rusning to and fro, and a beating against the door of your soul as with a great thunder of emphasis, telling you, "Now, now is the best time, as it may be the only time." May God Almighty forbid that any of you, my brethern or sisters, act the part

of Felix and Drusilla, and put away this great subject. If you are going to be saved ever, way not begin to night? Throw down your sins and take the Lord's pardon. Christ has been tramping after you many a day. An Indian and a white man became Christians. The Indian, almost as soon as he heard the Gospal believed and was saved; but the white man struggled on in darkness for a long while before he found light. After their peace in Christ, the white man said to the Indian, "Why was it said that I was kept so long in the dark-ness, and you immediately found peace?" The Indian replied, "I will tell ou. A prince comes along, and he offers you a coat. You look at your coat, and you say, 'My coat is good enough,' and you refuse his offer; but the prince comes along and he offers me the coat, and I look at my old blanket and I throw that away, and take his offer. You, sir," continued the Indian, "are clinging to your own righteousness, you think you are good enough, and you keep vour own rightsousness; but I have nothing, nothing, and so when Jesus offers me pardon and peace, I simply take it." My reader, why not now throw away the worn-out blanket your sin and take the robe of Saviour's righteousness—a robe so white, so fair, so lustrous, that no fuller on earth can whiten it? Oh. Snepherd, to-night bring home the lost sheep! Oh, Father, to-night give a welcoming kiss to the wan prodigal

fiat, "Live! Live!" The Modern Dietary. Though the importance of submitting even those who are not so afflicted with disease as to be bed-ridden to a more or less restricted diet is still recognized. must be admitted that the modern dietary does not much resemble the rigid rules formerly in vogue. It is doubtful if the medical men of to-day are willing to admit that they are many diseases in which the patient is benefit

On, friend of Lazarus, to-night break

down the door of the sepulchre, and say

to all these dead souls as by irresistible

restriction of diet. It is now universally recognized that is a practice fraught with extreme danger in any form of disease, to with draw the bulk of the food without re placing it with its equivalent in nourish-

Such a replacement has been made possible, as it never was before, by the great variety of prepared foods which while calling for no effort upon the parts of the system, are still readily ab-

sorbed and assimilated.

The old adage, "Stuff a cold and starve a fever," as indicative of the methods once employed in dealing with the question of the proper diet for the sick, has lost its force; and the more reasonable one, of sustaining the strength by suitable nourishment in every condition of disease, has taken its

In the most extreme cases it will be found necessary to obtain for the patient food from which the waste and unavailable matter has been entirely removed, so sensitive is the system at times, and so instinctively does it repel what is not of use to it. But the limitation former ly placed upon the diet of the sick by the lack of a variety to choose from now happily done away with, and we should spare no pains to find some nourishment which shall provide for, and acceptable to, the most difficult case.

Though we have no rules to guide us. it will be found that a judicious use of stimulants will often aid the system in accepting what it would otherwise repel. But we must remember that alco-hol, in any form, tends to destroy life rather than to build it up, and that stimulants should be used only under the direction of the family doctor. A harmless and often all efficient

stimulant in heat. Preparations which are taken hot are often better borne and do much more good than the same preparations taken cool. It is not necessary to speak of the advantage of giving only a liquid diet in extreme cases. - Youth's Companion.

Sergeant Forbes-Mitchell, of the Ninety-third Sutherland Highlanders, relates what he calls "a rather laughable incident" which befel a man of his company named Johnny Ross. It was in India, at Lucknow, during the great

mutiny. Before falling in for the assault on the Begum's palace, Johnny Ross and George Puller, with some others, had been playing cards in a sheltered corner, and in some way quarreled over the game. They were still arguing the point, when the signal was given to fall in, and Puller told Ross to "shut

At that moment a spent ball struck Ross in the mouth, and knocked out four of his teeth. Johnny thought it was Puller who had struck him, and at once returned the blow.
"You fool!" said Puller. "It wasn't I that struck you. You've got a bullet in

your mouth. And so it was. Ross put his hand to his lips and sput into it his four front teeth and a bullet. He at once apologized to Puller for having struck him, and added, "How shall I manage to bite my cartridges the noo?" Those were the days of muzzle-load-ing cartridges, which had to be torn

open with his teeth when loading. In Mild Surprise. "Will you love me when I'm old?" simpered Miss Oldgirl to her youthful

"Why, my darling, I do !" responded he in mild surprise.—Porterville, Col.,

THE RESIDENCE DESCRIPTION OF THE SECOND

Enterprise.

#### PARLIAMENT.

The Bill to Amend the Franchise Act Introduced.

The Principal Features of the Measure Explained by the Premier.

Senator Ferguson Advocates the Cause of P. E. Island in an Elaborate Speech.

(Continued from Page Seven.

OTTAWA, June 14. - In the house today, Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Franchise act. He briefly sketched its provisions. Its principal fea-tures were, first, in reference to the revision of the present year, to bring into force the provisions of the Redistribution act of 1892. It will tollow that the revision of the present year will be made the basis of constituencies as rearranged by that act, although the act would not come into force until the expiration of the present parliament. But it was the duty of the government to see that con-atituencies would be ready for a general election, so that, while it is possible that there will be another revision next year and before a dissolution, we must keep con-stituencies in a position to have a vote taken at any time. In making the revision care will be taken that the polling sub divisions shall not run from the old, but new constituencies, before an election should take place in any of these constituencies. In the meantime, the list of electors for the constituency can be made from the sheets of the constituency as it now stands. Thus the two principles can be held in view in the one revision. A change has been pro-posed also in the basis. The basis of the franchise will be adopted from the franchise of the several provinc

Mr. Laurier-Hear, hear. Sir Jehn-While he argued this work was a departure, it was not at all a surrender of any principle. The practical differences between the provincial and domin ien franchises are now so few as to render i not worth the expense of keeping them up separately. The adoption of a com-mon system for local and deminion purposes has the recommendation of economy which was not peculiar to the dual system which has been in vogue for the past few years. The new system should be available for yearly use, and while some difficulty and labor will be experienced in the preparation of the first list, the bill will so simplify the system as to make future revisions easy. The great principle of the act of 1885, however, namely that the revision be made by officers under the control of parlia-ment would be adhered to in the bill, first as regards the franchise itself, and secondly as to the carrying out of the franchise law The principle is maintained that elections to the dominion house ought not be under the control as regards franchises of officers

f any other than federal authority. Mr. Laurier congratulated the government on all points of the bill but the retention of the revising barristers, but he hoped that feature would be abandoned in time. In reply to a question by Mr. Mills, the first minister explained that the provincial lists could not be regarded as conclusive, for it was proposed that persons who might have applied to the provincial officers and been rejected, might apply to the commis

sion officer and be put on the federal list is able to establish qualification. Mr. Laurier wanted to know what the government had decided to do about proposed Quebec redistribution. Sir John Thompson was afraid he would have to disappoint his hen, friend, but in-formed him that there would be no rear-rangement of the Quebec constituencies, with which Mr. Laurier was so dissatisfied,

befone next session. (Laughter).

Most of the remainder of the sitting wa eccupied in discussing the motion by Mr. McMullen to abolish the civil service super-

Mr. Foster pointed out that the greates abuse of the saystem was under grit rule and it was left for the conservative adminis tration to improve the system as was done last year.

The motion was defeated 91 to 65.

Without reflecting upon the many able men that P. E. Island has sent to Ottawa since that province has entered confedera tion, the Island question has never been so ably and lucidly presented to parliament as by Senator Donald Ferguson this afternoon. A motion for papers and correspondence in connection with the previncial claims against the dominion in the matter of public works and steam communication, in accordance with the terms of confederation, gave the senator the text for his speech. He stated that long before confederation took place he was an earnest advocate of it, and although the island had not received that meed of justice from the dominion which she was entitled to, yet his faith in the federal union had never wavered. He showed that in 1873 the dominion recog-nized that from the insular position of the prevince, and the fact that she would not participate in the advantages of the Intercolonial railway, the Canadian Pacific rail way and the great canal system, which the other provinces would enjoy, that special privileges should be cenferred upon the island. Mr. Ferguson gave some interesting information with reference to the expenditure on public works outside of P. E. Island since 1873. He defined the position of the P. E. Island railway and demonstrated that because of the deficits on the railway there was no ground for the statement that the island should abandon her claims for public works. In 1886 Chief Justice Sullivan and himself came to Ottawa and urged the island's claims for better terms because the province had received no benefit from the province had received no benefit from the construction of the Intercelonial and the Canadian Pacific. As a result of those representations the dominion government asked parliament to increase the annual subsidy by \$20,000 a year. This was in the session of 1887. Sir Richard Cartwright smiled sweetly on the proposal and the only complete that Management and the college of the contraction of the college of the proposal, and the only complaint that Mr. Davies had to make was that the island was Davies had to make was that the island was not getting more. A few months later, however, in October, 1887, Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoll, speaking to an entirely different audience, said that the increase in the subsidy to P. E. Island was in

The trade and navigation returns could not be considered a fair criterion of the trade of the prevince, as many of the island products were exported by way of New Brunswick or Neva Scotia, and these provinces got oredit for them. He gave interesting information relations inces got credit for them. He gave interesting information relating to the population, crops and fisheries, etc., of P. E. Island, and mentioned that the deposits in the Savings banks averaged \$16.59 for the island, as against \$7.66 for the rest of the dominion. He then proceeded to show what benefits the island would receive if she were permitted a freer outlet for her produce. He sketched the history of the attempts to keep up winter communication and the agitation which had led to the adeption of the tunnel scheme. He strongly urged the government to push the boring, which, if

utter defiance of the terms of the confederatio

they were successful, would then be an incentive to the construction of a tunnel. If the tunnel were built he believed that it would be of beneficial effect not only to P.E. Island, but to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Prince Edward Island railway, the working of which gave a deficit every year, would then pay. Until such time as the tunnel could be built he strongly urged that P. E. Island should receive her share of appropriation

for public works equally with the other provinces. All that he asked was that the sland should receive fair play. Senator Ferguson spoke over two hours and enlisted the sympathy of his fellow senators throughout. They were evidently greatly interested in the question from the

number of queries put to him.

Hen. Mr. Bowell said there was no object tion to the papers being brought down. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Ferguson for the valuable information which he had laid be fore the house.

At the committee on agriculture this morn ng, on metion of Major Carpenter, a re elution was adopted urging the governmen to take the necessary steps with as little delay as possible, to eradicate tuberculosis and prevent its spread in Canada. A discussion inaugurated by Col. O'Brien teck place with regard to Prof.McEachran's connection with Walrend branch. A general feeling was expressed by the committee

that McEschran should be engaged to devote the whole of his services to the de partment of agriculture, and a sub com mittee was appointed for the purpose of drawing up a report with a view to bringing the strongest possible pressure to bear upon the government with that end in view. Hon. Mr. Bowell received a telegram to day stating that one of the Australian dele gates is ill at Vancouver, and the party may not be able to leave there for the east unti Sunday. In that case the commission will

net be able to hold their first meeting next Thursday as originally proposed, and it may pe postponed until Saturday.

The senate discussed the insolvency bill all evening, the definition clauses being biefly under discussion. An amendment of the powers excluding non traders from the operation of the act was carried by 25

At Hot Springs, E meralda county, Nev. new spring of cold water has made its ap pearance at the base of a large rock which eparates the two hot springs.

In New Mexico canyens one may see natural stone pillars cut into fantastic forms by the sand blasts formed by the wind sucking up and down the narrow passes.

Husband-I was a fool when I married you, Mary! Wife (quietly)—Yes, Tom, I know you were! But what could I do? You seemed my enly chance, and I thought then that you might improve a little with

The first cattle brought into the America colonies were landed at Jamestown, Va., in the summer of 1607.

#### Intercolonial Railway On and after Monday, the 11th Sept., 1898, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as

WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash Pictou and Halifax..... Express for Halifax\_\_\_\_\_ -13.56 Express for Sussex.....

Express for Point du Chene, Quebe and Montreal

A Parior Carruns each way on Express train leaving St. John at 7.00 o'clock, and Halifax s 7.00 o'clock.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec an Montreal take through sleeping cars a Moncton, at 19.40 o'clock.

A Freight Train leaves St. John for Monctor every Saturday night at 22.30 o'clock.

WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Expr from Sussex Expres from Montreal and Quebe (Monday excepted.) Express from Monoton (daily)\_\_\_\_\_ Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton....

Express from Halifax and Sydney. \_\_\_ \_ 22.80 The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, vis Levis, are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

D. POTTINGER, General Manager Railway Office, Monoton, N. B., 8th September, 1893.

#### 1894

#### Harper's Magazine ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine for 1894 will maintain the character than has made in the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprises undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated papers on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Poultney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington. on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington.

Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Brander Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, George A. Hibbard, Quesnay de Beaurepaire, Thomas Nelson Page, and others. Articles on topics of current interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

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FARM FOR SALE!

THE Homestead of Edward Smith, situated in Titusville, K. C., containing 175 acres, 120 cleared; cuts between 40 and 50 tuns hay, has 1 Barn 31x80, (with celler) and two smaller ones: Dwelling House, 13 story, 27x37, with Ell and Wood House attached, insured for \$600.00. A large portion of purchase money can remain on Mortgage. Possession given immediately. Sale positive. Inquire of Edward Smith, on premises, or of Charles Drury, Sussex.

598

EDWARD SMITH

#### APPLE TREES

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE undersigned not being in a position to canvas for, or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances, over which I have no control, have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE, Westfield, N. B

### ST. JOHN DYE WORKS

86 Princess Street, Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED AT SHORT NOTICE. C. E. BRACKETT.

#### S. R. FOSTER & SON Manufacturers of Wire Nails.

STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS And Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, Etc. ST. JOHN N. B.

### NOTICE OF SALE

To Oswell N. Price and all others whom it may concern:

Whom it may concern:

THERE WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at or near the residence of JOHN C. Frior. Eq. Havelock Corner, Butternut Ridge. In the County of Kings, on TUESDAY, the TENTH DAY of JULY next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoen, under ard by virtue of a power of sale in a certain indenture of Mortgage made the 28th day of April, A. D., 1879, between Oswell N. Price and wife of the one part, and Catherline Ranney and Henry P. Sturdee, Executrix and surviving Executor of the last will and testament of William P. Ranney, late of the City of Saint John, in the said Province, merchant, deceased, of the other part—which said Mortgage was duly assigned the 1st day of February, A. D., 1888, to the undersigned John E. Porter.

The following several lots, pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

"A certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of, Havelock, bounded on the north by the highway road leading through Butternut Settlement, on the Fast and South, by lands now owned by one Merritt Keith, and on the West by a road laid out between the same and land owned by one Stephen Mullin, and containing forty-nine (49) acres more or less"; also a certain other lot of land situate in the said Parish, bounded on the North by land owned in part by Merritt Keith and in part by Charles Keith, on the East and South by ungranted lands, and on the West by a laid out road between the same and land owned by one Stephen Mullin and containing one hundred (100) acres more or less, both of the said lots having been conveyed to the said "Merritt S. Keith on the 9th instant by the Administrators of the late Samuel' Keith; also "all and singular the lots, piece-and parcies of land situate in the said Parish, particularly mentioned and described in a c viain indenture bearing date the lifth Feb. mary, A. D., 1871, and recorded in

ber Twenty-one (21), the several lote, pieces and parcels of land as above described having been heretofore conveyed by the said Merritt B. Keith by way of mortgage to the said reach ture dated the 15th August, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar of Deeds in Book G. No. 3, of Records, pages 142, 143, 144, 145 and 146,"

"Also, all that certain ether lot of land in the conveyance thereof from Silas Alward and his wife to the said Cewell N. Price, also recorded in the said records of Kings in Book J. No. 3, of Records, pages 2 and 3 and 2 and 4 and whis wife to the said cewell N. Price, also recorded in the said records of Kings in Book J. No. 3, of Records, pages 2 and 3 and 2 and 2 and 4 and whis wife to the said of the said lossell N. Price, also recorded in the said records of Kings in Book J. No. 3, of Records, pages 2 and 3 and 2 and 2 and 4 and 2 and 4 and 5 and 5 and 5 and 6 and 6 and 6 and 6 and 6 and 7 and 8 and 8 and 9 and 9

ances.

The said sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage on account of the non-payment of the principal money and interest secured by said mortgage.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1894.

JOHN E. PORTER,
Assignee of Mortgagees.
Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgagees.

PAR Scrap Iron S

to the

The P. E. I. W

The Reduction of ductors Protest

OTTAWA, June afternoon, on me the parliamentar bert Tupper said a great historical eminent men w memoration. T liam, a Canadia steamer to cross proceeded to ac part in the com taken by the No whose resolution read to the alluded to the pa Wurtele, describ Royal William a of her voyage from in 1833. This p The report, which of a memorial pie ment, was adopt On motion to Cartwright mov ment's proposal sand Islands. Ontario governme to ask the legisla purchase the Is the dominion sh

Mr. Daly expla will be given ment was bound islands which Dr. Welden metion, but as would have to ve ing a constituent islands he won the idea of th of these island there. The get acknowledged t unique, but the beautiful river serry to see the session of the Ca only because he In committee

ject that he venti ment was defeate public works ex posed to make a p water at St. Joh the whole in or which had been f lish channel. On the item o hall, Flint and F any money unti been prepared and The item passe Dr. Weldon for

of marine respect shipowners for the versels at Ric disturbances at t all nations and commerce ports are bound bection against ewn peeple, exce erency or rocognition that the fi rioting or mob d is generally cor undertaken to for the owners sustained severe and Baird have t per the expedience of Canadian own nel. The minist careful considerat authorities on the and facts upon wh based. Accordu him the declarate ship Mabel Taylo fleet. The quest ance to ship owner at it which it is o good. Mr. Baird the good wishes o selves in this mat

Senator Flint.

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His age was 89

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deceased, whom years. It was decided ewing to the pos of the Australia couver, in Ottawa postpone the conial conference 26th. Mr. F lelegates of Victo his colleagues do hind, consequen Vancouver until hat Mr. Firzger covered to enable journey. The ide the senate, to be the senate restaur and an entertain been decided p introduce the public by means the Russell hou will preside, and meet the comme provinces, all parliament, presi the leading cities, Sandford Fiem associated with M

An order has be of Donald Morris who has been in past three years. By a vote of gave Mr. Charle ill the six mor Halifax characte and humbug, inti making the senat his motion the bil Contractor So. fame, commence court today again for alleged arreas A deputation Messrs. Themps urged the grantin ion industrial exh

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r. Ontario.

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Haas, Ben Hyslip

n a position to nally the trees Branley, York . PARLEE, estfield, N. B.

VORKS Clothing DYED ACKETT.

SON. ILS, Shoe Nails.

SALE. all others

ublic Auction of JOHN C.

in Indenture April, A. D., I wife of the and Henry P. ces or parcels land situate er lot of land unded on the Merritt Keith the East and on the West same and land and containing r less, both of ed to the said ant by the Ad-el Keith; also nd parcels of particularly

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PARLIAMENT.

Scrap Iron Sold by Intercolonial to the Truro Foundry.

The P. E. I. Winter Service and the Tunnel Discussed.

The Reduction of Grand Jurors-Railway Conductors Protest-Killed for the Third Time.

OTTAWA, June 15 .- In the commons this afternoon, on motion to adopt the report of the parliamentary library, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper said that the report referred to a great historical event and to some of the eminent men who had assisted in its commemoration. The act was the Royal William, a Canadian built vessel was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. I'ne minister proceeded to acknowledge the preminent part in the commemoration of this event taken by the Nova Scotia Historical seclety, whose resolution, passed in July, 1893, he read to the house. Sir Charles also alluded to the pamphlet prepared by Capt. Wurtele, describing the building of the Royal William at Quebec, and the incidents of her voyage from Pictou, N. S., to London in 1833. This pamphlet will be printed. The report, which recommended the placing of a memorial plate in the library of parliament, was adopted.
On motion to ge into supply Sir Richard

Cartwright moved a want of confidence motion declaring inexpedient the government's proposal to sell some of the Thou-sand Islands. Cartwright argued that the Ontario government ought to be given time to ask the legislature to vote sufficient to purchase the Islands for a public park, or the dominion should set apart for that pur-

Mr. Daly explained that plenty of time will be given Ontario. Ether government was bound to pay the full value of the islands which were held in trust for the

Dr. Welden supported the idea of the metion, but as it was a want of confidence would have to vote against it. Representing a constituency 1,200 miles from these ands he would make bold to say that the idea of the government's recention of these islands was wholly in favor there. The geographical facts should be that these islands were unique, but the St. Lawrence was the most beautiful river on earth. He would be serry to see the islands pass out of the possession of the Canadian people, and it was only because he feit strongly upon this subject that he ventured to take up the time of the house at this busy hour. The amend-ment was defeated, 64 to 32.

In committee of supply the minister of public works explained that it was proposed to make a permanent job of the breakwater at St. John harbor by constructing the whole in one concrete block system, which had been found successful on the Engish channel. On the item of \$50,000 for Halifax drill

hall, Flint and Forbes kicked against voting any money until such ime as plans had been prepared and the site secured. The item passed.

NOTES.

P., have this week interviewed the P., have this week interviewed the minister of by his proclamation.

Coatsworth's bill to amend the law relating shipowners for the unlawful detention of to cruelty to animals was considered in com-the vessels at Rio Janeiro during the la c. mittee. W. Miller have a considered in comshipowners for the unlawful detention of the versels at Rio Janeiro during the la condition with the disturbances at that port. The views submitted by the members are in effect that all nations who invite the ships and commerce of other nations to their the third time in which this bill has been all nations who invite the ships and commerce of other nations to their ports are bound to furnish them with proection against the unlawful acts of their ewn people, except in case of actual belligerency or reagnized warfare. The contention that the fighting at Rie was mere rioting or mob disturbance, and did not reach the dignity of the recognized warfare, is generally conceded. It is understood that the British fereign office has undertaken to secure indemnification for the owners of the British ships which sustained severe losses, and Messrs. Weldon and Baird have urged upon Sir C. H. Tupper the expediency of forwarding the claims of Canadian owners through the same channel. The minister, after giving the matter careful consideration and examining all the authorities on the subject, has called for proof and facts upon which the Canadian claims are based. Accordingly today Mr. Baird handed him the declaration of Capt. Hayes of the ship Mabel Taylor, one of the R. C. Elkin's fleet. The question is one of great importance to ship-ewners, as losses were sustained at it which it is contended should be made good. Mr. Baird and Dr. Welden deserve the good wishes of the ship-owners of the maritime provinces for interesting them-

selves in this matter.

Senator Flint, one of the confederation appointees, died in this city at noon today. His age was 89 years, 4 months. At the epening of the senate this afterneon Hon. Mr. Bowell paid a touching tribute to the deceased, whem he had known for sixty

It was decided by the government today, ewing to the possibility of the non-arrival of the Australian delegates, now at Van-couver, in Ottawa before Sunday week, to postpone the opening of the intercol-enial conference until Tuesday, June 26th. Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the delegates of Victoria, is ill at Vancouver and his colleagues do not care to leave him behind, consequently they will remain at Vancouver until Monday, when it is heped that Mr. Firzgerald will be sufficiently recovered to enable him to make the railway journey. The idea of a formal gathering in the senate, to be followed by a banquet in the senate restaurant, has been abandened and an entertainment on a larger scale has been decided upon. It is preposed to introduce the delegates to the Canadian public by means of a banquet to be given at the Russell house, at which his excellency will preside, and to which will be invited to meet the commissioners, the lieutenant governors and premiers of the different provinces, all senators and members of parliament, presidents of boards of trade in

the leading cities, and others.

Sandford Fleming, C. M. G., has been associated with Mr. Bowell, Sir A. P. Caron and Mr. Foster, as one of the Canadian commissioners to the conference.

An order has been passed for the release of Donald Morrison, the Megantic entlaw, who has been in the penitentiary for the past three years. He is said to be dying of

By a vote of 23 to 13, the senate today gave Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance bill the six menths' heist. Mr. Almon of Halifax characterized the bill as a burlesque and humbug, introduced for the purpose of making the senate a laughing stock. On his metion the bill was knecked out.

Contractor St. Louis of Curran bridge fame, commenced a suit in the exechequer court today against the crown for \$63,000 for alleged arrears unpaid on his contract.

A deputation of members interviewed Messrs. Thempson and Angers today, and to defray the expense of transporting pro- year later.

vincial exhibits to and from Toronto vincial exhibits to and from Toronto.

John Murphy, E. B. Cann, L. B. Wiman,
W. H. Dane, and E. D. Rankin, all of Yarmouth, N. S., have been incorporated as the
Dane & Rankin Trap company, limited.

Alex Beaton has been appointed harbormaster for the port of Weymeuth.

The senate in committee of the whole tonight on the insolvency bill passed all
clauses set forth. The measure will be finally passed on Tuesday and sent down to

ally passed on Tuesday and sent down to house of commons.

The new rifls for the Canadian militia,

the Maritini-Metford, was tried in Rideau range this afternoon.

Deputy Minister Wm. Smith left for England today to give evidence before the imperial board of trade on the subject of the load line act.

OTTAWA, June 18.—In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Borden, gave the quantities of scrap iron seld by the Intercelonial to the Truro foundry. These varied in quantities from 16 ,000 pounds at \$10 a ton in 1890 to 40,-000 pounds at \$15 a ton in 1893. Mr. Perry moved for a return showing the

number of trips made by ice-boats between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse in the cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse in the season of 1894. Speaking to his motion, he deplered the inadequacy of the service between the Island and Pictou performed by the Stanley, although the government was to be congratulated that performed by the Northern Light. He thought than the Stanley would give a better service between the capes. He favored the tunnel scheme, but as it would take 20 years to complete it, he thought previsien should be made for daily service in the meantime.

Mr. Wood of Westmorland defended the

government against the charges of the last speaker that the government had not car-ried out the terms of union. An honest effort had been made to give P. E. Island the best possible communication with the mainland. The Stanley had been built and was admitted to be admirably suited or the winter navigation of the Northumberland Straits. The question raised by Mr. Perry was worthy the consideration of the government, and whether the Stanley could not do a better service between Caps Tormentine and Cape Traverse than between Georgetewn and Picten. He contended the government should try the experiment of placing the Stanley on this route. He commended the action of the government in testing the feasibility of the tunnel scheme. It would be some years before the tunnel could be built. In the meantime a summer ferry should be established between the Capes. This would give the people of P. E. I. a mail twice daily instead of once as at pre sent and would also place them in closer connection with the I. C. R. trains.

Mr. Davies held that the government was simply bambeezling the people. A proper tunnel would cost from fifteen to twenty millions and a five million tunnel was

Mr. Tupper-Are you against the tun-

Mr. Davies declined to commit himself. After recess Mr. Elgar's bill to legalize the Ontario act reducing the number of grand jurers passed through committee. It was amended to read that "seven grand jurors, instead of twelve as heretefore, may find a true bill in any province where the panel of grand jurers shall be not more than The act is not to come into Dr. Weldon for Albert and Mr. Baird, M. force until a day to be named by the gover-

so slaughtered.

Muleck's bill respecting ocean freight

rates for cattle was discussed, but the second reading was stood over, and the house adjourned at 12 15.

NOTES. Before the public accounts committee to day, Mr. Schreiber was further examined on the Curran bridge matter. He stated that there was great delay in ebtaining the pay rolls from the efficers of the works. To this he appropriate the heavy expenditure before the department was fully aware of the fact. During his visit to the canal he questiened some of the men who he saw at work and found they were breaking stone in a roadway leading to Senator Drum-

A deputation of railway conductors is here to interview the government and pro-test against the proposed amendment to the criminal code making it an indictable offence to sell railway tickets at less than ordinary rates.

DEATH OF JOHN YEATS.

Another Prominent Citizen Passes Away-He Introduced the Frst Steam Fire Engine in St. John.

The death is announced in this week's issue of John Yeats, one of St. John's most prominent and most presperous merchants. The deceased was a son of the late Alex Yeats. The latter was at one time in the Yeats. The latter was at one time in the saddlery business in this city, and his sen John was clerk with him till he opened up his extensive iron warehouse. This latter business was carried on under the firm name of Yeats & Sens, and for many years John Yeats and his brother Chas. Yeats had the conduct of the same. No firm in Canada have a more honorable record than that of

the Messers. Yeats.

Some years ago they built a ship called the Alexander Years, which is now on the other side of the Atlantic. She is the best vessel ever constructed here. No expense was spared, in fact she was so beautifully fitted up on deck that she was sent across the Atlantic without a deckload, her ewners feeling that t would be a shame to disfigure her.

John Yeats was at one time a member of

the common council, being alderman for Kings ward. In 1862 he, as head of the fire committ went to Amoskeag and purchased the first steam fire engine St. John ever had. It was placed in old No. 3 engine house, and Brown & Hamm were given the contract for taking

it to fires. Mr. Years was a great friend of the firemen, and put in many years of faithful service himself, having been foreman and engineer of No. 3 company. After some eight years of service at the council board, Mr. Yeats offered for the mayoralty and was defeated by the late Dr. Alward. He never aspired to any representative position afterwards. He was for many years a director of the Bank of New Brunswick, and was its vice-president at the time of his death. He married a Miss Jerdan, a nicce of John Jordon, J. P., of Look Le-mend, whe survives him.

CLERGYMAN FINED.

NEW YORK, June 18 -Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton today paid a \$10 fine for neglecting to report the marriage of Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge to Mrs. Louisa Wing urged the granting of \$25,000 fer the dominion industrial exhibition, to be held in Toronto next year. The object of the grant is but did not record the certificate until a EARLY MORNING HORROR.

Waterloo Street Three Tenement Building Tumbles Down.

Miss Alice McCormick Crushed to Death-The Others Escape With Slight Injuries.

About three o'clock Monday merning an alarm of fire was rung in from box 16. The firemen, with Chief Kerr, responded with more than ordinary promptness. But on their arrival they discovered it was not o fight fire, but to rescue three families rom the ruins of a three story weeden building.

A few minutes before three e'clock in the morning Officers McLaren and Walsh were on Waterloo street, and, hearing a crash, rushed to the come of the noise, only to discover that the old three-story wooden building owned by Miss Alice McCormick, off Waterloo street and nearly directly opposite St.
Mary's church, had fallen. They
promptly sent in an alarm from box 16 and, as above stated, the firemen were en hand with remarkable promptness.

The cries of those in the ruins met the ears

with their axes, rope and and other appliances, and for nearly an hour the scene was a most heartrending one.

Chief Kerr directed the movements of his men with great ability, and the salvage corps rendered the chief and his men every, estble assistance.

of the firemen as they rushed to the scene

Away down in the ruins came cries for ssistance from at least two persons. The firemen immediately set to work to rescue these people, and in a short time Thomas Gorman, laborer, and John O'Leary came out from the ruins after the firemen from the lower flat, the firemen having provided an exit.

Gorman said to a SUN reporter after his exit, that he was sound asleep, and that the first thing he heard was a crash. The only thing that saved their lives, he says, was the bed post holding up a falling

Miss Alice McCormick, aged 33, and Ethel McCormick, an adopted daughter, aged 12, were also on the lower flat. The firemen next directed their efforts to rescue these. Miss McCormick was got out, but she was really dead when she was rescued, while Ethel was rescued slightly injured and removed to the General Public hospital. She is believed to have sustained slight injuries about the back.

About this time a voice could be beard in the raine crying: "Don't walk on the top or throw anything down; we are all right inderneath." Then a woman's voice was

heard, and she was crying bitterly.
Under Chief Kerr the firemen redoubled heir efforts, and in a short time Michael Quinn and his wife were rescued. Quinn ad his face badly cut and was otherwise inured, while Mrs. Quinn was cut about the

three story structure, and has been con-sidered dangerous for some time.

The Inquest.

An inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Alice McCormick was begun before Ceroner Berryman at the Court house Monday evening. The large room was crowded with people, great interest being felt in the matter. The jury swern consists of Jonas Howe (foreman), John Drury, Calvin Powers, Edward Bates, J. McB. Morrison, David Watson and Wm.

Segee.

The jury viewed the body, which is in the dead house, and then the taking of evidence

house, which was ewned by Alice McCormick. The house was remodelled and rebuilt a couple of years before the big fire. At that time twe stories were added to the house. New posts and new sills were put in then, but since that time no repairs were house. New posts and new sills were put in then, but since that time no repairs were put upen it. During the last month witness neticed a chaege in the building. It had moved on the posts fully six inches. He called on Mr. McMineman, the carpenter, and that gentleman had a look at it. He had said it needed repair; that the house should shere the house up well before anything was tern down. He was surprised to hear that the house had fallen down. He expected the carpenters would have gone to work on it Monday. Miss McCormick said Mr. McMineman was asked to begin the repair of the house as seen as he could, but he did not tell Miss McCormick that, but said he would send in new posts for it at once. He told her that whoever repaired the house should shere the house up well before anything was tern down. He expected the carpenters would have gone to work on it Monday. Miss McCormick said Mr. McMineman teld her that the house was safe. He sent the posts in on Friday. He sent word for the carpenters to be careful not come. On Saturday night last witness went to see MoMineman again, and on Sunday he called again and had a look at the building. McMineman premised to go to work this week. He did not say the house was dangereus to live in. Witness did not consider the house dangerous to live in. On Sunday night he went to bed about 10 e'clock. He was awakened about 3 o'clock the next morning and found that the house had tumbled down. He was greatly surprised, net having expected any such thing. He slept in the front of the heuse on the le slept in the front of the house on the lower flat, and was able to crawl out under the timbers. The house was occupied by witness, his cousin, Alma McCormick, a girl named Ethel McNeil, on the first floor. Mrs. Haves was the only occupant of the second floor. Mr. Quinn and his wife lived upstairs. Thomas Gorman slept with the witness that night and get out the same way he did. He made no effort to look after the women till he got out. He believed the accident was due to neglect in not having the house repaired when he had tried to get it done. The house must have slipped off the posts, which were not very secure. It had been noticed recently that the front of the house was away from the stoop fully six or eight inches. At the rear of the house or eight inches. At the rear of the house there was a grade towards Brussels street.

Patrick McMineman, who resides on the Marsh Road, testified that his business is that of a house raiser and mover. Had kad considerable experience at the work. John O'Leary called upon him feur or five weeks age on business for Miss McCormick, and called his attention to the cendition of the house. He found the house in need of certain repairs, and made an estimate of the cest thereof. The posts behind the building were buckled, the house having worked over the posts which were cut of plumb. The posts were but 8 er 9 inch posts. The house he thought between 24 and 26 feet wide and about 30 feet long. It was three steries high. He then considered it a safe house to look at the house, having been sent for. He could see no change in its condition. It was just the same as he found it when he first visited it. Of course he did not go in under the building. The posts were between 4 and 5 feet long from the surface of the earth.

Mrs. Peters had eccasion to open a door which is always kept locked. In it there is a skylight surrounded by a light railing. The lad, unnoticed by his mother, slipped into this room, and the glass being covered with colored paper the bey sprang on to it and went crashing through, going down a distance of thirty feet. The boy was picked up and Drs. Inches and White aum moned. They found a severe fracture of the head and the left arm brokes. The child was resting as easy as could be expected last evening and the doctors' only fear is inflammation. So far as can be ascertained there are no internal ir juries. The child is a particularly bright bey and the parents are grief stricken over the unfortunate acident. It is a most fortunate thing that he was not instantly killed. Not a single piece of the thick glass in its descent struck its, of the parents are grief stricken over the unfortunate and for the head and the left arm brokes. The child is a particularly bright beyond the parents are grief stricken over t there was a grade towards Brussels street.

Patrick McMineman, who resides on the Marsh Road, testified that his business is that of a house raiser and mover. Had had

to the sill of the house. He could not say whether there was any diagonal bracing in connection with the posts. There was a wall built up outside of the posts and a door at the end of it under the house. He did not

go inside to make an examination of the house. The reason that he did not make a more thorough examination was that he was more thorough examination was that he was to do the work by the day, the parties furnishing the materials. There were two posts sitting on the reck. They did not move. The posts were five inches out of plumb. Nothing else that he saw was in a very had state.

very bad state.

M. W. Maher, inspector of buildings, stated that the duties of the office were chiefly to see that the provisions of the building act in the creation of new buildings were carried out, and to see that dangerous buildings were made safe. The McCormick building was never reported to him as un-safe. 10 stood a distance back from the street, and he never had any suspicion that there was anything wrong with it. It locked from Waterlee street to sit flat on the ground and to be a little under ground, if anything. If he saw an unsafe building it was clearly his duty to look after it. He did not knew that it would be his duty to go nosing about cellars and private places look-ing for dangerous houses, but he did almost every day enter backyards and other places examining properties which had been re-ported as dangerous. From the evidence of the other witnesses he would not judge the house unsafe and likely to fall, but knowing as he new did that the posts were only a few inches in the earth, he would have form ed a different judgment. The front still was below ground. The action of the frost for years resulted in the still being pressed ck towards the rear posts which only a few inches in the ground, did not give sufficient resistance to hold the building in position. Posts were as a rule sunk three and a half feet down in the earth. In wet ground they were sunk even further dewn. He saw one post which was only 8 or 9 inches in the earth. The frost forced the whole building back by operating on the frent sill and the rear posts being only a few inches under ground could not resist the pressure from the front. That was the cause of the accident.

Chas. A. Clark, captain of the salvage corps and fire police, told of having been call d out at 3 o'clock Menday mercing by an alarm of fire. He went down to Brussels street and found that the McCormics building had collapsed. The fire department and salvage corps men went to work removing the wreck in order that the people under it might get out. A young girl was first rescued. Then a young lady, Miss McCormick, was got out. She was removed to the dead house, being dead. The house fell down the incline towards Brussels street. He knew nothing of his own knowledge as to the cause of the acci-

W. H. Bowman, the captain of the hook and ladder company, No. 1, was at the collapsed building as soon after the alarm was given as he could get there. The firemen and salvage corps were endeavoring liberate those who were under the wreek jured, while Mrs. Quinn was cut about the face, but it is not thought she is otherwise injured.

By this time the firemen commenced to equire if there were any more people in the building and doubts were expressed if there were, but in a few minutes the cries of a woman's voice could be distinctly heard. Then axes, saws and picks were brought into requisition, and in fifteen minutes or less a salvage corps ladder was lowered and soon Mrs. Hayes, aged between 75 and 80 years, was brought an Stewars infering from a severe shock, Mrs. Alice McGormick was a daughter of the late Capt. McGormick.

The building was, as above stated, an old three story structure, and has been considered what was done by the firemen and cribed what was done to be a cribed what was done by the firemen and cribed what was done or cribed what was done or cribed w prepped it up with shores.

Geo. B. Barker of the fire brigade described what was done by the firemen and

salvage corps boys.

Dr Simon, whe was called on to examine the deceased lady, said she was dead when he saw her but she was warm. There was a contused wound on the left side of her head and on the left ear. The crowd was so large, however, that he could make no further examination. He was satisfied that her death was caused by the falling of the

building.

Denis Hayes of Willow Grove, an uncle of Miss McCermick, stated that he was in her house on Tuesday last. She told him that the house was sinking and asked him to examine it in the morning. He did so and found the pests all canted down hill was commenced.

John O'Leary, an employe in Logan's soap works, said he bearded at 270 Waterloo street. He had been for 20 years in the house, which was ewned by Alice McCormick. The house was remodelled and sent word for the carpenters to be careful about shering the house up. The house had been moving back for two years, but he did not think it was so bad. Before Mr. Mc-Mineman assured them of the safety of the house the occupants were afraid of it. When the house was built the posts were put on the rock and any earth around them made there. There were no

braces on the posts. He did not consider it wise when the house was raised from one and a half stories to three stories on posts without proper bracing.

Coroner Berryman then adjourned the hearing till Friday at 7 p. m., when a number of winesses will be examined.

Some friends of the deceased lady visited the dead house yesterday and dressed the remains, which will be interred at Black

River today.

All the others who were injured in th ocident are getting along well.

Serious Accident to a Child. Sunday morning Gordon, aged 2 years and 4 months, sen of Fred A. Peters of Germain street, met with a serious accident. Mrs. Peters had eccasion to open a door which is always kept iccked. In it there is

THE CITY AND BLSEWHERE.

The life sentence imposed on Daniel Hatfield in this city eight years age for felonious assault on a servant girl has been cemmuted to twelve years with remissions.

B. J. Fales and Peter Milburn got out 100 pounds of marg uese ore in three days from a mine on the Chemical road, Albert Co. They got one lump weighing 53 pounds

W. F. Glidden of Woodstock has a cow which he thinks leads as a milk and butter roducer. She is one of the (Grosverner) ersey breed. She now averages a little over two pounds of butter every day and furnishes the necessary milk for a family of six. Besides this he sells a pound of cream every day. - [Dispatch.

While the rafting crew of which Percy Parks of Redbank is boss were eating break-fast last Sunday morning at the boom on the Restigouche they discovered a moose in an adjaining field. They chased the animal into the river among the unrafted logs, where it was captured by the mea. The animal is still in captivity. [Advocate.

The following coal shipments were made from Parrsbore: Cleared at Parrsboro, June 11th, schr E. Merriam, Merriam for Boston, 550 tone; sohr Annie G O'Leary, Boudrot, for Beston, 210 tons.—June 12ch, sour dewa, Crane, for Beston, 270 tons.—June 13ch, sorrespondent to the state of the stat

The number of deaths reported at the ffice of the board of health for the week ending June 16 were: Cystitis, 1; dysentery, 1; bronchible, 1; consumption, 1; suffocation, 1; whoeping cough, 2; cerebral abscess, 1; chronic diarrhæa, 1; cystitis and ohrenic inflammation of kidneys, 1; total,

A portion of the ceiling of the hall of the Victoria school fell with a leud crash to the fisor Friday morning, as the children were going up the back stairs. Some of the ittle ones had a narrow escape from serious njury, if not instant death. The state of he building is obviously a matter calling for the immediate attention of the trustees Deilings, as a rule, do not fall without giving timely warning of their dangerous con-

An illustrated society weekly, entitled Saturday Night, has been established in Halifax, and, judging from the contents and appearance of the numbers already issued, has come to stay. The cartoons are of the he right stamp; in fact, all the illustrations are admirable in conception and artistic in execution, while the correspondence from Nova Scotia towns is bright, breezy and clean. Price three cents a copy. Address Saturday Night Co., P. O. bex 192, Hali-

Powers and H. G. S. Adams, second tenors; A. Powers and E. Thomas, first base; Geo. Heed and H. Themas, bass. Tickets are new selling rapidly and a grand concert may be leoked for. John R. Hepkins and Geo. Hood are the soleists.

WILL OF THE LATE C. H. FAIRWEATHER. The will of the late Charles H. Fairwea. ther was probated Friday morning. He leaves all his household off cits, with few exceptions, to his widow, but a silver and china tea set, mantel clock and some paint inge, are given to his danghter, Mary Lilian, the wife of Alfred Morrisey, also one-seventh of his personal property. The and Mrs. Morrisey's interest is postponed until her mother's death. The will states that Fred R., a son, has been provided for and that his daughter had received one fourth of his real estate on Dock street by deed. By a cedicil lately made S. S. Hall, his partner, is appointed ex-ecutor as to the partnership assets, with power to continue the business for five years. The estate is valued at \$5,000 real and \$10,000 personal. G. C.& C. J. Coster,

Sunday the Independent Order of Foresters in and about the city attended divine service in the Carleton Presbyterian church. The city courts marched to Carleton by the ferry, being joined on the route by Court Frederick. The officers of the high court in uniform added greatly to the appearance of the parade, which was quite large, being nearly 200 strong in all. The Feresters presented a very fine appearance, recruited as they are mostly from the bedy of young men and evidently preud of their organiza-

The courts were accompanied by the 62nd Bugle and Kingsville bands, both of whom contributed excellent music. The services in Carleton Presbyterian charch were assisted by a special choir with Prof. L. W. Titus. The services opened with a hymn, followed by the reading of a soripture lesson from John, IX chap.

After the singing of Art Thou Weary, Art Thou languid and respectively. Art Thou Languid, and prayer by Rev. Mr. McNair, L. W. Titus rendered beautifully

a selo, My God, My King.
Rev. Mr. McNair then preached from the text John ix. 2: "Who sinned, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?"

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD MEETING. During the past few days a number of the prominent clergymen and laymen of the church of England from various parts of the province have been in attendance at the province have been in attendance at the various committees connected with syned and church society. The work done has been preparatory to the annual meetings at Woodstock in July. It is understood that the committee appointed for that purpose will submit a scheme for the amalgamation of the synod and church society, should the proposed union be deemed advisable by these bedies. Some important work was done by the committee in the rearrange. done by the committee in the rearrange-ment of parishes. In all probability a few of the clergy who have for very many years filled their positions with acceptance will be placed on the superannuation list and the work heretofore done by them provided for

in other ways.

The annual meetings at Woodsteck will be the first held outside the cities of St. John

synod and church society.

A feeling reference was made at the ex-A feeling reference was made at the executive meeting of the Diocesan Church society to the decease of two of its oldest members,—the late H. W. Frith, one of the vice-presidents and for forty-eight years a member of the society, and the late C. H. Fairweather, who was for forty-six years a member, and at the time of his death one of the auditors of the society. Both these gentlemen were generous contributors as well as active werkers on various committees in connection with the society.

Menday was the warmest day of the ason—86 in the shade.

At Chubb's corner, on Saturday, T. T. Lantalum sold the book debts of the late Wm. Bradley, amounting to \$609, to Wm. John Bradley for \$1.

At the cathedral en Saturday morning the sacrament of confirmation was administered to two hundred children by His Lordship Bishop Sweeny, assisted by Rev. Fathers Casey, McMurray, O'Neill and Rebichaud.

The three story wooden building on the Sandy Point road, formerly eccupied by William H. Abell as a deaf and dumb Saturday afterneon. The building was un-occupied and the fire was of incendiary origin.

The marriage of H. P. H. Brumell of the Dominion Geological staff to Alice Sara, grandaughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter of Ostawa, is announced. Mr. Brumell's many friends in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will heartily congratulate him and wish him much happiness.

Harry Tibbets, son of George Tibbets, M in street, Fairville, had his hand badly be sidewalt. De O'. Ill Jeweln it and badly in juried on Thursday evening. He was playing with some ether boys and get into a large cask in front of M. Collins' premises, and in some manner overturned the cask and jammed his hand between it and the sidewalt. the sidewalk. Dr. O'Neill dressed the injured member, and it was deing well on Friday.

U. S. PATENTS TO CANADIANS.

The following list of United States patents Canadian inventors granted May 29th and June 5th, 1894,, is reported expressly for THE SUN by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y:

Cloth-measuring machine, J. Harvey Vanderburgh, Oceno. Leb off mechanism for looms, John H. Mayer, Waterleo. Mayer, Waterieo.

Waterpreofed cleths and garments made thereof, H. Shorey & Co., Montreal. Essential feature—The word "Rigby" used since Dacember, 1891, (trade mark)

Anti-friction wheel hub, Edwin F. Moore, Torente.

Length indicater for fabrics, James W.

Woods and David L. Barnett, Terente.

Stay-traveler, Arthur K. Evans, To-

Ventilating and furnace checking device,

John B. Watsen, Torente, and Joseph R. Douglas, Ottawa. Check rein support, Joseph Carter, Blyth. Steam generator, Charles W. Vander-burgh, Wellington.

Autographic register, Henry C. Blette, assignee of one half to Andrew Blackburn, trustee, and Florence Ada Ramage, same

HAMPTON JOTTINGS.

Lue male chorus in the service of song of Little Eva, to be given in Exmouth street school room on Tuesday, will comprise:

John R. and B Hopkins, first tenors; H. J.

Powers and H. G. S. Adams, according to the station, and, headed by the Hampton Brass band, marched to the village Sunday evening, where they attended service in the Baptist church, conducted by the Baptist church, conducted by the Baptist church. The I. O. F. met at Smith's hall at the Howard, who preached a thoughtful sermen from the words, "Bear ye one another's

An exceptionally severe thunder storm of about an hour's duration prevailed here early Sunday morning. The rain fell in

Mrs. Josiah Wood of Sackville, and daughter, arrived on Saturday to spend a few days with Prof. Tweedie of Mt. Allisen, who is at home enjoying the summer vaca-

Mrs. A. A. Bastlett and daughter of Charlettetown, P. E I., are at the station visiting Mr. Bartlett's mother and sisters.

Miss Janie Lockhart of St. John spent Sunday with Mrs. S. Hayward at the

lage.
Invitations are out for a wedding on Wednesday, 27th inst., that of Miss Ada Brown and T. William Barnes, of the firm of T. G. Barnes & Son, which will take place in the Methodist church at 7.30 p. m. The Otty will case will be resumed in the

probate court on Saturday next.

Mrs. A. McN. Travis will leave today for Besten, where she will spend a month with her sens and daughter.

RAMRLER'S NOTES

Various complaints are made about the inefficiency of the teacher at Millidgeville. Information has been made to Supt. March, but so far ne change has been attempted.

The "Palace," or house boat, is anchored in Millidgeville cove, and, it is said, will be taken next week to Jape Breton and some

other parts of Nova Scotia.
Sunday last the 9.00 a. m. trip of the Sunday last the 9 00 a. m. trip of the ferry steamer Maggie Miller contained many bicyclists and their machines, besides several carriages with families, taking advantage of the facilities afforded by this most convenient and healthful route. A larger number of the "flyers" took the later trips of the boat, landing at Somerville, and sped on their wheels as far as Chapel Greve, where they branched off through the back-lands road to "Ganong's," on the Reach. One of the boys came to grief, his "steed" separating from its rider, having collapsed from the long run. It did not prevent the ethers, bewever, from fulfilling their fifty mile ride, for about 30 of them brought up at the renewned and favorite hetel, "The Willows"—where they all partock of supper and departed for St. John by the ferries at Gondola Point and Cliften. "The Willows" is fast becoming the principal reserved pleasure-seekers, and Sunday last many gentlemen with their families partock of the hospitality afforded by Mr. and Mrs. McCermick. A large and beautiful flag was threwn to the breeze, and attracted tourists te the hotel, among whem were a vachting party whe dined there.

was thrown to the breeze, and attracted tourists to the hotel, among whem were a yachting party who dined there.

Gerden Divisien will hold their pionic at "The Willows:" Kingsville band will play from the pavilion of the hotel, furnishing music all day for all who celebrate Dominien day there. The committee are determined to make this "the pionic" of the season.

The abundance of apple blossoms and lilacs in full bloom through Clifton, Kingsten, Gondola Point and Rothesay make the drive the most pleasant in this province.

Mable-Marsters

There was a quiet wedding solemnized at The annual meetings at Woodstock will be the first held outside the cities of St. John and Fredericton.

The proposed Sunday school conference at Woodstock will be postpened until the autumn. The pastors considered there would not be sufficient time to carry it out without interfering with the work of the synod and church society.

A feeling reference was made at the expectation of the group, acted as bridesmald and

connection with the society.

G. Sidney Smith was elected auditor of the Diocesan Church society in the place of the late C. H. Fairweather.

The metals which have been preved to exist in the sun are fron, sedium, nickel, opport zinc and marium.

#### PROVINCIAL.

Interesting News From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

Charlotte Co.

ST. STEPHEN, June 16 .- Linus, the king of exhibition horses, died at the stable of his owner in Milltown, this morning. He had lately been breken to harness and was in excellent condition Friday afternoon. He was taken sick that evening and though every care was given to him died the next morning. The cause of death was a contracted intestine. Charles H. and Herbert W. Eaton purchased him in Oregon four years ago, when he was five the store barricaded all doors and tele-years old, for \$7,000. At the time of his phoned for assistance. The whole police of death his tail was 21 feet leng, maine  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet and foretop 12 feet. He had been exhibited in every city in the United States and at the St. John exhibition two years ago. He had netted the Eatons twenty thousand dollars and was to start July 1st for a tour in Oatarie. His skin is be mounted for exhibition purposes.

#### Albert Co.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 14.-Ephrain Bennett, father of Wm. Bennett of Chester, one of the oldest residents of the county, died this week at his son's residence, aged 84 years. The deceased had been blind for three years. He was born at New Horton. Allen Robinson lost a valuable cow this week .- Many of the farmers are hoeing

Alfred Murphy of Memel returned last week from Springfield, Mass. He reports times very dull among the working class in HOPEWELL CAPE, June 13 .- The New

City sailed today for Sharpness.

Albert A. Smith moved his family and furniture from Albert today. He has leased the fine house and premises of Mrs. Lucy A. Bishop.—J. S. Goodwin of Five Islands, N. S., was here today. Mr. Goodwin has purchased 200 acres of heavily timbered vilderness land off the Wm. Smith property at New Horton. He will set up a large steam rotary mill near New Horton lake, and commence legging and sawing at

#### Carleton Co.

WOODSTOCK, June 13 .- The Frederictor district meeting is in session in the Metho-dist church, Woodstock, this week, and as there are twenty-three ministers and the same number of lay delegates the town has a hale over it. Over \$18,000 were raised by the circuits within the district during the past year for church purposes. Last even ing Rev. Mr. Ledge spoke on Sabbath school werk; Mr. Parkins gave an address on the social services of the church, and Dr. Brecken an address on the sacrament. Major Vince is able to be at his effice

again, after nearly two weeks' confinement at his home. WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 16 .- An accident occurred at the bridge this morning by which two of the men nearly lost their lives They were working on top of a derrick which was not properly secured, and, giving way, precipitated both men to the ground, bance of about sixty feet. Edward Lynees had his skull smashed on the left side and his jaw breken in two places, besides several severe injuries but he is not considered dangerous. Currier had a leg broken and was badly injured by the fall. They were taken to Boyer's hotel, and Drs. Sprague, Hand and Rankin attended them. Both men are conscious and though in a very dangerous condi-tion, hepes of the recovery of both are enter-tained.

The man who had his foot broken about ten days ago, while unloading bridge iron, is able to get around on crutches. A heavy-thunder shower passed over here

this afterneen. Lightning struck the spire of the Albert street Baptist church and blew off the boards near the base and did some slight damage to the church.

#### York Co.

FREDERICTON, June 15.—The new stree watering cart imported frem Torento by the city has arrived and was in regular use today for the first time. It has a capacity of 350 gallons, is set on springs and worked by one herse. The cart gives the best satisfaction, the only fault found that it is not large

enough for the work required. Isaac Long has seld his cettage on Smyth street to Wm. Edgar. This cottage has a fine situation and will adjoin the Wilmot park grounds.

A special telegram to the Omaha Bee from Steele City, Neb., under date of May 30, tells of the drewning of S. C. Ingraham, a brother of D. P. Ingraham of this city, in the Little Blue river. It is supposed that he had gone bathing in the river, as his clothes were on the bank and his bedy was washed out en a sand bar below. The de-spatch speaks of him as a very prominent citizen and as having been a candidate for county treasurer two years ago. - [Momenes

S. C. Ingraham, mentioned in the abov despatch, was a native of York county and a brother to the late Mrs. Israel Atherton of this city. He was known here as Crawford Ingraham.

ford Ingraham.

FREDERICTON, June 17.—The prisener Dumferd has pleaded guilty before Judge Steadman of stealing goods from Estey's store at Millville and will be sentenced on Wednesday next under the Speedy Trials

The Foresters of Marysville, St. Marys, Gibson and Fredericton marched to the Methedist church, led by Marysville band, and attended service this morning in celebratien of the twentieth anniversary of their order. Rev. W. W. Ledge of Marys-

ville cenducted service.

The hot wave which struck here Thursday still continues. The average heat has

A cynic remarks that it generally puzzles a horse to know what a woman is driving at.

Two years ago I had a bad attack of biliousness and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and can truly recommend it to anyone suffering from this complaint. Mrs. Chas, Brown, Toronto.

He-What is a kiss? She-I hope you will never be guilty of keeping

I CAN highly praise Burdock Blood Bitters.
My symptoms were dropsy, backache and
sleeplessness, and all these disappeared after
using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.
GEORGINA HOLMES,
Wood Point, Sackville, N. B.

When women vote there will no secre

Like Magic. "It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever need to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints." Mrs. Walter Govenlock, Ethel, Ont.

The other night two old Scotch cronies were discussing the merits of their respec-tive pasters, when one remarked, "An'oor dairies. The butter counter in front of the cooler is of pure white marble. Pominent among the store equipment is a large nickel mounted coffee mill, of the latest improved design, made by the Star Mill Co. of Philaminister disna read his sermons aither." "If I am credibly informed, Peter," observed the other, "he reads ither fowks'."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Telegram's Incendiary Article Has Its Effect.

Goods Seized by Whitewayites From the Customs Officers.

HALIFAX, June 15 .- A special cablegram from St. Johne, Nfld., to the Halifax Herald says: The Telegram's incendiarism brought its consequences today. An organized at-tempt was made by the Whitewayites to break open Shea's store and seize the goods. At 2 p. m. the mob assembled by previous arrangement, led by a body of trucks. The police on duty at the store barricaded all doors and telethe city, fifty men horse and foot, arrived under Inspector Fawcett. The mob clam-ored to get goods. The inspector said he would give goeds to parties owning the same, but not while the meb was present. Repeated attempts were made by the meb te break through the police cordon. Mounted pelice charged the mob several times.

The following Whiteway members were preminent among the crowd: Speaker Emerson, ex-chairman of the board of works McGrath, Murphy, Woods, Furlong and Parsons, who is also editor of the Telegram. Some of these harangued the mob. Whiteway was also present, but took a conciliat-ory tone, and advised the mob to peacefully disperse; still he retired to a safe point of vantage and watched the meb's antics fo a whole hour and then returned and made

similar appeal. Judge Prowse, police magistrate, soon appeared with the riot act, but was not bliged to read it. He advised the crowd to disperse. Meanwhile Governor O'Brien had despatched an aide-de-camp with orders to the captain of the warship Buzzard to land marines if necessary. The aide de-camp then landed with a signalman, who was in readiness to summon men to support the orders of the inspector. This had wholesome effect and the mob retired. More

attacks are expected tonight.

All the Whiteway members present at this disgraceful affair were either disqualified or are likely to be. The whole disturb ance was to terrorize the governor into disselving the legislature.

Respectable people are highly indignant ever the whole affair. Nobody participated but Whiteway's heelers.

Murray, another Whiteway member of the assembly, was disqualified today, making the tenth. Seven more are to be tried.

#### COMPLIMENTARY TO THE C. P. R. The Delayed Passengers on the Through Express from the Coast Pass

Resolutions.

WINNIPEG, June 15 .- The delayed pasengers on the through express from Vancouver held a meeting at Moose Jaw this morning and adopted resolutions highly complimentary to the C. P. R. and the management. The resolutions were entrusted to Sir Henry Gore Booth, to be delivered to President Van Horne, and are as follows: At a meeting of the passengers of the Can-adian Pacific train delayed by the disastrous floods in British Columbia, held in the sleeper Yokohama, June 14th, 1894, Sir Henry Gore Booth was called to the chair and A. Weir of Toronto appointed secretary. On motion of C.

S Landon of Toronto, Senator Pearce of Minne-apolis and C. G. Langdon of Tonawanda, Penn-sylvania, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the pas-sengers towards the railway and officials. The committee reported the following:

Whereas, throughout the extraordinary con litions; prevailing on the line of the C. P

Whereas, throughout the extraordinary conditions; prevailing on the line of the C. P. railway in British Columbia, the passengers on the east bound train June 2nd have passed through an experience unprecedented in railway travel; and
Whereas, What might easily have become an unbearable situation has been rendered perfectly tolerable, and on occasions actually pleasant and enjoyable:
Therefore resolved, That we hereby testify our deep sense of obligation to the Canadian Pacific railway and its obliging officials and employes for the liberality and courtesy which has characterized our treatment during our two weeks imprisonment at Vancouver and on the line of the road. Amid the vexations so likely to breed impatience, no act of rudeness or discourtesy has been reported. In the midst of disaster following disaster, the thoughtfulnes and liberality of the company has not abated, instead of a trip fraught with hardships and privations, the journey has been ever interesting and filled with novel experiences, which the care before mentioned has made thoroughly enjoyable. In view of these facts we tender to the railway company our undiwhich the care before mentioned has made thoroughly enjoyable. In view of these facts we tender to the railway company our undi-vided thanks and express the sincere wish that it's prosperity may equal it's care, courtesy and it's liberality.

On motion of Mr. Gage, seconded by Capt. Thomson, the resolutions were unan

#### AN UP-TO-DATE GROCERY. W. A. Magee's New Store, Corner Princess and Charlotte Streets.

It would be difficult to find within the borders of Canada a more tastefully fitted up grocery store than that which W. A. Magee has just opened in the block, corner of Char lette and Princess streets, formerly known as the Bustin building. Attractive as the front appears, the full beauty of the establishment can only be seen by an inspection of the interior. The main store is  $34\frac{1}{2}x27$  feet, 12 feet 2 inches high, without pillar or post, being in this respect the largest clear floor in the city. All the woodwork is finished in cherry, and the shelves, counters and and the shelves, counters and wall cases are up to date in every particular. The novelty of the ceiling at once attracts attention. It is composed of diamond-shaped panels of jasper and grey marble glass, with a glass jewel set in at each intersection of the cherry borders, and is lighted by 36 incandescent lamps artistically grouped. The ceiling as well as the ally grouped. The ceiling as well as the weedwork was designed by Israel Longley; the electric lights were put in by James Hunter and the painting was dene by R. S. Oraig of Princess street, each of whem is to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts to make Mr. Magee's store a credit to the proprietor and an ernament to the city. The floor is laid with Minton tiles from a design furnished by Minton tiles from a design furnished by C. F. Tilley, the importer. The counter fronts and shelf standards are panelled with jasper and grey marble, te harmonize with the ceiling. Fifteen plate glass lights, large and small, adorn the front of the building, which is particularly cheerful. Mr. Magee has brought the ripened experience of many years in the greensy business to beauty. years in the grocery business to bear in arranging the details of the store, which are as convenient and well ordered as they are tasty. An ornamental butter cooler which forms the centre of the rear of the store, is the only one of the kind in the dominion. It takes a ton of ice, which is fed from the eutside, thereby avoiding all dirt and dampness in the store. There are com-partments for firkins and tubs below, and on partments for firkins and tubs below, and on top enclosed glass shelves for rolls and fancy pats. Mr. Magee has arranged to supply his customers with the output of one of Nova Scotia's largest and most famed

delphia. This, however, is but a sample of the care Mr. Magee has taken to surreund himself with the best of everything that the workings of a large family grocery demand.
Adjoining the main establishment and fronting on Charlotte street is a meat and fish store 18x22, which is likewise a credit to the proprietor's taste and enterprise, and is alse worthy of a careful inspection.
The reputation Mr. Magee has won for upright dealing and the large trade he built up in his former store, not far from the present stand, gaurantee that he will cater wisely and well to the demands of the pubiic. Mr. Magee and his son will be pleased to receive a call from all their old friends

#### THE HIBERNIANS.

Session of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Milltown.

Resolutions Regarding Equal Rights to All -Home Rule-The Election of Officers.

ST. STEPHEN, June 15 .- The Provincia Grand lodge, A. O. H., has been in session at Milltown last evening and teday. The following officers and members are in attendance: M. McDade, provincial delegate; J. P. Maloney, provincial secretary; J. J. Bresnahan, provincial treasurer. Carleton Co., Division No. 1-T I

Fewer, county delegate; Francis Kelly president; F Thompson, vice presi dent; Thomas McCrae, recording secre-tary; M McManus, financial secretary; alternatives, W R Gillin, Frank Logue. St John Co, No 1-P F Tighe, county delegate; F J McPeake, president; Henry Finigan, vice president; J J Tole, recording secretary; J Ryan, tressurer; Robert Cole man, financial secretary: alternate, Joshus

Division No. 2-W J Crowe, president; Jos F Gallagher, vice president; Thomas Foley, recording secretary; Andrew T Moore, treasurer; Frank Corbett, financial

York Co, No 1-James McGrath, county delegate; J D Hanlon, president; John Toomey, vice president; Thos C Doherty, recording secretary; W E Seery, figurated secretary; James Hurley, treasurer. Charlotte Co, Division 1-M Purcell, county delegate; John McFarlane, president; P Minix, vice president; Andrew Healy, recording secretary; J M Dinsmore, financial secretary; W J Graham, treasurer;

alternates, M Kelly, D Lyons. coutine work was transacted. Several committees reported, the most important being that on resolutions, which declared as fol-

lows:

Be it also resolved, that as Hibernians interested in the cause of home rule for Ireland, we are deeply grieved to witness the spectacle of two factions among the once great Irish party in the mother land, and we look forward with hope to the early union of such factions as a most essential element in the success of the home rule movement. We know that there is a strong light on Irish affairs, but we think that the time has come when Irishmen particularly at home in Ireland should be able to prove to the world that they are no longer willing te allow petty jealousles to divide them, and that they are in every respect worthy of self-government and every respect worthy of self-government and of the support of the great English parliament which has made home rule for Ireland a chief plank in its platform.

Resolutions also expressed thanks to the previncial officers for their able management | preached eccasionally as a missionary among of Hibernian affairs and to the Milltown brethren for their hospitable entertainment

When the election of officers was reache M. McDade was re-neminated for provincial delegate, but declined the henor, stating that he had occupied the effite four years. and also that earlier in the day he had been waited upon by a delega-tion who had tendered him the support of three of the five divisions represented at the convention; he accepted this as an evidence of great good will on the part of a majority of the delegates, but it was in the interests of the order that no one should menopolize any of the leading positions, and he declined the nemination with thanks. John Toomey of Fredericton and Wm. J. Crowe of division No. 2, St. Jehn, were nominated for the office, and Mr. Toomey

was elected by a vote of 16 to 14. John P. Maloney declined renomination as previncial secretary and John J. Trey was elected. J. J. Bresnahan was re-elected provincial treasurer.

Fredericten was chosen for the next place of meeting. An important change in the provincial laws is a section giving divisions the right to appoint physicians.

Tonight the visting brethren were being

entertained at a concert and ball by the Milltown division, and on Saturday evening they will be entertained at a banquet in the Queen hotel. ST. STEPHEN, June 16.

The A. O. H. convention finished its labors last night, and this evening a banquet was held in honor of the visiting delegates at the Queen hotel. The bill of tare was a splendid one and everybody present had a good time.

A pleasing feature in connection with yesterday afternoon's session was the at-tendance of ex-State Delegate Dewyr of the Maine Order of Hibernians, and President McGarrigle of Calais division. On fivita-tion of Previncial Delegate McDade they were invited to seats on the platform, delivered interesting addresses and took part in the proceedings of the session.

Rev. Messrs. Dayle and Dollard were in attendance at last night's concert given in

honor of the visiting delegates.

Both are very popular with the Hibernians and take a great interest in the order. There was a slight error in one of the resolutions adopted at yesterday's session as telegraphed. The resolution as approved by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That while the order of Hibernian is not, nor does not pretend to be, a poli ical body, its members having the right at all times to support whichever of the great political parties they, as individuals, favor, yet as the support whichever of the great political parties they, as individuals, favor, yet as the representatives of an important element in this province, we feel that a critical period has arrived in the history of this country when all good citizens should speak with no uncertain sound; as Hibernians, having a common interest with all others who have the good and welfare of this Conada of ours at heart, we regret to observe the growing tendency towards the introduction of religious strife in different parts of this country, and we appeal to all thoughtful persons in New Brunswick to unite with us in frowning down any attempt to arouse sectarian differences, whether such attempt be made by Catholics or non-Catholics; every man should be given the right to worship God in whatever manner he pleases. A man's religion should not operate for or against him in matters connected with the struggle for existence, and as bigoory is a two-edged sword that may cut both ways, it is desirable that it should not be countenanced by those charged with the better education of the people of the province, and in this latter connection we refer more particularly to the press generally and to the pulpit of all denominations.

Several of the St. John and Fredericton Several of the St. John and Frederictor delegates left for home today. The Wood-stock and other delegates who remained

nomes on Monday. Mock turtle—calling a husband: "My dear" in public, and "you brute!" in priv

over for the banket will return to

Children Cry for

### A Duty Discharged.

CLINTON, Ont., March 23, 1894.—A well known resident of this town has taken it upon herself to call the attention of her friends an old remedy from which she has derived benefit. She is concientious in the matter and is prompted only by a sense of duty and gratitude. Here follows a letter which she has written to a prominent firm in St. John, N. B:-

"I feel it my duty to give my testimony as to the efficacy of your "Indian Oint-ment." I suffered with Eczema for over three weeks with very much pain. After trying two doctors without any success I procured a box of your ointment from the local Druggist, Mr. Watts. After using two boxes I was thoroughly cured and have not had the slightest attack since. I can recommend it to any person suffering from the same disease."

I am, Yours truly. MRS. R. J. MOORE. Watts & Co., Druggists state that above was affected one year ago.

SUSSEX PRESBYTERIANS.

Large Attendance at the Reopening of the Church Sunday.

Sermon by Rev. G. M. Morrison-Some Interesting Historical Facts.

SUSSEX, June 17.—The attendance at the reopening of the Presbyterian church this morning was very large, and long before the time for service every seat was filled and re-sort was had to neighboring houses for chairs, which were promptly supplied, and the aisles of the church and every available pace was quickly occupied, not a few stand-

ing throughout the whole service.

Rev. G. M. Morrison, agent of the foreign missions, Halifax, preached an able and apprepriate sermon. To the choir much praise due fer their excellent music, Dr. and Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Murray and the Misses Worden, Dodge and Creighton and others kindly assisting. The church was beautifully decorated

with choice flowers. The evening service was also well attended, Mr. Morrison again preaching. The collections were very arge.
The building presents a very handsome and creditable appearance. The moving was successfully accomplished by Mr. Chute. The remodelling of seats and

ostrum was done by Messrs. Ross & Mc-Pherson, to whom much credit is due for heir very handseme work. The painting, glazing and tinting were satifactorily per-formed by Whitenect & Sen. To H. A. White and others too much praise cannot be iven, Mr. White devoting every moment of is spare time. The following may not be without interest just now: About the years 1843 and

1844 the Rev. Andrew Stevens, brother of

the present Judge Stevens of St. Stephen,

the Presbyterians of Sussex and surrounding districts. During the time he remained, a church was partly built at Fox Hill, near the residence of Major Montgomery Camp-bell, designed to accommodate the Presby-terians of Upper Norton, Studholm and Sussex. This church was eccasionally used for some time, but was never finished. The skeleton of it formed the framework of the house now occupied by Charles Foshay. After Mr. Stevens left a Mr. Stewart, who had not completed the required course of studies for license, acted as missionary for some time. After he left the district had no regular Presbyterian minister for several years. The colonial committee of the Free Church of Soetland having sent Rev. James Gray, A. M., to New Brunswick, the presbytery of St. John sent him at once to Hampton, Norton, Studholm and Sussex. He preached his first sermon to the scattered Presbyterians of Studholm and Sussex in the Reach meeting house on the 26th October, 1856, and continued to take charge of the Presbyterians of Sussex and surrounding districts from that time till he preached his last sermon as minister of the congregation on the 31st of July, 1887, the general assembly having granted him leave to retire at that date from the active duties of the ministry, he having been paster of the Sussex Presbyterians for nearly 31 years. The Sussex congregation was organized as a congregation on the 18th day of July, 1857, in the Reach meeting house by Mr. Gray, assisted by Thomas Purves and Robert Wood, elders from St. Andrews Presbyterian church, Hampton, (new Nauwige-wauk) and the Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time by the congregation. On the following day, Rev. Mr. Gray being assisted on the occasion by the Rev. Lewis Jack, of Springfield, the ser-vices were remarkably solemn, several Rev. Lewis Jack, of Springfield, the services were remarkably solemn, several shedding tears copiously as they thought of the restoration of privileges they had enjoyed many years ago before leaving their native land. The congregation continued to worship in the Reach meeting house until their pasters of Trinity church, they recorded in continued to the scene of many interesting weddings, but none have been more pretty or interesting the the scene of many interesting weddings, but none have been more pretty or interest had but none have been more pretty or interest had but none have been more pretty or interest had but none have been more pretty or interest had been the scene of many interesting weddings, but none have been more pretty or interest.

Bolton, youngest daughter of the late Hen.

John Bolton, and Rev. R. L. Sloggett man and wife. Mr. Sloggett was formerly paster of Trinity church. they succeeded in erecting the edifice which has now changed site, and which was opened for public worship June 21st, 1863, thirty-one years ago. The congregation, although not large, continued to prosper, and on Mr. Gray's retirement from the charge of the congregation he left without a dollar of debt on either the church or manse property. The Rev. Thomas Stewart succeeded Mr. Gray, and was in-ducted on the 14th November, 1887, reducted on the 14th November, 1887, remaining here about three years and nine months till called to Dartmouth, N. S., where he still remains, and about two years ago was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. J. S. Sutherland, who though only about 15 menths here has won the general esteem of the community, and is

#### evidently destined to prove an efficient paster of the Presbyterian church in Sussex. Supreme Court News.

(Continued From Fifth Page.) In the supreme court Saturday, before Judges Tuck and Vanwart, the following ousiness was transacted:
Queen v. Municipality of Kings ex parte

Charles W. Weyman—Jerdan, Q. C., moves for rule nisi to quash order of municipality of Kings dismissing Weyman from the Scott of Kings dismissing Weyman from the Scott act inspectorship; rule nisi granted on same grounds en which certiorari went.

Queen v. Peter Girdwood ex parte John Denovan (two cases) and Queen v. Peter Girdwood ex parte John F. eming—J. R. Murphy moves to make absolute rule nisi to quash U. T. A. conviction made in the parish of Canterbury, York county; rules

absolute. Queen v. Geo. J. Clarke ex parte Stephen J. Doys (three cases)—J. H. Barry moves for rules nist to quash the rules granted in

Pitcher's Castoria.

Easter term, but not taken out; rule nisi.

Queen v. John Ryan and Jehn Smith ex
parte George Price—C. E. Duffy moves that
a rule nisi granted last term be enlarged
until next term; rule enlarged.

Ed. E. Wood and Catherine Wood, his

wife, v. Telegraph Publishing Co.—Mr. Jordan, Q. C. moves for costs of pay for not proceeding to trial according to notice; rule absolute.

Queen v. Luke Byron ex parte Gee. R. Batson-Mr. Jordan, Q. C., moves for rule absolute to quash C. T. A. conviction: rule absolute.

Queen v. municipality of Victoria exparte C. P. R. and N. B. R. Co.—Jordan Q. C., moves for rule absolute to quash record of a public bigbway laid out over the land of one Johnston in the parish of Grand Falls; withdrawn.

Queen v. James S. Harquall ex parte Henry A. Bedard – Jordan, Q. C., moves for rule absolute to quash order of discharge under chap. 38, con. stat; rule absolute. Frank W. Dimock v. John Mackay-Mr. Bliss moves for rule for attachment for nonpayment of costs; rule absolute for attachment for \$76. In re Jacob H. McLeod, Gee. W. Fowler

shews cause against rule nisi granted first day of term, and asks to have rule discharged on the ground that he had not time te get affidavits in answer; stands until next term with stay of proceedings.

The court adjourned until next Satur

#### June Weddings.

A wedding took place on the 13th at the residence of John Rubins, Harrison street, when his daughter, Jennie M., was united in marriage to T. W. Morrison, Rev. Canon De Veber (fficiating. The bride was attended by Miss Ethel G. Rubins, her sister, and the groem by Albert McArthur. The popularity of the bride was shown by the handsome let of presents received. After partaking of a wedding breakfast the happy couple left by the American boat on a visit to Boston and New York, a large number of friends being present at the wharf to witness

their departure.

An interesting event took place at In diantown, north end, yesterday morning, when Herman Sullivan, book-keeper for Theo. H. Estabrooks, Dock strees, was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Eagles, daughter of John B. Eagles, Rev. W. O. Raymond efficiating. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, Bridge street, in the presence of a few in timate friends of the contracting parties. The bride was the recipient of a large number of valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan took the early morning train for a

trip through Nova Scotia.
In St. Paul's church en the morning of the 13th a quiet wedding was selemnized. Miss Sarah Florence Boyd, only daughter of B. C. Barclay Boyd, was led to the altar by William Jervis Starr, one of St. John's most popular young men. Only the immediote relatives of the bride and groom were present as guests, but notwithstanding the early hour there were a large number of spectators. Rev. Canon DeVeber performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. A. G. M Dicker. The bride was attired in a travelling costume of blue cloth with hat to match. She carried a bequet of white reses. The bridesmaid, Miss Etnel Smith, wore a fawn-colored dress trimmed with brown. William Robinson of the Bank of Nova Scotia supported the greem. As the newly married couple were leaving the church, the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march attention at this time. Not often can St. pealed forth from the organ and the chimes rang out joyously. Mr. and Mrs. Starr drove at once to the Union depot and took the train for Cape Breton, where they will spend their honeymoen. They were the recipients of many handsome presents. The rector, vestry and choir of St. Paul's church presented Mr. Starr with a beautiful brass piano lamp and stand. Mr. and Mrs. Starr vill on their return reside at the foet of

Dorchester street.
Benton, June 13.—The Methedist church was the scene of a brilliant wedding this evening, when Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of William Gibson, general merchant here, and senior partner of the Becabec Black granite works, was married to Samuel Arscett of Lendon, Ontarie, of the firm of Arscott & Co. The bride was attired in a cream satin gown trimmed with lace, a bridal veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Janet Gibson, who wore a pale blue dress of crepe de chene, and Miss Nellie McEiroy, dressed in pale pink of the same material. Both costumes were exceedingly becoming. Little Lizzie Anderson acted as maid of honor and Master Harry Manaton as page. Willie Jarvis of London, Ont., and Wallace Gibson, brother of the bride, supported the groom. Rev. Mr. Manaton, with the assistance of Rev. Mr. McKay, tied the knot. The church was beautifully decerated. Mrs. C. H. Manaton at the ergan supplied appropriate music. After the cer-emony the wedding party, with relations and some immediate friends, repaired to Mr. Gibson's residence, where a reception was held. The presents were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Arscott left on the night train for Montreal, where they spend a few days and then proceed to their future

heme in Lenden, Ont. ST. STEPHEN, June 14.—Christ church has Bolton, youngest daughter of the late Rate.
John Bolton, and Rev. R. L. Sloggett
man and wife. Mr. Sloggett was
formerly paster of Trinity church,
but is now assistant rector of the Episcopal church at Pottsville, Penn. The ceremony tenight was performed by Rev. O. S. Newnham, rector of Christ church, assisted by Rev. John F. Bryant, rector of Trinity, and was witnessed by a large and very fashion able gathering. The ushers were: W. C. H. Grimmer, J. E. Ganong, J. D. Chipman and J. T. Whitleek. The groom was accompanied by his friend, Dr. Blair, while the bride was attended by three little maids. At the conclusion of the service a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mether. Both the church and house were beautifully decerated with flowers. The presents were numerous and exceedingly choice. The bride was one of the most popular of St. Stephen's young ladies. The happy couple left on the night train for Boston and New York, and will sail from the former city on the 23rd inst. for the old country, where they are to spend three menths.

#### A BIG LOSS.

OMAHA, Neb., June 15.—A detailed report of flood damage in the Northwest was received in the Union Pacific Railroad company's headquarters today. It is from the company's agentin Portland and declares that the property along the river front, in addition to being greatly damaged, has permanently depreciated fifty per cent. The Union Pacific, the report says, suffered more than any other road, its tracks from Umatilla to Partinal still have read to the partinal still to the partinal still to the same says. Portland still being under water and its loss being conservatively placed at one and a haif million dollars to date. The Northern Pacific Railroad company's loss will be about half that amount. A year will elapse before the damage can be repaired.

The Ladies' Friend. Ponds Extract. No household should be without it. Book of directions around each bottle.



#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(FOR THE SUN.) The great Missionary Conference in Eugand and the Jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Association are the two events which have occupied the attention of Churchmen. The Bishops of London and Ripon preached at S. Paul's and at Westninster Abbey on the occasion of festival services held in connection with the Y. M. C. A.; while the knighthood bestowed upon the venerable feunder, Mr. George Williams, stands conspicuous among the other "birthday honors" as the well-deserved recognition of a distinguished life and a

great work. The Missionary Conference has also been a memerable assemblage. Of the many weighty utterances, the paper of Mr. Bes-werth-Smith upon the relations of Christianity and Islam, and that of Mr. Eugene Stock upon the general missionary work of the Church of England, were most important. The secretary of the Church Missionary society, after a recital of difficulties with Roman Catholic mission-workers, declared that the attitude forced upon them must be "one of sorrowful but strenuous resistance to unprevoked, uncalled-for, and un-Christian aggression.

The meeting of se important a body as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in our city naturally monepolises guests within her limits, and the welcome comes to them from all the sister churches with equal heartiness. Questions of eti-quette and precedent may decide on the nature of the utterance in each particular case, but our brethren may be assured that from the hearts of all of us goes forth to them the full recognition of consecrated gifts and noble success, and the prayer for a continued prosperity to those who serve wisely and valiantly under the banner of our Lord and Savieur.

#### Canadian Vessels Handicapped.

The bill respecting the manning of mer-chant ships, which is new before the British house of commons, is attracting consider able attention in Canada. The measure requires vessels to be manned according to their tonnage in such a way as to overburden them with men. A vessel which now carries fourteen men will, under this law, have to ship twenty-four men. It means the lay-ing up of all vessels flying the Eng-ligh flag, for they will be required to have on board nearly twice as many men as they actually require, while fereigners can sail with whatever crew they deem suffi-cient. All English shipping men, and Can-adians as well, have decided to protest against the passage of the bill. George F. Baird, M. P., has been acting at Ottawa for the Canadian shipowners and the result is that Deputy Minister of Marine Smith gees to England in the interest of the Canadian shipowners.

The liquor business employs 200,000 men n New York State.

DEAR SIRS,—I was suffering very much from diarrhoea, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely bured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man.

Ethel-How George did like your swans lown bea! He was tickled with it.

My feet were so badly swollen that I could not wear my shoes. I got Yellow Oil, and to my astonishment it gave instant relief, and two bottles completely cured me. Mrs. W. G. Mc-Kay, Berwick, Ont.

Never judge a weman's ceeking by the ake she takes to a church social. Some people laugh to show their pretty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes eople laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

The ups and downs of life are better than ing down all the time.

DEATH OF WALTER PHELPS. NEW YORK, June 17 .- Judge William Walter Phelps died at 1,50 o'cleck this morning at his home in Englewood, N. J. All the members of his family were at his

pedside at the time.

The exact nature of Mr. Phelps' ailment was never definitely stated, but his illness was probably from typhoid fever, which was followed by meningitis and other complica-tions. He was not naturally of a robust constitution and he inherited pulmonary troubles. The arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been completed.

Axton, was your marriage the result of love at first sight? Axton (sadly)—Yes, on my part. Had I been gifted with second sight I'd never have married.

#### Bad Manners.

A man's disposition is in some degree responsible for his manners, but an abrupt or fretful and generally disagreeable manner is often the result of a disordered digestion, which Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills will permanently cure. Try them and be happy.

His Pithy The Mutual D The Importance to New

PROF

Prof. Roberts missioner, deliv en the agricul of New Bruns meeting at the 15th. The pro Hatheway, ocu ducing Prof that gentleman ing address. this province cereals to supp After a few h invitation to s of the board pointed out t tween commerc did not as a r which their pro the merchant, f make money unwell. When the the merchancs f be guided to a merchant as to te be good creps city formed the country. In th not produce all not give enough Canada was beh Brunswick the

sufficient supply prevince. The two or three this sure to be a a good price the nappiness of transferred cons thea entered u sources of wealt point. One of t of the soil was the sunshine. Brunswick did r out of every 10 rest come from Russia where people raise sur which did no the oil got This could be d was a source of Brunswick had a be found anyw bained some of t soil of which cou These parts were others which we growth of oats a right. The speedifference to a fa sale of a ton of The hay cost the e butter did. times as much n other source of was the storehou the power et degree which The clover gay gave it to us i were a valuable t Water was anoth to the need not spe source was intell telligent labor we We had nothin through it. Me unless they we would not meet v

the farmers were gent laber mad eccur at the right was the man who raise a surplus of the best prices. of butter as all August, for it bro cost the soil the should not raise years at least. I cut down in conse of India, the chea eutput in Russia. where they could thing were, Canad expect to be able Russia in the mat the event of a fai countries count was New Zealand down in price, t same was tru
ruled higher
The price of beef
gent labor was req of butter, cheese s ada would be ab the world. The which kept the p in a position to conduction of thes ada should alone as much as energies to the r beef and bacon. H the importance What would Chica corn, beef and swin treal do without cattle business. for the exchange was not present f business. But wh and sold the mon chase of other goo exist as a city un

sent in products t ceeds of which we of other goods. V the people of the p the things fer whi The more agricult the more active meney. We neve ing for a purchase good was easy to a that money was see would bring mon New Brunswick fa place supply thei tribute we paid to boughtallourflour. raise cattle, corn without any injury grain could be fe swine, and thus v to supply our own hardly speak of t mere butter and market and for e buy flour from energies to the procheese. We show There was a stabili

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TROUBLES

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PHELPS.

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PROF. ROBERTSON.

His Pithy Address Before the Board of Trade.

The Mutual Dependence of Commerce and Agriculture.

The Importance of Dairying-Valuable Hints to New Brunswick Farmers.

Prof. Robertson, the dominion dairy commissioner, delivered a very interesting lecture en the agricultural and dairying interests of New Brunswick before a representative meeting at the board of trade roems on the 15th. The president of the board, W. F. Hatheway, ocupied the chair, and in introducing Prof Robertson, said he was sure that gentleman would make a most interest. of New Brunswick before a representative that gentleman would make a most interesting address. Probably he would tell us why that gentleman would make a most interest-

After a few happy remarks relative to the invitation to speak here under the auspices of the board of trade Prot. Robertson pointed out the relationship existing between commerce and agriculture. Farmers did not as a rule appreciate the extent to which their prospericy depended upon that of the merchant. The same thing applied to the merchant, for he had a small chance to make money unless the farmers were doing well. When the crop prespects were good the merchants felt secure. The farmer must be guided to a very great degree by the merchant as to what crops were most likely te be good creps to raise. The men in the city formed the opinions of the men in the country. In this province agriculture was in a backward condition. The farms did not produce all that was required; they did net give enough diversity in crops; in fact, Canada was behind in this regard. In New Brunswick the farmers did not raise sufficient supply of stuff for the cities in the prevince. They confined themselves to two or three things which were not always sure to be a good crop, or to command a good price. Whatever added to nappiness of mankind and could be transferred constituted wealth. The speaker then entered upon a consideration of the sources of wealth from the farmer's standpoint. One of these was sunshine. It was one of the best assets we had. The quality of the soil was of far less consequence than the sunshine. The ordinary crops in New Brunswick did not derive more than 3 lbs. out of every 100 lbs. from the soil. The rest come from the sunshine. In parts of Russia where the soil was very poor the people raise sunflowers, the production of which did not injure the soil, and the oil got from them was sold. This could be done in Canada. The soil was a source of wealth, as the people of New Brunswick had as fertile a country as could be found anywhere. This prevince contained some of the very few sections, the soil of which could be termed inexhaustible. These parts were all right. But there were others which were soon exhausted by the growth of oats and the sale of them outright. The speaker here pointed out the ifference to a farm and a tarmer from the sale of a ton of hay and a ton of butter. The hay cost the farm 87 times as much as the butter did, and the latter yielded 40 times as much money to the farmer. A other source of wealth was the air, which

was the storehouse out of which plants de-rived life. Plants of the clover family had the power of taking in nitrogen to a degree which no others possessed. The clover gave it to the cow, she gave it to us in the form of milk, out of which we could make cheese. Horse beans were a valuable thing for farmers to raise. Water was another source of wealth, and of it he need not speak at any length. Another source was intelligent labor. Without intelligent labor we could not have wealth. We had nothing which was not derived through it. Men might work hard, but unless they were skilful workers they would not meet with success. In Canada the farmers were not skilful men. Intelligent laber made things that were right eccur at the right time. The good manager was the man who did well and he did not raise a surplus of the things that were the cheapest and run short of those which brought the best prices. Farmers should have lots of butter at all times except in July and August, for it brought the most money and cost the soil the least. In his epinion we should not raise wheat for the next ten years at least. The price of grain has been cut down in consequence of the epening up of India, the cheap laber there and the great eutput in Russia. Men in business beught where they could buy the cheapest and, as thing were, Canadian farmers could hardly expect to be able to compete with India and Russia in the matter of grain. We could in the event of a failure of the crop in these countries count en a good thing. In the production of butter our keenest competitor was New Zealand. Butter had not gone down in price, though. Creamery butter was higher than ever before. The same was true of cheese, Prices ruled higher than for ten years.
The price of beef remained high. Intelligent labor was required for the production of butter, cheese and beef, and we in Canada would be able to hold our ewn against the world. The grain producing countries which kept the price of grain low were not in a position to compete with us in the pre-duction of these finer things. Can-ada should let the grain business alone as much as possible, and devote her energies to the raising of butter, cheese, beef and bacon. People did not appreciate the importance of the dairy movement. What would Chicage be without her wheat, corn, beef and swine. What would Montreal do without her butter, cheese and cattle business. Cities were the mediums for the exchange of things. If the stuff was not present for sale there would be ne business. But when the goods were at hand and sold the money was had for the pur-chase of other goods. St. John could not exist as a city unless the country people sent in products to be experted, the proceeds of which were used for the purchase of other goods. What we wanted was that the people of the prevince should produce the things for which there was a demand. The more agriculture was made to prosper the more active was the circulation of money. We never found good butter waiting for a purchaser. Anything that was good was easy to sell. The trouble was not

that money was scarce, but that things which

would bring money were wanting. The New Brunswick farmers should in the first

place supply their ewn markets. What a

tribute we paid to Ontario, frem whom we

boughtallour flour. But New Brunswick could

raise cattle, corn, beans and sunflowers

without any injury to the seil. The coarse grain could be fed to the cattle and the swine, and thus we would be in a position

to supply our own lumber camps. He need hardly speak of the necessity of making mere butter and cheese for the home market and for export. It was better to

ncrease in the shipment of cheese from Mentreal was spoken of, as well as that of butter. The demand for these things was farmers in a large measure the control of the weather, for the weather did not to any extent affect the crops fed to cows. The speaker did not measure the prosperity of a country by its population; it was got at better by a look at the condition of the peo-

ple. The more people we could keep on the farms the better for the whole prov-Wherever we found a thickly populated place it was made up of intelligent people. In such a place dairying was a great help and contributed in no small degree to it. Dairying had a good affect on this province could not produce enough cereals to supply the requirements of our they had made in the past twenty years. They produced more butter and cheese, the price did not go down, and they were able te purchase more dry good, groceries, etc, with a deliar then ever before. Dairying would effect immigration of people and capital into the province. The lower provinces offered greater inducements to people than the west did. Dairying was what would attract people, and these provinces were just fitted for it. The speaker here alluded to the fact that the Earl of Aberdeen is to visit the maritime provinces this summer to speak on the opportunities offered fer settlers. He spoke of the Sussex

dairying station, which, he said, was a success, as was also every cheese factory in New Brunswick. They were all run by skilled workmen now. The travelling dairy which would move about this summer was sure to be followed with good results. The production of corn was favored by Prof. Robertson, who, in closing, acknowledged his indebtedness to the press for many favors.

Mayor Robertson moved that a vote

thanks be tendered Prof. Robertson for his interesting and valuable lecture.

Sir Leonard Tilley seconded the motion, and in doing so spoke at some length in sup-port of Prof. Robertson's views. The metion carried unanimously.

A NORTHWEST MIRACLE.

The Unique Experience of Mrs. Geo. Collison of Prince Albert.

Physicians Declared She Was in Consumption-A Victim of Deadly Night Sweats and Her Case Pronounced Hopeless-Her Pastor Encouraged Her to Begin the Use of a Medicine That Saved Her Life-The Days of Miracles in Healing Have Not

Mrs. George Collison is a well known and esteemed resident of Prince Albert, N.W.T. This lady has had a remarkable experience, having almost entered the valley of death when the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink had in its possession a letter from Mr. Dun ing on a chimney on the Cook house, had in its possession a letter from Mr. Dun ing on a chimney on the Cook house, he fell a distance of twenty feet to Pills restored her to health and strength, and she now relates her marvellous story for the benefit of suffering humanity. We can-not do better than give Mrs. Cellison's story in her own words. She says. We formently lived in Carberry, Man., where I lay ill for a year and a half. My case was pronounced hopeless by all the doctors there, and they agreed that I had not long to live, and in fact I had but little hope of recovery myself. The dectors stated that my trouble was consumption, and when they said they could do nothing for me I determined to go to my eld home at Tara, Ont., and see if the doctors there could help me. I remained there for three menths, and returned home not any improved. I was so weak I could scarcely walk acress a reem, and when I reached Carberry I was forced to take my bed and at times was so weak I could not turn myself in bed. For some menths l was treubled with chronic diarrhes and dater returning home I called in another doctor who had just located there. He checked the diarrhea, but held out no hopes of my recovery. This doctor stated that not only were my lungs in a very bad condition but that here were my lungs in a very bad condition but that here were my lungs. dition, but that abscesses had fermed. I suffered from the weakening effects of night sweats, and had alternate chills and fevers. Then my trouble became aggravated by the pords in my legs drawing up to the extent that it was impossible for me to straighten them. I was bandaged from my chest to my ankles, and my feet and hands would swell terribly. I had severe pains about the heart and coughed and spit so much that I thought the end was coming fast.

When my minister called one day I teld
him I would like to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but as other medicines had failed me I feared they might teo. He teld me to remember that we must de all we could to preserve life, and perhaps God would bless the Pink Pills to the benefit of my health. I then began to take them, very lightly at first, for my stomach was very weak. When I had taken the Pink Pills for a time I began to revive somewhat and there was an improvement in my appetite. After using Pink Pills for about a month I could sit up, and in four menths from the time I began using them I could do my own work, and I am as strong, and I firmly believe healthier, than I ever was before. After I began the use of the Pink Pills I took no other medicine, but took with them occasionally juice of lemon and crushed sugar. It is a pleasure for me to speak strongly of the medicine which, with God's blessing, saved my life, and you are at liberty to give my experience the widest circulation, as it may be the means of benefitting some other despairing sufferer. My husband joins his grateful thanks with mine, and we both feel justified in saying that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are

a marvel among medicines."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish in a condensed form the constituents necessary to give new life and richness to the blood give new life and richness to the blood, assisting it to absorb oxygen, the great sustainer ef organic life. By this means this great remedy strikes at the root of disease, speedily driving it from the system, restoring the patient to full health and strength. Most diseases afflicting mankind have their erigin in an impoverished condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system, and, acting directly upon these, Pink Pills are a specific for all such troubles. Thousands of grateful people testify to the benefits they have derived from the use of Pink Pills, and no other medicine has ever published such strong and carefuly published such strong and carefuly authenticated evidence of merit. If in need of a medicine do not be persuaded to try semething else, but insist upon getting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Seld by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box er six bexes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., er

chenectady, N. Y. buy flour from Ontario and devote our energies to the production of butter and cheese. We should grow our own oats. There was a stability about butter and cheese that could not be found in anything else. The It is illegal to feed and shelter English sparrows in New York. Nerve Exhaustion is quickly cured by WIMAN GUILTY.

ever on the increase. The influence of dairying on the land was a great deal in the direction of its preservation. It would keep our young men at home and would give our farmers in a lat home and would give our Absence.

> Eleven Out of the Twelve in Favor of the Conviction. Stay of Sentence Granted Until Wednes-

day Next, June 20th. New York, June 14 .- A large crowd athered at the court of eyer and terminer

t the Wiman trial this morning. Mr. Wiman came into court shortly be fore the proceedings began. He has a kindly face, covered with the ruddy glow of health, but the strain of the past few days seems to be telling en him. With Mr. Wiman came his counsel, General Tracey, and Mr. Boardman, his personal friend of many years, his three sons, two sons-in-law and a host of well knewn Staten Islanders, whose fidelity to the accused in his hour of trouble is scarcely short of pathetic. To complete this imposing array should be added the names of Greenshields

and Longley of Canada. It was expected that Gen. Tracey would resume his examination of Mr. Wiman, and, indeed, Mr. Wiman had taken his place i the witness chair, but Tracey examined him only briefly in reference to a letter which he alleged he had written to Mr. Dun on Janu ary 12, 1893, in answer to one of previous date from Mr. Dun.

Assistant district attorney Wellman asked permission to cross-examine Mr. Wiman in reference to the letter of Wiman, and held an alleged copy in his hands. The letter was written in pencil and covered six pages

of foolscap.
Only the day before Mr. Wiman declared that it was not his custom to make copies of his confidential communications.
"Isn't it strange," asked Mr. Wellman, "that a man so busy as you must have been at that time should take the trouble to make

a copy of such a long letter?"
"I had a secretary," answered Mr. Wiman,
"but I didn't care that he should become acquainted with the contents of that "But you could have written the letter

in ink and had it letter-copied, couldn't you?"
"Yes, I suppose so, but I did not avail Mr. Dun was then called by General Tracey and asked if he had any recollec

tion of receiving a letter such as Mr. Wiman proported to have a copy of.
Mr. Dun was sure that he never had eceived such a letter. Gen. Tracey insisted that Mr. Dun should go over the letter mere carefully, and while he did so Mr. Wiman again went on the stand and equities.

Mr. Dun, having got through Mr. Wiman's letter, was recalled to the stand and admitted that after careful perusal of the copy he thought he had received such a letter from Mr. Wiman's acknowledging the receipt of the letter. Wiman took the stand and tried to show

that his assets were more than ample to pay all the money he owed Dun & Co., includall the money he ewed Dun & Co., including the overgraft of \$135,000
Continuing the examination of the defendant at the Wiman trial this afternoon, Gen.
Tracey came to the time Mr. Wiman drew the \$5,000 Bullinger check. Mr. Wiman, in explaining how he came to use Mr. Bullinger's name, said that he had known Mr. Bullinger for a long time, and the firm usually owed Mr. Bullinger \$15,000 to \$18,000 a year, and Mr. Bullinger had told him that he (Bullinger) would allow him to use the money. In signing the cheque he (Wiman) had merely

wanted to transfer the firms' money in the bank to his own account. Mr. Wiman then explained that his confession of Feb. 20th, 1893, was done wholly at Mr. MacFarland's suggestion.
The defense then anneunced that their examination of the defendant was at an end, and Mr. Wellman began the cross-examination. In reply to Mr. Wellman's question, Mr. Wiman stated that the property of the commercial agency was due wholly to his efforts. "If that's the case," said Mr.

Wellman, "how does it happen that the profits have been larger during the past year, when you were out of the cencern, than at any other time?"
"That," replied Mr. Wiman, "is due to the natural momentum of a large body. My

absence will be felt after this year, I am After the discussion of a few immaterial points, the court then adjourned until tomorrow.

NEW YORK, 15 .- At precisely 4.30 o'clock, after being out one hour and fifty-five minutes, the Wiman jury re-entered the court reem. Mr. Wiman, who had been conversing with friends, instantly wheeled about in his chair and gazed anxicusly at each jurer. His face, which was naturally very florid, assumed a deeper hue, and tense emotion was depicted thereon.

The jury answered to their names, after which the clerk asked: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"
"We find the defendant guilty with a recemmendation to mercy."
The jurers were pelled individually by the clerk of the court, who asked: "Is that

your verdict?" All asserted that it was, the foreman and Nes. 3, 4, 7 and 11 shewing keenly their Mr. Beardman then asked for a stay of

Judge Ingraham readily granted the request and named Wednesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'cleck, when he will proneunce sentence unless Wiman's counsel shall in the meanwhile secure a further stay.

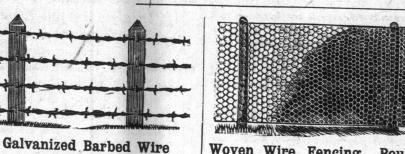
After thanking them for the promptness with which they had performed their duty Justice Ingraham discharged the jury.

form. We steed seven for conviction, three for acquittal and twe doubtful at first, but we came around at last. Only one man hung back. I cannot tell who he was, We all feel serry to find such a verdict, but the evidence of the man's guilt was too clear to

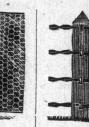
admit of any deubt."

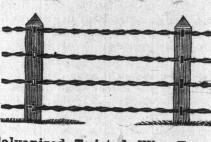
Mr. Wiman was handed over to Deputy Sheriff Brewn, who is attached to the dis-trict attorney's effice. He received the verdict with less emotion than it was supposed he would. Before leaving the court reem, he shoek hands with his counsel and as many of his friends as could cluster around WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

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Fencing.

Amherst.

AMHERST, June 13 -This morning Dora the three-year-old and only daughter of Arthur W. Moffatt, was sitting with her mether at one of the second story windows of their home here. The little girl turned suddenly and, lesing her palance fell out of the open window on to the plank walk fifteen feet below, striking head first. She was picked up in an unconscieus condition. There are no hopes of

her recovery entertained. AMHERST, June 17.—The new Methodist church at Fort Lawrence was dedicated and opened teday, Rev. Dr. Chapman of Fair-ville, N. B., preaching the dedication sermon. Services were also held in the afternoon and evening, Revs. F. H. W. Pickles of Point de Bute and Thos. Marshall of Voodstock, N. B., being the preachers. Lorne, son of Charles R. Church, Fort Lawrence, was yesterday run over and severely injured by a heavy truck wagon, one of the wheels passing over his chest.

Digby.

DIGBY, June 14.—Proceedings were teday ommenced against four more Sandy Cove fishermen for alleged bounty frauds. It is stated by the presecution that the bounty was drawn for fish taken in weirs which gave in detail a list of real estate owned by him during the years 1891, '92 and '93. The real estate amounted to a little less than \$500,000, and in addition Mr. Wiman told of large heldings of stocks and bends and the County court. An adjournment was asked this afternoon by the prosecution. Mr. Cahan prosecutes, and Mr. Shreve, Q.

Annapolis, June 14 -A sad and what might have proved a fatal accident eccurred here yesterday. Lamont Roach was workground. He was carried home in a cart and is doing as well as could be expected. John Wombelt, who resides a few town, was given four months in jail for fraud. His wife has been hard to work putting in the spring crep, and yesterday, while at work on a piece of "burnt land," her dress caught fire. Her cries were heard by the school children, but when help arrived her clothes were all burned from her bedy and nething remained but a pair of boots. The poor woman is still living, and Dr. Rebinson hopes that he may yet save her life. Bernard Orde, one of our best known truckmen, died on Monday after an illness of several weeks. The remains were in-

terred this afternoon in Woodlawn cemetery.

The Catholics intend hold a mammoth bazaar at Annapolis on August 8, 9 and 10th. St. Patrick's society of Halifax are to have a special territory of the bara are to have a special territory of the bara are to have a special territory of the bara are to have a special territory of the bara are to have a special territory of the bara are to have a special territory of the bara are to have a special territory of the bara are to be a special te to have a special train and have guaranteed the railway company seven hundred pas-Sengers.

Oricket teams have been organized at

Annapelis and Granville Ferry. Annapelis in fermer years had the strongest team in western Nova Scotia, and this year's team may prove ne exception. Dr. Primrose dreve his mare, Queen Pilet, from Bridgetown to Annapelis yesterday, a distance of sixteen miles, in the remarkable time of one hour and five minutes.

Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 15. W. F. McCoy, Q C., has been elected grand master of the Masonic odge in Neve Scotia. As a result of the Masonic fair and other actions taken by the grand lodge, the benevolent fund of the order will be increased \$700 annually. There are 3,226 active Freemasons in the province, an increase of 127 during the year. The grand lodge will meet next year at

Sydney.
HALIFAX, June 17.—Charles Coghain, the famous English actor, is in this city on the way to Souris, Prince Edward Island. He is accompanied by his legal wife and his child. Ceghlan is stopping at the Lorne hotel and is keeping very quiet. He arrived here last evening, and intends to leave the city tomorrow for Souris. It is said that the arrangements for the trip from Large of Shoals. the arrangements for the trip from here were made by his wife. All efforts to see and talk with him have proved fruitless. Coghlan will not see anyone. He passed the day quietly at his hotel taking a short stroll about the tewn in the afternoon. Probably net half dezen people here know he is in the

HALIFAX, June 17.-Fire broke out this morning about 6 30 o'clock at the bettom of the Dominion Ceal Co.'s shaft at Caledonia, C. B. The fire is confined to the shaft pillar on the east side. Dense volumns of smoke poured forth from the shaft mouth Justice Ingraham discharged the jury.

Foreman Murray was seen by a reporter as he sorrowfully wended his way out of the court room. "Please don't ask me a thing," he said, "I feel very badly just now and besides we have agreed to say nothing about what happened in the jury room."

Juror No. 7, Amandus Hocksmith, a young man, was finally persuaded to say: "We took several ballets, although not in regular form. We stood seven for conviction, three for acquittal and twe doubtful at first, but it will probably take three weeks or more before the debris can be removed. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have caught in the stables.

Applauding St. John's Common Council.

(Amherst Press.) he shock hands with his counsel and as many of his friends as could cluster around him. He waved the reperter off with a sad smile. He was accompanied to the Tembs by his two sons. Contrary to the usual custom the prisoner's counsel did not ask for the release of their client on bail.

The new council recently elected in St. John on reform pledges have already begun to make themselves felt. The city firemen, it appears, have invited the governor general to be present at a demonstration there in August, and the council have decided that it is all right, but that they will pay no bills for the vice-regal visitor's entertainment.



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MARINE.

S. S. Omali comes here to lead deals for Liverpool at 40s.
Sch. Sir Hibbert takes in laths at Miramichi for New York at 65 cents.

Brigt. Carrick takes deals te Celeraine at

Bark P. J. Palmer, Capt. McKay, from Rosario for Falmouth, passed Isle of Wight on the 11th inst. with the less of maintep. gallantmast.

Bark Avonia has been fixed to load deals

at West Bay for W. C. England at 40s. Brigt. Primrese loads at Hamburg for Santos, general cargo, at £750 Capt. Saunders has gone across to assume cem mand of the Primrose. Capt. Vaughan will

Steamer Chatterton, from Sydney, C. B. for Montreal, stranded, floated and arrived at Quebec. She had several plates broken, and will discharge and dock.

Sch. Lizzte D. Small will load piling here for New York at 2 cents. Sch. Demozelle has been fixed to carry laths to New York at 40 cents.

A cable to Peake Bros. & Co. states that the bktn. Erema, A. Neilson master, arrived at Queenstewn, G. B., on the 10th inst., twenty-one days from Charlottetown. Sch. Karslie takes coal from Hoboken to Digby at 80 cents.
Sch. Clara J. Wilbur carries deals from this pert te Grenada at \$5.

S.S. County Down has been fixed to lead coal at Sydney, C. B., for Havana at Sch. Annie V. Bergen, Captain Odell, from Perth Amboy for Fredericton with a cargo of coal, is reported ashere at Oremocto

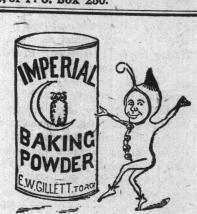
shoals.

The Norwegian bark Annie, Capt. Evensen, 26 days from Bristel, arrived at Sydney on Sunday for orders. The Annie has since been chartered to load spool wood at St. Ann De Monts and Marseuis, Quebec, for Fleetwood.

Sch. Mineola, Capt. Williams, from New Yerk for Genalves, went ashore at Lorimer's Reef, Caloos Island, on the night of June 3 and became a tetal loss. About one-half of her cargo was saved in good cendition. The rest is badly damaged. The crew was at Turk's Island 8th. The captain provides the captain provides a saved in good provides a saved in good cendition. tain remains by the vessel until he hears from the owners. The Mineola was a fine vessel of 124 tons register. She was only four years old, was a good carrier and a good sailer. She was owned by J. Willard Smith and others and was insured for \$3.

Bark British America goes to West Bay to lead deals for Bristel channel at 39s. Ship Asia, now at Mentreal discharging a cargo of sugar, will load lumber at Quebec for South America. Steamships Micmac, Capt. Meikle, for Garston; Lord O'Neill, Capt. Ferris, for Belfast, and Ulunda, Capt. Fleming, for Liverpeol via Halifax, sailed from this pert

on Saturday. The scheener Mineola, before reported, had a decklead of 50,000 feet of lumber,



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Phosphates, or any Injuriant E. W GILLETT, Toronto. Ont.

MANITOBA NEWS. The New Wesley College-Patrons of Husbandry-Archbishop Tache's

WINNIPEG, June 17.—The corner stone of the Wesley college, a costly building being erected by Winnipeg Methodists, will be laid on Saturday next. Tomorrew the courts will decide what interest shall be allowed the creditors and depositors of the defunct Commercial Bank of Maniteba.

The Patrons of Industry of Marquette have nominated Thos. Young of Reseburn for the dominion parliaments.

Condition.

for the dominion parliament.

James Otta, a farmer of Killarney, was accidentally shot by Alexander David, his neighbor. Otta is in a very critical condi-

The stable, three horses and valuable farm implements belonging to farmer Geo. Breatch of Alexander were burned yester-

Andrew Fournier, one of the most premi-nent residents of Carman, died at the hos-pital here yesterday while undergoing an Archbishop Tache still lies in a very critical condition, but the dooters are very hopeful that with his naturally sound censtitution he may rally.

Prof. Garner has discovered that Heury Labouchere has a most remarkable vocabul-

Ocean Record Broken.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—The Hamburg-38,000 feet of which was thrown over and went adrift. The damaged portion of the cargo will be seld at Turk's Island for the benefit of all concerned.

The following vessels have been fixed to lead deals here: Ship Euphemia, for Cardiff or Newport, at 41s.; bark Nellie Moody, for Liverpool, Belfast or Dublin, at 41s. 3d.; bark Emanuel Mainette, for Cardiff, Newport or Swansea, at 40s.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—The Hamburg-American line stmr. Normannia, Capt. Dahrends, which sailed from New York last arrived here. She made the trip in six days and twelve hours, which is the best time on record over the long course. The record of the Fuerst Bismarck from New York to Southampton is six days, ben hours and fifty-five minutes, made Sept. 28th of last year ever the shorter nertherly reute.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 20, 1894.

MR. C. H. FAIRWEATHER.

Probably no other business man in St. John was as well known at home and abread, and certainly none was more respected and esteemed than Mr. Charles Henry Fairweather, who perhaps more than any man in the town would be chosen as the type of the best commercial class. His name stood for the various virtues which go to make up the perfect business men. This does not mean that he made meney faster than any one else, or that he had a As the British shipping interests in steambetter gift for holding what he made. ships increase, while the ownership in sail-But Mr. Fairweather was a man who leved ing vessels declines, legislation against the his vecation and took a worthy pride in sailing ship becomes easier to secure and maintaining its best traditions. He regarded less practical in its character. There is no the pursuit of commerce as a profession to be safer ship in the world than a lumber laden fellowed as well for its own sake and for wooden sailing vessel, and there is none its beneficent purposes, as for personal gain. He leved, was proud of, and had faith in regulations, many of which in this country the city where he spent all the days of his are an object of ridicule to seamen and manhood, and he always enthusiastically supported and contended for the interests of St. John. Yet no man could be less sectional or narrow. There was no better Canadian between Cape Breton and Vancouver than Mr. Fairweather. He supported with his voice and pen every great national enterprise, and all the advanced political movements which have made the Dominien of Canada what it is. The firm of Hall & Fairweather has continued with the same name and same partners longer than any other house in this city, if not in all eastern Canada. It was the pieneer house in many new departures. Even to the last it has not been behind its younger rivals in enterprise, and in all its transactions it has been beyond reproach. So it was both by precept and example that the late partner taught the business virtues of straightforwardness and honesty, pluck and energy, industry and hopefulness. Mr. Fairweather was not much given to public speaking, but his addresses in the St. John board of trade and in the larger arena of the deminion board were in general carefully prepared statements, containing a great amount of information set forth in remarkably clear and terse language. Twice within the last ten years he read papers before the St. John board of trade, which were reprinted and discussed in half the newspapers of Canada, him. His own confession to Mr. Dun has Mr. Fairweather was a good citizen outside only been accepted at its face value by the of his own business, for his public spirit was jury. There will be a national feeling of not confined to his own class and his own pity for him, as he seems to have been the trade. He was an earnest, though never a victim of his visionary ideas and of a want bitter, and always a reasonable politician, of mental and moral balance. Mr. Wiman and more than one minister of the crown is a vain sort of man, with a sort of owed much to his advice on business issues. superficial smartness about him. He has The liberal conservative party is largely in- been generous with his own and other The liberal conservative party is largely indebted to Mr. Fairweather, whose business people's money, fond of attracting British Columbia. Adopted. and moral influence and sagacious counsel attention, and given to making a Rev. D. J. McDennell moved the felloworganization with which he was connected.

#### LORD ROSEBERY AND THE TURF.

Derby Day did not after all make Lord Resebery safe for the next election. The victory of Ladas counts two ways. There s "a non-conformist conscience," as it is represented, which regards horse racing as a meral evil, and a source of crime and loss. Exactly why this conscience should be coextensive with and limited to the noncenforming bodies is not stated. Probably it is not so universal among dissenters, or so exclusively theirs as is represented for purposes of convenience. Without doubt there are large bettings on the Derby and other races. Unquestionably this betting is not confined to rich men like the ewner of Ladas, but takes the form of gambling among people less favored of fertune. It is said that the middle class of people, shopkeepers, clerks and others, lest more money on the Newmarket than by the mest disastrous bank failures of last year. It is true that there is betting on the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, against which match the non-conformist conscience has not yet protested, so far as we know. Likewise there are large winnings and losings on such events as the international yacht race. But betting on horses is the special weakness of the English sport. Men lose their heads and afterwards their meney on the Derby who seem impervious to other temptations. And so Lord Rosebery has been represented as the aider and abettor of this national effence. Mr. Gladstone, who, though a high churchman, represents in many ways the politicoreligious ideas which are supposed to belong rather to non-conformists than churchmen in England, has done what he could to help the more youthful premier by sending him a letter of congratulation on the success of Ladas. But in spite of all this Lord Rosebery cannot escape from the conviction that a horse racing premier is not suitable for the liberal party at the present stage of events, when Scotch and Welsh disestablishment, and an advanced position against the liquor traffic are included in the party programme. It would be more safe for Lerd Salisbury to own and run a fast horse. But the ex-premier prefers to take his amusement in the form of work in his physical and chemical laboratory. The premier says that he is not ashamed to own a fast horse, but nevertheless it appears that he is about to retire from the turf. To win the Darby and retire is after all not a bad selution of the difficulty, since no amount of refermation and abnegation can deprive him of his glery

#### and his winnings. THE UNFORTUNATE SAILING SHIP.

The British sailor man will seen be protected off thesea altegether. Or he will follow the British ship in taking retuge under a foreign flug. What with their lead lines, and their deckload regulations and rules of all sorts for the alleged protection of the seamen, it has become impossible for the in crop 7.000 acres more than last year, and British ship to compete with the Nor- 130,000 acres more than the year before wegians, which are free from most of these

restrictions. Thus it has come about that half the ships which come here under the Norwegian flag are wholly or partly ewned by British firms. Some sort of legal transfer is made in order that the ship may go inte British ports free under the Plimsell regulations and with some chance to earn money. The latest proposition is that ships shall carry a much larger crew than is now usual. All this legislation is well meant, but much of it is net well considered and is not in the interest either of seamen or owners. No other interest is se loaded down with regulations that are unworkable and unnecessary as the shipping interest. which is so hampered and injured by absurd owners.

#### A PARLIAMENT WHICH WORKS.

The Presbyterian general assembly is an flicient parliament. It represents two or three times the population represented by the New Brunswick legislature. The churches and pasteral charges under its centrel number 2,600. They pay in round numbers \$1,000,000 a year in stipends to ministers, and a larger sum to other congregational and general purposes. The reenue of the Presbyterian church in Canada is nearly four times as large as the revenue of the prevince of New Brunswick. The interests include home missions, foreign missions, prevision for poor parishes, for infirm ministers, to widows and orphans, French evangelization, five colleges, and several church publications. The subjects for discussion also include matters of discipline, ritual and dogma, and of public and private morals. The assembly transacts all the general busines relating to the interests mentioned and deals with all other matters mentioned in the course of a one week ses-

#### A SAD CASE.

The conviction of Mr. Wiman was a nat. ural consequence from the evidence against He deceived many people with his financial schemes and many with his political dreams. The latter were so airy and unsubstantial that they should not have impressed any person not a natural victim of the fakir. But Mr. Wiman knew how to flatter and dazzle, and he succeeded in making weak and vain people run after him as if he were really a great man, with the destinies of men and nations in his hand.

The British Columbia flood has proved disastrous affair, but much less so than wa at first reported. The losses sustained by the people living in the flooded valley can not yet be estimated. But there appears to be some prospect of a crop for this season over a considerable part of the region. It is late for re-seeding, but vegetation is rapid and the season continues late in the autumn in the Fraser valley. The accounts of the destruction of cattle have it appears been greatly exaggerated. The loss of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, reported away up in the millions, will not reach one million. An engineer estimates the cost of repairs at \$200,000. To this must be added the loss by the cessation of business and by reason of extraordinary outlays during the flood. After due allowance is made for expansions the flood will still be regarded as a great

OTTAWA Citizen: The epithet "scoun drel" applied by high liberal authority to Returning Officer Dann is strong, but how would the same erator describe Mr. C. W Weldon and other lights of the party who assisted in counting out the conservative pandidate who received the majority of votes in the provincial election for Carleton.

Mr. Erastus Wiman has been found guilty forgery, and, as he confessed to this crime in a letter to Mr. Dun, it is difficult to une erstand how any other re ult of the trial was anticipated. This verdict, we presume, will take Mr. Wiman permanently out of Canadian politics.—[Telegraph.

This is probably so, but the Telegraph might have refrained from reminding Mr. Wiman's political associates in Canada of

THE colony of Newfoundland will suffer heavily if its leading citizens resort to meb law in order to embarrass the government in the collection of revenue. Exporters will be apt to make close enquiry into the con ditions of business in St. Johns before they ship goods thither. The disturbances mentioned in recent despatches are damaging to the business standing of the colony.

Dr. J. D. FULTON has left us too soon He had hardly got outside her mejesty's dominions before the imperial government raised a Roman Catholic lawyer to the responsible position of lord chief justice of

THE Manitoba farmers are not discour. aged at the low price of wheat. They have

#### THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Fraternal Greetings Extended by the Episcopal and Baptist Churches.

Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance Bill Endorsed and the Senate Censured.

Report on French Evangelization Followed by Fiery Speeches on Romanism.

(Continued from Fifteen Page.) The general assembly met for the transaction of business in St. David's church a 9 30 o'clock Monday morning, moderator McKay in the chair. After routine Princi pal Grant read the fellewing resolution: That Principal Caven, Dr. Cochrane and Rev. J. A. Murray, and John Cameron, be appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of the general assembly to the Methodist church to meet in Toronto in September next.-Adepted.

On motion Dr. Cochrane resolved that the matter in reference to graduating students, otc., be sent down to presbyteries and syn-

The report of the home mission commit tee (western section), was brought up again by Rev. Dr. Cechrane, who moved a resolu-tion in substance as follows: That the general assembly receive and adopt the home mission report with gratitude to God for the advances made in the Northwest and B C. The assembly returns thanks to British churches for valuable assistance, and to individual members of these churches, and to the weman's home mission societies to young people's societies, to sabbath school and to individual members of congre gations, and that they gratefully acknowl edge the kindness of the eastern section, in bearing a share of the burdens of this committee. The assembly approves of the appointment by the home missions committee of Rev. C. W. Gordon to bring the claims of the committee before the British churches, and returns thanks to Mr. Gorden and to other gentlemen for their work in the field during the present year.

bly, feeling the great importance of the augmentation scheme, and believing that the progress of our church is largely dependent on its successful working, regrets exceedingly to hear that many of our strong congregations have failed to contribute to it. The assembly, feeling that our people will always respond to the appeals of the church when faithfully presented to them, erjeins upon all our ministers duty of explaining this scheme their congregations and urging upon them their duty regarding it. The assem bly also enjoins each minister to report to his presbytery what has been done in this matter during the year, and what amount has been contributed by his congregation to the fund; while at the same time no everlooking the increasing demands of our

In reference to augmentation, Dr. Coch-

rane moved as follows: The general assem-

the general assembly appoint a committee to consider what changes should be made in carrying on the augmentation scheme in the western section of the church, and in the regulations affecting the administration of the fund in order to secure the hearty co-operation of a large section of the church which has for several years given little or no support to the scheme of the committee te report at a subsequent diet of the assembly. Carried.

Several overtures were read from the churches in the west asking that a change be made in the composition of the hom mission committee, and that in future this committee be appointed by synods instead of by the assembly. Considerable discussion here followed in reference to this matter and a motion moved by Rev. D. J. McDonnel to the effect that the matter be referred to a committee to be appointed by the assembly to report at a subsequent diet of the as sembly was adepted. The following are the members of the committee; Dr. Cochrane, Principal Grant, Dr. Proudfeet, Dr. Sedgwick, Dr. Robertson, President Forrest, Professor Bryce, P. W. Morrison, Dr. Armstrang, G. Scrace, D. W. Control of the semble of th Armstrong, G. Bruce, D M Gordon, J Somerville, E Cockburn, John McMillan, A Simpson, J M Robinson, P M Demly, J R MacLeed and Jos Brown, ministers; and Mesers Lew Hay, Robert Crawford, Gee Rutherford, J.C. Ross, Hon D. Laird, J. G.

Forbes, J Gillies, W H Blanchard,

Rev D J McDonnell, convener.

On motion it was resolved to hear the Rev C W Gorden, the home mission com nittee's representative in Great Britain. The first great difficulty which met him in Scotland was, Mr. Gordon said, the igporance in reference to the Northwest, and in fact in regard to the whole of Canada. The amount of information pessessed by the educated people of Scotland in reference to the geography of this country was surprisingly small. In order to convey to the people of Great Britin something like an dequate idea of the Northwest missions Mr. Gordon said he had written a pamphle in reference to their work, about 30,000 cepies of which were circulated. The colo nial society received him kindly. He felt greatly indebted to many gentlemen in Scotland for the interest they had taken in the work of the Northwest missions. How reached informed him that he had put an appearance at a very inopportune time. They told him if he had called the previous year, or if he could call the fellowing year, hey could assist him, but at that particular time they regretted their inability to do se It appeared to not a few of these people that Canada had no right to appeal to Scotland for aid for missions. However he found that when they were filled up with facts in reference to the whole matter they seldom ailed to respond liberally. He had induced these peeple to take charge of between thirty and thirty five missions in the Can-

for a period of five years. The eyes of Scotland, Mr. Gorden said. were new upon the work of this church in he Northwest. He had also visited Ireand, and was there very cordially received. He spoke in about thirty places. The re sult would be six missions, all for five years. Mr. Gordon spoke interestingly of the work of the Presbyterian church in the West, and orged upon the assembly the necessity of putting forward every effort possible in behalf of these missions.

Rev. Dr. Reed submitted he report of the

adian Northwest, some for three and some

finance committee as follows: (Western secnion) The statement of moneys received and the reports of the different schemes will show the financial position for the year. The year has been a specially hard one, and in almost every case there has been a diminution of receipts. The largest decrease has been in the fereign mission fund. That fund would have been in a much worse position than it is had it not been for the gener-ous contributions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society.

Last year, it will be remembered, the assembly agreed to have a larger distribution of the minutes and reports than in any previous year. It was decided that a copy of the minutes of the general assembly ahould be sent to every acting elder of the church, and one copy of the said minutes to be provided for each deacons' court and beard of managers. "Clerks of presbytery to intimate to the senior clerk of assembly the number of copies required under the above rule in their respective presbyteries, and when these are forwarded to them shall see to their distribution among the congregations of the presbytery." In accordance with this resolution, a circular was sent to all the clerks of presbytery, with the view of finding out the number of minutes that would be required. Returns were not received from all, but it was supposed that 8,000 copies (double the number issued the

former year) would be sufficient.

Of these 8 000, 1,574 were sent to the synod of the maritime province, 1,121 to Montreal and Ottawa, 2,110 to Toronto and Kingston, 1,666 to Hamiiton and London, Manicoba, 134 to British Columbia, 1,032 were sent to the ministers of the church and retained in the office.mak-

ing in all 8,000.

The total cost of the blue book, including paper and printing, was \$4,392 06, to which had to be added postage stamps for copies sent by mail, \$76 50; packing cases for minntes sent by freight, \$38 50; freight on boxes, \$92 73. Total, \$4 599 79.

The amount received from congregations was \$4,122 85; sundry schemes, having funds, were charged in proportion for the reports, the amount being \$1,391 54; balance from the preceding year, \$105.10; total receipts being \$5 619 49.

The tetal expenditure for the assembly

fund, including expenses of sundry commit tees, sundry accounts for printing, amount for Presbyterian council and salaries of clerks of assembly; including also the cost of the minutes and reports, as previously mentioned, was \$5,931 55, leaving a balance against the Fund of \$312 06.
It may be stated that of the congrega

tions in the several syneds. upwards of four hundred did not contribute at all, while many contributed very inadequately. The average price of a copy is a little above sixty cents, and several congregations receiving eight or ten copies did not pay more than \$2 or \$3, some indeed not more than \$1 or \$1 50. In many presbyteries more systematic means are taken for collecting the amounts for the assembly fund, and on the whole

presbyteries appear to be getting into a better system in regard to this matter, but there are some presbyteries where the system appears to be in operation to a very limited extent. Another circumstance, which tends to increase the expense of the Blue Book, is the increased length of many of the reports. Every year, from the increased size of the book, the postage rate is

It will be for the assembly to consider the whole matter and determine whether the same system shall be in force this year as last, or whether the number of copies shall e lessened or, on the other hand, increased On motion it was reselved that the above eport be received and considered. It was being discussed when the moderator called the assembly to order, declaring that the heur for adjournment had arrived, and the matter was allowed to remain ever until the

#### Afternoon Eession.

The finance report was the first business discussion in reference to the number copies of the minutesthat should be printed. A number of the members were of the pinion that a greater number of copies were printed than was really necessary. The clerks of some of the presbyteries stated that they had a large number on hand and that their peeple did not want them at all. Several motions and amendments were moved, but did not find supporters.

On motion of Dr. Grant resolved that the movers and seconders of these motions form committee to draft a resolution touching this matter and to report.—Adepted.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, delegate from the Pres-byterian church in Scetland to the assembly

of the Canadian Presbyterian church, was heard from. He came to tell them that the Presbyterian church of Scotland rejoiced in the growth of the Canadian church; that she rejoiced because of their work in the Northwest, and only regretted that they could not more substantially help them. He referred to the work of the church in Scot land and pointed out that through God's grace it was marebing triumphantly forward. He would wish the Presbyterian church in Canada a fervent Godspeed.

The thanks of the assembly were tendered to Rev. Mr. Wilson for the able manner in which he had conveyed to this assembly the greeting of the mother church in Scotland. Overtures were read from the western synod asking that the general assembly empower them to erect a number of new presbyteries — Received. The following resolution bearing on the matter was moved by Rev. Dr. Grant, and adepted: That the overtures be received and submitted to the following committee to consider and report at a future meeting of the assembly The members who have supported the over tures, with J. R. McLeod, John Somerville John Hay, ministers; and Messrs. Sedge wick, Crawford, Hay and Hen. D. Laird, elders, with Drs. Robertson and Bryce Prot. Hartt and Rev. Mr. Carmichael.

Rev. R. J. M. Glasford of Guelph sub mitted the report of the committee en statistics. The fellowing is the summary as contained in the report: statistics of pastera Comparing the

charges as a whole for 1892 with these of 1893, delayed returns in both cases included, we find the following results: In the number of churches or station supplied by pastors there was increase of 108; but, strange to state, there was report ed decrease in the sitting accommodation of 98.804. In some cases, however, sessions do not report the number of sittings which their churches contain, a neglect or over-sight for which it is difficult to account; tor, even although their pews are not num bered, yet they are easily counted, and the number of persons which each can hold ascertainable without difficulty.

minutes spent in doing this would repay In the number of families there is an inrease of 2 151. The entire number of these is now 91,638, and it may be safely com puted that these represent more than 500,-000 persons. With mission stations in-cluded they would represent between 30,000 and 40,000 more.

Your committee are gratified in being able to report an increase of 1,069 single persons away from the homes to which they belong. More attention is evidently given to this class of individuals in our congregation than was bestowed a few years ago. It is only proper that they should be looked after faithfully by those to whose bounds they have removed, and by those charged with the spiritual oversight of the congregatiens in which they worship. Seasonable care may save some of them from making shipwreck of their souls. Parents will be comforted by knowing that they are not forgotten among strangers. As baptised in-dividuals they have a claim upon the inter-es and good effices of the church.

In the number of communicants there is an

those added on their own profession of faith, and an increase of 31 of those added on certificate. It is encouraging to the church to know that her membership is growing. It is evidence that she is fulfilling, to some extent at least, the end of her institution; that she is enjoying the continued influence of the Spirit, who is the great agent in all success, and that Christ is honoring her in contributing to the satisfac-tion He feels as He sees of the travail of His seul. One of the main proofs of her succe is the ingathering of souls from the world, the reviving of those who have personally given themselves to the Lord. This shows that her labor is not in vain against the kingdom of Satan. And although our Zion has not made such inroads upon that kingdom in the later of the years we are com paring, yet she has no reason to complain that she has laboreed in vain, nor spent her

There have been decreases of 77 and 673 respectively in those removed by death and certificate. Among the latter are included some removed by discipline, but on the schedules sent out no prevision was made for reporting such, still in two or three instances such are mentioned.

Baptiem was administered to 10.093 in fants, 32 more than the preceding year; and o 896 adults, 20 more. It is a cause of thanksgiving to observe that Christian parents are not careless as to their privilege under the gospel of having their young children recognized as entitled to the ordi-nance which signifies and seals their engrafting into the church, their partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace, and their engagement to be the Lord's. How manifold are the obligations and privileges set forth by that New Testament sacrament. In the number of ruling elders there has been an increase of 81, but of other effice

cearers, whether managers or deacons, a derease of 539. The communicants in our church are rep resented in the weekly prayer meeting by 57.528, an increase of 2.132, being less than 63 per cent, of the number of families.

Sabbath school and Bible classes show an increase of 1,252, and the officers in charge and management of these an increase

580—both results gratifying and calling for deveut acknewledgment. Congregational missionary associations have fallen off by 29, but woman's fereign and woman's and young people's home mis the former by sion societies have increased-44, and the latter by 32.

Six hundred and twenty manses, an in crease of 23, and 49 rented houses, a decrease of 9, are provided for ministers by the people of their charge; and 29 manses an increase of 3, were built during the year. and 51 churches, the same in each; while two answer "yes," not specifying whether it was a church or manse that was built, and one reports a Sabbath school room. On the stipend received from all sources. noluding for example the grant from the

augmentation tund, there has been an increase of \$3,761 and on that paid by congregations, without such or similar aid, a decrease of \$19,432, the total amount having seen \$812,585, as compared with \$832,017 Unfortunately, or disappointingly, there has also been an increase of \$2,402 m arrears of stipend, these being now \$15,615. These are heaviest in the synod of Manitoba and the Northwest territories, and next in that of the maritime provinces; the synod of Toronte and Kingston standing third, British Columbia, fourth; Hamilton and London fifth and Montreal and Ottawa last, the figures in that case being \$812. The congregations embraced in delayed returns show

On the expenditure on church and manse there has been an increase of \$2,213; and on ether incidental congregational of j cts \$2,572, making on these two items \$4,785. On the total payments of strictly corgregational purposes there was a falling off from a 1 653 216 to \$1,643 872, or a decrease of \$9.344, and by far the greater item towards this was in stipend paid by the different cen-

rrears aggregating \$1 208.

On the contributions to the schemes he church there are decreases as follows: College fund, ordinary, \$4.798; special, \$4,861; en augmentation, \$2,799; on aged and infirm ministers' fund, \$9,889; or widows and orphans', \$113, and on assembly

expense fund, \$212. expense rund, \$212.

The amount reported in 1892 for foreign missions was \$98,311, of which Wemen's Mission societies raised \$43,455, which deducted would leave \$54,856 for congregadons alone. In 1893 the sum raised was \$59,356, which gives an increase of \$4,500; while the amount raised by ocieties was \$47,114, an increase of \$3,659, or a total increase for this department of the church's work of \$8,159. On home missions there was an increase of \$5 683, on French evangelization of \$273, and \$8,646 were paid in to the endowment fund for aged and infirm ministers, and perhaps this should be set forward against the decrease reported the case of the fund for their benefit.

In 1893 the total payments to the schemes of the church were \$295,264, and in 1892 they were \$295,475, a decrease of \$211. On the amount raised by Sabbath school and Bible classes there was a decrease of \$389; by Woman's and Young Peeple's Home Mission societies, \$1 431; for synod and presbytery funds, \$477; and for other religious and benevolent purposes, \$7 965 It will thus be seen that on many of the chemes there is a considerable falling off. The contributions for all purposes have tallen from \$2.076 171 in 1892 to \$2 056 300 in 1893, being a decrease of \$19,871. In the synod of the maritime provinces there has been a decrease of \$23,392; Torento and Kingston, \$34,900; Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, \$406, and British Columbia \$2,308, making an aggregate decrease et \$61,006. The syned of Montreal and Obtawa gives an increase of \$32,820, and Hamilton and London of \$315, which, with an increase in delayed returns of \$8,000 make a total increase of \$33,135, leaving a net

decrease of \$19 871 as stated. The total receipts during the past year amounted to \$2,056,300, which is exclusive of the sum raised by mission stations, \$41,-

The report contained the following recom I. That it be an instruction to kirk ses sions and those charged with the financial affairs of congregations and stations to answer in proper each one of the questions sent out te them, and promptly to make their returns at or immediately about the time fixed by

II. That presbyteries be enjoined to see that these instructions are in both instances carried into effect through their clerk or mittee on statistics.

III. That this assembly carry out the decision of the assembly of last year by making it a standing order to have the report of the committee considered at an early period of its meeting, so that the third ederunt be appointed for that purpose, and that the committee on bills and overtures

be directed so to provide.

1V. That presbyteries be required to give the names of professors and colleges, when such stand on their roll, with the salaries received by each; yet to enter these so as not to appear part of the expenditure to which the moneys contributed in their bounds are applied.

At this juncture, the moderator said the time had come to agree upon the next place In the number of communicants there is an of meeting for the assembly.
in one as of 1,875, but a decrease of 958 on Prof. Bryce of Winnipeg invited the

assembly to hold its next annual meeting in that city, and mentioned the advantages which that city could offer. Rev. J. A. Murray of London, Ontario.

Invited the assembly to meet in St. Andrew's church in that city in 1895. Mr. Murray's invitation was accepted

unanimously.

The report on statistics was again brought up and the recommendations considered and

agreed upon. Principal Caven moved: That the thanks f the assembly be extended to Rev. Dr. Torrance for the very valuable service which he has rendered to the church as convener of the committee on statistics in the preparation of the report just read, and in a series of full, accurate and interesting reports which he has prepared for this assembly for many

years.—Adopted.

The time having come to hear the repreentatives of the deanery of St. John, the assembly sgreed that the gentlemen who were present be at once heard. Rev. Dr. Reid read the following, which speaks for

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada: Church in Canada:

DEAR BRETHREN—We, the clergy of the deanery of St. John, effer you our Christian greetings as fell w-workers in the kingdom of our common Lord and Savieur, Jesus Christ.

We readily recognize and heartily appreciate your zeal, your liberality, your perseverance and spiritual power in the cause of Christianity, and the abundant blessing that has rested on your labors in the extension of Christ's present the present the present that the present the present that and the abundant blessing that has rested on your labors in the extension of Christ's kingdom. While unable for the present to co-operate, because, as we judge, principles are at stake, causing difficulties which we pray may in God's own time be removed, we nevertheless hall with much satisfaction the desire for Christian unity everywhere manifested, and believe that we see in it the dawning of that day when there shall again be one body as there is but one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Faher in all. Commending you to the love of God, the grace of Jesus Christ and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, we remain your brethren to Christ.

BRIGSTOCKE, D. D.,

WM. KATOUGH, Secretary. The moderator introduced Rev. Geo. Scovil, who extended the greetings of the Episcopal church. He was fellowed by Episcopal church, He was Rev. W. O. Raymond and Rev. J. deSoyres, ooth of whom referred to the friendly relatiens which existed between the two great eligious bedies and expressed the hope that

these relations might long continue.

Rev. W. T. Herridge moved the adoption of the fellowing in a brief but exceedingly well worded address:

That this assembly heartily reciprocate the fraternal greetings of their brethree representing the deanery of St John. The Presbyterian church in Canada hails with delight every token of spiritual growth and prosperity in the Arcling communion and expressly prays that Anglican communion and earnestly prays that the blessings of God may still more abundantly

the blessings of God may still more abundantly rest upon it.

We are prepared to do all that lies in our power in the appreciation of those liberal principles which govern our polity to remove every needless obstacle in the way of concerted action against our common foes, so that however long delayed may be the issue of organic union, we may be able now and always to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Adopted.

On metion it was resolved to extend the hour of adjournment in order to hear the delegation from the Baptist church. Touching this matter the secretary read the following:

To the commissioners of the Presbyterian Church in General Assembly: Church in General Assembly:

The Baptist ministers of St. John and Fairville, in regular session this morning, take this opportunity of recognizing the presence of the representatives of the great Presbyterian body in general assembly convened. We wish to extend to you, on behalf of ourselves and our people a bearly welcome to our fair site and people, a hearty welcome to our fair city and we pray that the memory of your stay among us may be only pleasant. We rejoice with you in your great home mission work, and make special men'ion of your vigorous prosecution of the work in the great Northwest. It is with sincere pleature that we recognize the great work accomplished by different Presbyterian bodies in foreign lands.

You have always emphasize the value of an educated ministry and in Canada have been foremost in equipping colleges for the training of your young men

of your young men.

We trust that the blessing of the great Head of the church may rest upon you and your present deliberations, so that they may tend to the glory of God in the extension of the kingdom of Jesus Christ on the earth.

On behalf of the Baptist Ministers' conference of St. John and Fairville.

J. A. GORDON,

President,

J. BANER.

Rev. J. A. Gordon, Rev. J. J. Baker and Rev. G. M. W. Carey briefly addressed the ssembly in extending the greetings of the body they represent.

Rev. Dr. Moore of Ottawa meved the felowing resolution, which was duly seconded

and adopted:

That the assembly gladly recognize the courtesies of the ministers of the Bap ist church in the city of St. John and Fairville and would thank them for their friendly utterances and good will. It has been our great desire to live in peace and Christain brotherhood with all men, and we hope by purity, faith and the integrity of life to win and to retain their affection and respect. It gives us pleasure to reciprocate the greetings of the delegates so eloquently expressed. We wish you and the whole Baptist church peace and pro-perity and the blessings of God and of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Christ.

The fellowing are the names of the committee on overtures from the Northwest regarding a change in the composition of the home missions committee: Dr Armstrong, convener; Dr Cochrane, Dr Bryce, Dr Robertsen, Dr John Thompson, Dr McRebbie, Messrs. D J McDonnell, Currie, Gandier, A A Scott, Pettigrew and Somerville, minis-ters; and J I Anderson, H Cassels, Dr Thor-burn, G A Young, Robt Crawford and Rebt Martin, elders.—Adjourned.

#### Evening Session.

The first business in the vening was the eception of the report on Sabbath observance, which was submitted by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, convener of the committee. The report itself is very much the same as those presented in former years. It mentioned and strongly deprecated all forms of Sabbath desecration, such as Saturday night dances and parties, Saturday excursions, which it said were fraught with danger to the Sabbath, and which very often took iarge numbers of the citizens out of the city en the Sabbath day. The report also mentioned sacred concerts, which tendered in a greater or less degree to destroy the sanctity of the holy day. Great care should be taken in holding meetings for business, such as sessions meetings, S. S. and temperance meetings, etc. The evils of the Sunday railway trains, street cars, steamship lines and Sunday newspapers were strengly de-nounced. The convener stated that these Sunday papers had started in the United States during the war, and the evil had increased until now, when it was nearly as bad as the war itself. These Sunday papers contained scandalous stories, such as if they were they found in the houses in the shape of books would be taken out on a fork. Some of the other members also spoke strongly against Sunday papers. Rev. Dr. Thorburn stated that there seemed to be a growing tendency on the part of many peo-ple to stop Sunday funerals. He thought these were highly objectionable.

The report contained the following recom

(1) That every Presbytery hold a conference on the subject of Sabbath observance during the year, and that Presby eries arrange to have the claims and obligation of the Sabbath brought prominently before the congregations within their bennds, and, also as far as possible, before the non-church

going population.
(2). That the ministers and members of our church exercise scrupulous carefulness

with regard to day, and seek (3) That the its general appr the efforts of M moters of the against the actio and instructs

(4) That the estion at the cor Protestant denor presentatives in f in Sabbath e (5). That the observance of th is of Divine appo ficial to man's social welfare. the efforts of their corporation to secure that al

cease on that da (6). That the down this year be reported on to (a). How is t the bounds of forms of Sabbati (b). Has the ance been preach taught in the other way been Vour congregation

(a) Have you or augustions t your cougregat goers in regard The report of evangelization w. Dr. McVicar. Rev. D. Tait Rucles. Both s work that has b French evangeli agingly of the w ad been acquai 30 years. The made in these y The following

reader to und stands: There were en year, twenty fiv aries and licenti sionaries: eleve mission day sch mission fields, hundred and fiv hundred and six making a memb fifty-eight. Thr scholars in the hundred and ter ture, and about hundred tracts were distribut thirty pupils, and nineteen lic homes mission day sch the average atte and fifteen. Oa pupils were in were the childre ents, and fourte whom graduate byterian college French profess and people were dollars. Total ing the year,

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hold a conferh observance es by eries aratly before the nde, and, also d members of with regard to the observance of the Lord's day, and seek by word and example to

day, and seek by word and example to maintain the sanctity of the day.

(3) That the general assembly expresses its general approval of the bill recently before parliament, records its approbation of the efforts of Mr. Charlton and other protections of Mr. Charlton and other protections. meters of the measure, earnestly protests against the action of the senate in throwing out the bit after it had passed the commons, and instructs its clerk to forward such a

protest in the name of the assembly.

(4) That the assembly record its gratification at the cordial co-operation of all the Protestant denominations in the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, and appoints as its re-presentatives in the Alliance the members

of its Sabbath observance committee.

(5). That the assembly believing that the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest is of Divine appointment, and highly beneficial to man's moral, mental, physical and social welfare, expresses its sympathy with the efforts of workingmen who, through their corporations and leagues, are seeking to secure that all unnecessary work shall

cease on that day.

(6). That the following questions be sent down this year to sessions of the church, to be reported on to their presbyteries:

(a). How is the Sabbath ebserved within the bounds of your congregation? What forms of Sabbath-breaking occur?

(b). Has the subject of Sabbath observ-

ance been preached upon from the pulpit, taught in the Sunday school, or in any other way been brought under the notice of your congregation?
(c) Have you any facts to communicate

or suggestions to make to the presbytery on this subjec? Has anything been done in your congregation to influence non-churchgoers in regard to the sanctity of the day? o secure better legislation?

The report of the committee on French evangelization was next submitted by Rev. Dr. McVicar. Its adoption was moved by Rev. D. Tait and seconded by Rev. Mr. Rucles. Both spoke at some length on the work that has been done along the line of French evangelization. Both spoke encouragingly of the work. Mr. Rucles said he had been acquainted with this work for over 30 years. The advance which had been made in these years had been very great. The following summary will enable the reader to understand hew the work now

There were employed for all or part of the year, twenty five pastors, ordained missionaries and licentiates; twelve student missionaries; eleven colperteurs; twenty-two mission day school teachers. Twenty-six mission fields, with ninety stations, were eccupied, cennected with which are seven hundred and five Protestant families. One hundred and sixty were added to the church, making a membership of nine hundred and fifty-eight. Three new fields were occupied. There were eight hundred and eighty-four scholars in the Sabbath schools. Seventsen hundred and ten copies or portions of scripture, and about twenty-three thousand five hundred traces and religious publications were distributed. Eight hundred and thirty pupils, of whom four hundred nineteen were from Reman Catholic hemes attended the twenty-four mission day schools and four night schools, the average attendance being five hundred and fifteen. One hundred and eighty-four pupils were in the Pointe-aux-Trembles schools, of whom one hundred and four were the children of Roman Cathelic parents, and fourteen French students (four of whom graduated) from the Montreal Presbyterian college, in which there is one French professor. Contributions from fields and people were upwards of six thousand dollars. Total number of laborers dur-ing the year, seventy-three. Total re-ceipts were thirty-eight thousand, three hundred dollars.

This report was adopted.

The following resolution touching the above matter was adopted: "The assembly rejoices to learn of the continued success of Coligny college, Ostawa, and commends it anew to the confidence and generous sup-pert of the church, and earnestly hopes that the effort now being made to remove the debt of \$24,000 on the college property will be successful, and that our people will respond liberally to the appeal of the board for this object.

"That the board of French evangelization

be and they hereby are empowered to take such action as may be necessarry to have the members of said board and their successors, to be annually appointed by the general assembly, incorporated so that they may legally hold and dispose of real estate as well as receive bequests, trust and other funds for the purposes of said board."

Jules Burgoin, principal of Point Aux Trembles schools, spoke of the general work

of evangelization in the province of Quebec. He mentioned many of the objections Protestant teachers had to evercome. He spoke of the influences of the Roman Catholic priests over the children, and used strong language in characterizing the narrewness, prejudices and bigotry of these priests. Where was the mether, he asked, who would not hasten to snatch her child from the teachings of such persons as she would from under the claws of a wild beas? There was no religion, there was no faith, there was no Christianity in the church of

Mr. Burgoin was followed by Rev. Father Chiniquy. This venerable father con speak as scathingly of the Roman Cathol or and denounce the actions of their priests in as strong language as ever, notwithstanding the fact that he is over 80 years old. Last evoning, after a few prefatory remarks, he branched out into his old and familiar subject. He first referred to his early connections with the Roman Catholic church, and then went on to tell why he had severed his connection with it. Since he came out and squarely dencunced the action of this church he had been attacked with pistols and clubs, he had been stoned, and his life had been attempted on very many occasions. The religion of the Roman Catholics was more diabolical than that of the Chinese, or even that of the Indians. The rev. father spoke for about an hour, during which time he set forth, as he only is able. ject. He first referred to his early conneche set forth, as he only is able, what he claims to be the awful condition of the Roman church throughout the world —A'j urned.



#### CITY NEWS.

Together with Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When ordering the address of yeur WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the

NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the effice to which you wish it sent. Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure

NOTICE.—THE SUN has received an envelope, addressed to the manager, containing one dollar, but without the name of the sender thereof. Will the subscriber who sent it please send his name on postal card at once. The letter is post-marked Moncton, Aug. 24.

prempt compliance with your request.

We received an envelope with St. George poet mark on it, containing 25c. in stamps, but no accompanying letter. Will the per-son who mailed it kindly send name and address.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are requested to keep their news letters down to the smallest possible limit during the session of Parliament.

TO CARLETON CO. SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. I. D. Pearson, traveller for the DAILY and WEEKLY SUN is now in Carleton county and will call on subscribers as fast as possible. Mr. Pearson is visiting the lower end of the county this week.

THE SUN staff are indebted to Kinness Bres. fer a convenient memorandum beek. which, in addition to affording room for making notes, contains a list of fire alarm

ROBERT S. CRAIG of Princess street, who designed the glass ceiling in Magee's groc-ery, which was admired by hundreds on Saturday, is to put a calling in the Victoria hotel this summer.

THE Eden-Fentana Combination is billed to appear at the Opera house the last two nights of this week, with a Saturday matinee. Grace Eden weighs but 97 pounds, yet the company offer \$100 to anyone who can lift her.

A SHOWER OF BLACK ANTS. -There was a shower of black ants at Buctouche en Thursday last. The ants were of a species little seen in this province. They orawled ever people's clothes, invaded the houses and made themselves a nuisance generally.

WELCOME TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY .-At a special meeting of the Rural Deanery of St. John, Archdeacon Brigstecke presiding, it was unanimously resolved that an address of welcome be presented to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, now helding its session in this city. Revs. G. Schofield, W. O. Raymend and J. de Soyres were appointed delegates to bear the address to the assembly, Archdeacen Brigstocke being prevented by an engagement from acting with them.

PROBATE COURT.—Letters of administration were granted on Saturday in the estate of the late Allan Wier, who was an inmate of the Provincial Lunatic asylum, and was indebted to that institution over one hundred dollars at the time of his death. The administration was granted to Hon. A. G. Blair as senior commissioner and chairman of the board of commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic asylum. The estate consists of land in Northumberland county of the value of about \$600. W. H. True-

THE LATE HAROLD S. SMITH. - The funeral of the late Harold Smith took place Sun-day afterneon from the residence of his father on Dorchester street. The remains were taken to St. Paul's (Valley) church, where a short service was conducted by Rev. Canon DeVeber and Rev. Mr. Dicker. The interment took place in the old cemetery. The cortege was a large one, the officers and members of St. George's society attending in a bedy. The pall-bearers were: W B Winslew, C D Freeman, W Hazen, E F Jones, Frank Maunsell and T G Harvey The mourners were: Bowyer S Smith, G Sidney Smith, J D'Orsay Murray, Gordon S McLeod, C H Lee, T B Robinson, P C Robinson, H B Robinson, Gay Robinson, Gerald

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING -Chief Inspector Vincent is doing his best to carry out the instructions of the municipal council with regard to the sale of liquir by people in the county who do not hold ilcenses. On Saturday night Mr. Vincent, accompanied by Capt. Rawlings, called at John Newman's ouse at South Bay and had a look through the premises. The result was the discovery of a number of cases of liquor in the cellar. Later on Wm. Mailman's house at Bay shore was visited. Some liquor was found there too. Some of it was brought away in each case, and information was laid before Justice McNaught teday, charging them with keeping liquor for sale without

OF INTEREST TO MARINERS. -The Canada OF INTEREST TO MARINERS.—The Canada G Zotte contains a notice that owing to the extreme range of the Lee Metford rifle with which the imperial troops are now armed, the range at McNab's Island, Halifax, has been marked by four spar buoys placed at intervals between the Thrum Cap shoal and the Eastern passage, at a distance of 3 000 yards from the stop butts. The buoys mark the extreme limits of the danger zone. The spars are painted red, and are surmounted by cross-heads painted red and white. Any ship passing inside these buoys during practice incurs serious rick, and ne attempt should be made to cross the area while the red fig hoisted at the seuth end of McNab's Island is left flying.

LIFE PRESERVERS FOR THE FERRY BOAT —

St. Creix than ever before. All of last year's crop was marketed, and on the whole at remunerative prices. This seasen the planting in many reactive prices. The seasen the planting in many reactive prices at very early date, in order to relieve prices at very G zatte contains a notice that owing to the extreme range of the Lee Metford rifle with

LIFE PRESERVERS FOR THE FERRY BOAT -There is a pile of plank on the North Rodney wharf 15 feet long, 4 feet wide and about 3 feet 9 mohes high. It contains 214 pieces of pine plank four feet long, one foot wide and three inches thick. At present they and three inches thick. At present they are almost waterlogged, but when dried out, a hole bored in one end of each and a rope attached, they are to serve as amateur life-preservers for the passengers on the ferry. The cargo came down from Hampton, and is waiting to be stored in what the law calls a THE marriage is recorded in another column of this morning's issue of W. E. Earle, of the harle Publishing house, to Miss Annie E. Dann, of Port Perry, Ont.

Ar a meeting of the medical profession held in the Medical Society rooms, Market-building, last week, it was decided to give members of the Canadian Medical association, which meets here in August, a sail up

CARLETON FISH POND.—The fish pond in Carleton is being used again this season. There are now about one hundred fish in stock. The gates and approaches are being boarded over and repaired. It was supposed that the pond would be abandened this year, but it appears to have been decided to give it another trial.

MILITIA ORDERS.—The militia general orders lately issued authorize the annual drill of the N. B. Battalion of Garrisen Artillery, the 62ad Batt., and the St. John R.fl. Co. The inspection of the former is to be fixed by the inspector of artillery; that of the latter is set for the 15th Au-

The orders state the revised manual exercise, published as sec. 24, page 153, of the manual and firing exercise lately issued, is atruck out and will not be practised.

EXAMINATION FOR DRUGGIST CLERKS .-The following persons passed satisfactory examinations before the examiners of the Pharmaceutical society last week: Prel minary, F Urowe of Monoton, Arthur Cropley of Fredericton, F L Smith of Hillsboro, Robert Plumpton of St John, and B J Sharp of Sussex; final, F A Sharp, P J Donabue and T Wran of St John. There were eighteen candidates in all. The examiners were Dr. Allison, W. H. Mowatt, M. V. Paddeck, C W Clark and R E Coupe.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HAROLD S. SMITH .-A telegram from Liverpeol, N. S., Friday afternoon stated that the bark Bessie Markham had put in there to land the dead body of Harold S. Smith of this city. With some companions, Mr. Smith left this city a few days ago on a trip to Liverpeol. He had been in fair health, but it was hoped a sea voyage weuld do him good. A telegram from Liverpool, N. S., to THE SUN Friday night said: "Smith died very suddenly two days after leaving St. John. The body left here tonight in charge of his twe companions by steamer City of St. John, and will be forwarded to St. Jehn, to reach there temerrow (Saturday) night." Deceased was a sen of G. Sidney Smith, 21 years of age and a clerk in the Bank of Montreal.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Whitewayites Did Not Attack the Silvia-He Committed Suic de.

HALIFAX, June 18 -A cable from St. Johns, Nfl., to the Halifax Herald says: The Whitewayites did not attempt to carry out the project of attacking the steamer Silvia. The preparations to prevent it succeeding were too strong to make it a success. The ship did not start hatches at all owing to a severe rain storm. Nothing was prejected in the way of an attack today.

A seaman of the disabled steamer Stocknolm City named Harris, while suffering from delirium tremens, gashed himself about the body, losing so much bleed that he died in a few hours. He was formerly a medical student, a graduate of Oxford. He committed wilful murder in Lendon in 1881, was sentenced to be hanged, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and afterwards to ten years; then he was released on ticket of leave. He was a very dangerous character. He tried to set the ship on fire Friday night, and chased a Catholic clergyman through the streets Saturday with an epen knife before he suicided.

#### St. Francis Xavier College.

Antigonish, June 14.—The public exer-ANTIGONISH, June 14.—The public exercises in connection with the closing of St. Francis Xavier's college took place yesterday and today. Heretofore the term of the college closed with little or no demonstration, but the faculty wisely resolved that this year a new departure should be made, and that commencement exercises, such as that obtained in most of the universities of the continent, should be held. The success of this new feature guarantees its continuof this new feature guarantees its continu-

The programme presented was an 'excel-lent one and highly appreciated by the

After the valedictory, Very Rev. Dr. Quinan, V. G., conferred the degree of achelor of arts on the following gentlemen: R D Chishelm, J P Connolly, RO'D moghee, R Fraser, M McAdam, A R McDonald, Jas McKeeugh, A J McNeil, J J McNeil, Daniel McNeil.

The alumni dinner was held in the college

The alumni dinner was held in the college hall. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev Dr MacG egor from the text 3 Kings xii. 6.

At a general meeting of the members of the alumni, Sir John Thompson, Rev J Quinan of Sydney, Rev Dr Phalen and A G Hamilton were elected associate members.

#### Charlotte Co.

ST. Andrews, June 18 .- A much larger acreage has been seeded with turnips this season in the parishes of St. Andrews and St. Creix than ever before. All of last year's

of people en foot and in carriages that followed his remains, it being the largest funeral cortege seen in tewn for many years past. The mourners were Dug and William Rollins, sens of the deceased, and the pallbearers were: C E O Hatheway, George Mowatt, John S Magee, James Mowatt, Wm McLeod and Rob Alexander.

The trade between the E.s port syndicate and the Bocabec Granite Quarry Co. has fallen through for the present.

Keep your own performances or achieve-An ordinary swimmer would have enough to do to get ashore himself without towing one of these deal ends, but then they are

OTTAWA, June 16.—The departure for England of Wm. Smith, deputy minister, is brought to the attention of the colonial secretary through the high commissioner, and as the outcome of which Lord Ripon cabled the governor general stating that the committee to consider the manning of merchant ships had been appointed and requesting the Canadian government to appoint some efficial conversant with colonial shipping interests to serve on the committee. Mr. Smith has accordingly been appointed Canadian representative on this committee.

orly of Petrolia, one of the most experienced oil men in Ontario, has been placed in charge of the exploring party, and borings will be made in the vicinity of either of the two points named. Athabasca Landing is 150 miles porth at Edmand. miles north of Edmenten.

#### TELEGRAPHIC.

Quebec. QUEBEC, June 14.—F. Carbray, M. P. P., has definitely declined the conservative nomination in Quebec West for the forthcoming election for a member of the house of commons and has so notified the conservative sub-committee on nominations. The increasing demands of his business upon his time and the pressing desire of his friends not to desert the seat in the legislature are given by Mr. Carbray as his reasons.

QUEBEC, June 14.—It is understood that

QUEBEC, June 14.—It is understood that the scheme for the settlement of all litigation concerning the will of the late Senator J. G. Ross has been agreed upon and that the following are to be given out: To charitable and educational institutions, charities in Carluke, Scotland. \$50,000; Jeffrey Hale hospital, Quebec, \$150,000; Morrin college, \$50,000; High school, Quebec, \$50,000; French Canadian missions, \$30,000: Finiay and Male Orphan asylumes. \$30,000; Finlay and Male Orphan asylums, Quebec, \$70,000; Ladies' Protestant home, Quebec, \$40,000; Women's Christian asso-ciation, \$10,000; Women's Foreign Mission,

Several city clergymen spoke yesterday, denouncing the appeals to violence and mob law and urging the peeple to seek redress through the courts. Sir Robert Thorburn, formerly premier and latterly a Whiteway supporter, left the church during the service because of the preacher's observations.

The Trinity election case is proceeding. It is expected to end this week. The Telegram violently denounces the governor fer supporting the executive in the present scheme for collecting revenue, and declares he is respensible for any evil consequence which may occur.

Asensational suicide occurred here Saturday. A seaman of the disabled steamer Stocknolm City named Harris, while suffering from delirium tremens, gashed himself about the body, losing se much bleed that he died in the feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a bad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly and languid. I had a pad taste in the morthly adjurned the purp, after a deliberation of only seventeen minutes returned without a recemmendation to meroy. The jury, after a deliberation of only seventeen minutes returned into a court with the above verdict, which was one generally expected. After the verdict was one generally expected. After the verdict was one generally expected. After the verdict was one generally expec

THREE RIVERS, Que., June 18.—The Heoper case is at last ended and the prisoner has been sentenced to the long term of wenty-five years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, for having attempted to drown his wife at Louiseville. Hooper made a leng speech protesting his innecence of the crime or which he was punished.

Ontario. KINGSTON, June 14. - Archbishop Cleary has issued a four column letter addressed to the Globe, and denouncing that paper for its treatment of him, declaring it has been untruthful, unjust, inselent and vindictive. The Globe had called his grace a cam-

TORONTO, June 14.—The Terente Methodist conference epened this morning. Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent, made one of the greatest speeches of his life. He made especial reference to the uprising against scolesiastical rule in Quebec, as instanced by Archbishep Fabre being called before the court. Election of the president of the conference resulted in favor of Rev. Dr. Galbraith of this city.

American. Chicago, June 12 — Theodore Nevins, one of the doorkeepers of the board of trade, was taken off in the smallpox ambulance today. He must have spoken to and been in contact with dezens of members before his condition was discovered. The gallery contained about fifty visitors, who fied, thoroughly alarmed. It is said that Nevins had been ill with the disease three weeks, and all the

time on duty.

Boston, June 12.—In the house of representatives teday the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes was passed to be engrossed, after rejecting all unfriendly amendments. The bill allowing the Norwegian system of liquor selling to be established was passed to be engros 81 to 67.

Excelsion Springs, Me., June 18 —Gen. W. F. Butterfield, of Kansas City, died at Excelsior Springs today, of chronic diabetes. Foreign.

ROME, June 12—It is stated that the pope intends to issue an encyclical to the Anglican prelates, urging them to recognize his authority and jurisdiction. In vatican circles it is admitted that such encyclical is comprised in the pepe's programme, but it is withheld until the ground is better prepared for its favorable reception. The object of the pope, who is also preparing an encyclical to the dissenting eastern churches, is to restore complete unity in the church.

Never lend a berrowed book, unless special permission has been given.



Special Course!

OUR annual summer feature, which has been taken advantage of by so many Teachers and College Students, curing the summer vecation, will be confined this year as a number of the summer vecation, will be confined this year

#### OTTAWA.

the outcome of representations to Sir C. H. Tupper by shipowners of St. John, N. B. that a committee was being formed by the imperial government to enquire into the manning of merchant snips.

It was pointed out by the board that possibly some regulations might be proposed or recommended unless the action of the imperial authorities was watched, that would adversely affect Canadian shipping engaged in the foreign trade. The matter was brought to the attention of the colonial

The government, en the recommendation of Hon. Mr. Daly, have decided to take steps towards ascertaining the extent of the petroleum deposits of the Athabasca districts. Three or feur years ago, on two separate occasions, Geological Surveyor McConnell visited the country adjacent to Athabasca landing and Pelican lake and observed thousands of acres of petroleum lands asterated with percentage. saturated with peroleum. Where the min-eral exists and to what extent is a problem which the government will endeavor to find out. A. W. Fraser of Toronto, and form-

### My Watch and Other Watches.

One evening last summer I had some writing to de at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistooat. My new gold watch (that I had paid £30 fer) I laid before me on the table, where I could keep an eye on it. So far so where I could keep an eye on it. So far so goed. I wrote on, and papers accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swept it to the floor. Oh, heavens, what luck! I picked it up—tenderly as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. Was it still running? Yes, faintly; but as I put it to my ear it ticked a few times, feebly and slewly, and then few times, feebly and slewly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute age it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of metionless wheels in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say. The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. se much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as net to carry a more valuable watch than that; one that will run many years without winding. But when it stops, ah! then, who is able to set it going agair?

Speaking about the one he ewns, Mr.Gee. W. Burton, of Kirten Holme, Boston, says: "My heart fluttered in a way a alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad I fancied I could

hear it stop beating."

What ailed Mr. Burten's heart? Perhaps his letter will help us to find out. He says, "In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the

Now, let's think a minute. Mr. Burton Now, let's think a minute. Mr. Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them, and all at the same time. He says:

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and got a bottle from Messrs. Grimble & Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an ill-

We rejoice at his restoration to health, but what, after all, ailed him? Did he have three diseases—viz., heart complaint, consumption and asthma? And, if so, how on earth could Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had but one disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the feeble heart, the irritated throat, and the burdened lungs were tell-tales and symptoms. The poisoned blood—filled with deadly acids from the stomach—half paralyzed the nerves and thus disordered the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption. One disease, many misleading symptoms—that is the truth; deluding physicians, and frightening patients into thinking there is

no hope.

When life's timepiece runs down no power on earth can wind it up again, but Mr. Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good for many a year after you thought the works would soon be

#### A Weman Picking Pockets.

Mrs. McInerney, a resident of North street, was arrested Thursday afternoon for picking pockets on the Market iquare. The sale at H. A. McCullough's store of damaged goods of course attracted a large crowd, made up chiefly of ladies. The rush was so made up chiefly of ladies. The rush was so woodruff of New York.

Woodruff of New York. great that some of the ladies had to take up a stand on the sidewalk in frent of the stora. It was with these ladies that Mrs. McIderney got her work in. She kept moving in and out among them, with the result that she soon had three pocket-books in her pessession which did not belong to her. A young lady complained to Officer McLaughlin that she had lost her pocket-book, and several ladies surrounded the policeman and pointed out that Mrs. Mc-Ineriev was the one who had taken the Inervey was the one who had taken the purse. When the efficer had made some erquiries he approached Mrs. McInerney and informed her of what he had been told. and informed her of what he had been told. He said she was suspected by them and that he would have to search her. This was done in a hallway near by and two packet-books were discovered on her person, But neither of these was the one lost by the young lady, and it was decided to make a further search. A pocketbook was found on the woman, which she said was her own. When it was shown to the young lady she at once recognized it as hers, and later on one of the other purses was found to be that of a Liwer Cove lady.

Who owns the third one is as yet a mystery.

Mrs. McInerney was locked up, and later

ENT. is allowed from the usual rates.

further particulars address

KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.

on the police made a visit to her house. Married today

Here they found \$45 concealed under the Admiral Max.

Walton place.

"And still Oak Hall. That warehouse tall. Is filled with splendid raiment Of every kind, Chiefly designed For men who make cash payment."

Summer clothing nowfind what you want here.

#### SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,

OAK HALL King street, (THE Corner Germain STORE.

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ELLETS 44 kinds for sale by druggists.

BECAUSE THEY CURE! EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS attends our homoeopathic treatment of

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HYPNOTISM NUISHELLED Greatest book out. Tells all about his wonderful subject. Whatever your views are on Hypnotism, you will find this book of great value. Published price, 50 cm s. Sent free transportation prepaid, if you remit 25 cents for subscription to Homes and Hearths, the elegant household monthly. Ad ress: HOMES AND HEARTHS PUBLISHING CO., New York.

woman came by this money in the same manner as she got these pocketbooks.

Grand Manan.

GRAND MANAN, June 16 .- The pelleck made their first appearance this season on Clark's Rock fishing ground on the 7th inst., but the beats did not get at them till inst., but the beats did not get at them till late in the tide, and only caught a few. Lobster fishing is about at an end here, and the fishermen are fast taking their traps out of the water. The lobsters are running very small in size now. A fisherman told your correspondent that where two years age he teck two hundred dollars worth of lobsters, last year he took one hundred and fifty, and this season he will not take ninety. The dif-

this season he will not take ninety. The difference is in the low prices and the scarcity of lobsters above nine tinches. The beats are taking a few line fish on the off shere grounds, but the fish are scarce as yet.

Dr. Du Vernet Jack has put a neat wire netting fence around the front of his premises.—Henry Porter of Yarmouth, N. S., who has been some years in Salem, Mass., is about to engage in the experiment of eel fishing for the Boston market at Seal Cove.

The Woodward's Cove beats got a days' good fishing on the 9th inst.

goed fishing on the 9th inst. On the 11th inst. George Cheney of Grand Manan lest a fine cow.
William Russell at Seal cove has a five year old herse which he lately purchased from Mr. Theal at Carter's point on the St. John river. It is a fine looking animal.

In the I. S. S. Co.'s guide for 1894 the author says that "horses are a rare animal on Grand Manan." The writer did not look sharply about him, as there are a great many horses here and some very fair drivers too, and every year sees an increase in them.
We have now two fine American stock
horses travelling over the island and look
for some speedy colts in the near future.

Nowton Brothers' soh Earnest Fisher has

gone to Weymouth, N. S. for the lumber for the New F. C. Baptist church at Grand A challenge has been issued to the stallien Sopiel, ewned by J. S. Young of Eastport, Me., and now travelling on this island, for a trial of speed between him and Capt. John Ingersell's horse four on Demision day for one hundred dollars a side.—The ladies of he F. C. Baptist church at Grand harbor will held a fair and tea meeting on Dominier

day.

There was a very heavy frost on the aight of the 12th inst, but no damage is reported to crops.—Charles Duke of North Head, who has just received a new bicycle, made a trial run to Grand Harber en the 14th

Work has commenced on one of the weirs at the mouth of Grand Harbor, and there

will seen be in course of cons ruction six or eight new herring weirs at different points on the island.
On the 12th inst., the ladies of Grand Harbor held a pie secial, the proceeds of which go towards putting the cemetery in shape.

#### LONDON NEWS.

United States Cruiser Chicago's Captain Honored-Wedding Bells.

LONDON, June 18 .- The degree of LL. D. LONDON, June 18.—The degree of LL. D. was conferred at C.mbridge university today upon Captain A fred T. Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago. The vice-chancellor presided and the master of Trinity college, Sir Thomas Wade, Prof. Darwin, Drs. Jackson, Hobson, Forsyth and many other members of the senate were present. The public orator of the university made the presentation in a laudatory Latin speech.

speech.

Lord Edward Herbert Gascoyne-Cecil, fourth son of the Marquis of Salisbury, was married today to Violet, daughter of Admiral Maxse, at St. Saviour's church,

#### THE PRESBYTERIANS

Commissioners Discuss College Reports and Afterwards Sail on the St. John River.

A Reception at the Mechanics' Institute Assembly Rooms Saturday Evening.

Discourses of Various Visiting Clergymen in City Pulpits Sunday.

#### (Continued from Fifth Page.) Friday's Proceedings.

The general assembly met for the transaction of business yesterday merning at 10 o'cleck. After reutine a report was received from the congregation at Mira, Caps Breton, stating that the retiring allowance which had been due the minister at that place had been paid.

The committee on the roll of the general assembly reported as follows: That Judge Stevens, Hon D Laird, J G Forbes, L W Johnson, Dr Walker and Andrew Jeffery had been commissioned to sit as representa-tives of Honon, Regina, Winnipeg, Saugeen, Calgary and Ludore. That substitutes had been received as follows—Presbytery of St Jehn: P Hopper, W C Whittaker and Chas McLean, in place of Judge Stevens, L W Johnson and Dr Walker. Presbytery of Obbawa: Thos Wilson in room of Gamlay. Presbytery of Montreal: Rev F M Dewey instead of Rev J M Orombie. Presbytery of London: Rev J A Murray in room of Rev J Bailantyne.—Adepted. Rev. Colburn Heine brought up the de-bate on the new Hymnal. He spoke in favor of the recommendation made in the second section of the committee's report, namely that the whole pealter, that is, the 150 pealms, now in common use, be retained as part of the book of praise. He spoke in opposition to what smoe of the members had suggested, that these churches which were not in a position to accept the whole psalter should go without the beek altogether. He was of the opinion that the proposed Hymnal was altogether tee large for use at all the servi-

The question was then asked whether or not it was the intention of the committee that the Presbyterian church should have ene Hymnal or two or three.

Rev. Dr. Fraser centended that the pre-

posed book would be very much too large for use in the schools and in other young people's meetings, and predicted that it would speedily find its way into the museums of the colleges.

Principal Caven thought it was a very solemn question, and one that should re-ceive their most careful consideration. He pointed out that all discussion was a mere farce unless they were at liberty to speak their convictions about the question, no matter how friendly were their feelings towards the members of the committee. He was in favor of the amendment. He had, he said, spent many years in interpreting, but he had been as much puzzled with the seven recommendatiens of the Hymnal committee as ever he had been over any of the epistles. The matter should come up before them, so that all could readily understand it. He wished to know whether the recommendation suggested one or two books. In the way in which he was obliged to interpret it they were to have two books. The smaller book, schools, etc., and which was to contain only the hymns and selections found in the larger one, had been called another edition. As a matter of fact that was an abuse of the term. The smaller book would not be another edition. Dr. Fraser had said the proposed hymnal would not be used, and would find its way into the museums. If it were going to be such a book as that why should the assembly encourage it to be published at all? Principal Caven strengly advecated retaining all the psalms, and if it were found necessary to cut down, let the cutting be done in the hymns. As a matter cutting be done in the hymns. As a matter of fact there were not over 200 first-class hymns in the whele collection. He was not strengly eppesed to two books, and it might be that a book containing a number of selections and a number of good hyms would be suitable for Sunday schools, etc.

Mr. Blackwood was of the opinion that if a number of the churches wanted the whole

a number of the churches wanted the whole psalms and all the hymns, etc., they should be allowed to have them; and, on the other hand, these churches that wished only for a number of the selections and a limited num-ber of the hymns should not be obliged to

accept the larger book. Dr. McVicar thought the contention set forth by Dr. Fraser in reference to the bulk of the proposed book was a very feeble argument. He peinted out that in case a book of selections were allowed it would in a very short time completely dis-

place the larger book.

Rev. Mr. Herridge, one of the members of the committee, speke strengly in favor of the metion and characterized the amend-

ment as immoral.

Rev. Robert Johnson pointed out that if the churches were taught to regard some of the psalms as higher and better than the effect would be one to be depre-There should be no distinction The psalms should be taken as a It it were found absolutely necessary to reduce the size of the proposed beek, the reduction should be made in the hymns and by no means in the psalms. They could not afferd to leave out a single one of the latter. The speaker produced a copy of the Methodist and the Episcepal hymn books, and pointed out that they were not large or bulky in any way, and yet the former centained nearly 1,000 hymns and the latter about 900. When the question of type was suggested, Mr. Jehnson said he thought the Presbyterians had about as good eyesight as any

other body. E. Scott of the Record spoke briefly. He thought the whele psalter and the hymnals could be printed conjointly, or selections and hymns could be published separately.

After some further discussion the vete was taken. It was as follows: In favor of

The vote in favor of the original motion was unanimous.

The third section of the report was next considered. Rev. Dr. Gregg moved the adeption of the recommendations in this section. The third section reads as follows:

III. Sections and new versions of Psalms.—
In regard to new versions of, and selections from the Psalms, the committee find that an addition of some new versions is deemed desirable by twenty-two presbyteries, and that eleven presbyteries reported in favor of selections from the common and other versions. In the unanimous judgment of the committee it was deemed desirable that such selections should be made. They have accordingly revised the selections made by the committee last year, availing themselves of suggestions by presbyteries, and agreed to submit full copies of the revised selections (including new versions) to the general assembly with the recommendation that these if approved or revised should form the first part of the new hymnal.

Principal Caven moved the fellowing an amendment to the above:

The general assembly favors the introducti of new and in proved versions of psalms into the book of praise, but in view of the fact that said book includes the whole of the psalms it is unnecessary and undesirable that selections from the psalter should also be comprised.

A lengthy address was then read from the Methodist church of Canada by the clerk of the assembly. The address wished the Presbyterian church God-speed in their werk. The representatives appointed by conference to represent that church at the assembly being unable to be present. Dr. Allisen and Rev. Dr. Stewart of Sackville, and Rey. Dr. Chapman of Fairville, St. John, appeared in their stead.

Rev. Dr. Stewart said the great work

which the esteemed moderator had accomplished was a subject of universal gratitude to Ged. They rejoiced greatly at the his-tery of the Presbyterian church, old and medern. There were, doubtless, differences of opinion, but there was but one flock and one great Shepherd. He rejoiced that he was a native of Canada. It was a land that had a great future before it. The Methodist church rejoiced in the work the Pres byterian college had been able to do. It rejoiced at their missionary and their Sunday school work. The Methodist church had determined to stand shoulder to shoulder ever the disputes between capital and labor. They were anxious to send to the halls of legislation men who would shake their heads at bribes and men who would suffer rather than lower the standard of morality. John K nox was never so great as when he clied, "Give me Scotland or I die." This was the

Rev. Dr. Chapman congratulated Rev. Dr. McKay upon the position to which he had been elected. The speaker said he was not altegether unacquainted with the Presby-terian church, for his mother was a very good Presbyterian. He referred to his asso-ciations with a number of prominent Presyterians, all of whom he esteemed very

the Presbyterian church.

lighly.

Dr. Allison said he had been privileged to be present at several sessions of the Presbyterian assembly. He was very glad to be present. The people of Canada boasted of the natural features of the country, of their mighty rivers and lakes and of their lefty mountain peaks, but what did that all signify if the land were not possessed by a Christian people. He wished the Presbyberian church every success, for he saw in it men who could accomplish much in carrying on the noble work. They had every reason to be grateful to heaven for the Presbyterianism was a very fine type of Christianity indeed. In Canada they had done a great werk. He was present to wish them God-speed. Dr. Allison referred elequently to a number of prominent Presbyterians who had passed off the platform of general use fulness. It offorded him great pleasure to know that the Presbyterians took such a deep interest in the matter of education The dector said he would take it upon him self to say that the Methodists which held their meeting this year at Hamilton would feel highly pleased to receive a delegation from the Presbyterian church.

ution, which was seconded by Principal Forrest: The general assembly has heard with The general assembly has heard with pro-found gratification the greetings of the sup-reme court of the Methodist church in Canada, and would assure the highly respected repre-sentatives who have conveyed their greetings that there is no body that has a larger share of church than has the church of their denomina tion. That the general assembly thanks then for their presence and for the eloquent word in which they have expressed their sentiment in regard to the great work that is interesting to them and to us alike in this land an

Principal Grant moved the fellowing reso-

This was carried unanimously and the sembly adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

#### Afternoon Ression.

The Rev. Dr. I. Murray opened the debate on the Hymnal immediately after the assembly had met yesterday afternoon. He charged that the compilation which the committee had submitted contained many mutilation that several of the psalms were divided and that by so doing an injurious effect would be wrought. Dr. Murray spoke very strong-ly in favor of retaining the Psalms. There was a well of water springing up in them, which could never be found in the hymns of Watts er any of the other well known com-posers. The Psalms should never be sepparated. They formed a valuable book of education. This was an admitted fact. He were here made, but were declared out of

Rev. Mr. McGilvray followed with a few remarks in reference to the subject.

Rev. D. J. McDonnell thought Principal Caven should not have differed from the com mittee. His convictions were that the committee were doing all they could to conserve the Psalms for many a day, and Principal Caven was endeavoring to put them eut.
The aim of the committee had not been to
set aside the Psalms, but the opposite. Many congregations would use the whole psaiter, and he wished it understood that the committee would not only allow this, but would sanctien their use. He had no doubt there were churches which would use the selections and perhaps a number would use both. The speaker mentioned Psalms that were always sung in two parts, and yet a young fellow, he said, had tried to make out that an awful thing had been done by mutilating them. Principal Caven was

that he was not opposed to selections, but that he wished ministers to use a book containing all the Psalms at public worship on Bible women, 1,805 communicants, 1

hundred of these selections in use in the Sunday schools, where all the members of the churches came from, than to virtually

the churches came from, than to virtually have nothing at all.

Rev. Dr. Sedgewick speke at some length in favor of Principal Caven's amendment. He expressed himself surprised at the remark made by the former speaker in reference te "dead lumber." The former speaker had said that because all the 150 Paalms were not sung, then they should not be used. This could be applied as well to the

Rev. Robt. Johnston asked liberty wised. Several other ministers were on their feet immediately after Rev. Mr. Johnston concluded his remarks. Rev. Dr. Gregg wished to conclude the debate, but a tession, 18 by certificate, 46 baptized members would not been a dealer burned at the series of the manhors would not been a dealer burned at the series of the ser aid book includes the whole of the psalms it is number of the members would not hear to it. Dr. Gregg said he would not close the debate if the moderator would so be comprised.

Seconded by Dr. Sedgewick.

Seconded by Dr. Sedgewick, it allow him to speak for a few moments.

Seconded by Dr. Sedgewick, and Daptized members would not close the debate if the moderator would allow him to speak for a few moments.

was resolved to hear the deputation from the Linis was allowed. Several other speakers Methodist church in Canada, and the de-bate on the Hymnal was quite unceremoni-new was brought out. On motion it was followed with short addresses, but nothing new was brought out. On motion it was resolved to take the vote. It was as follows:

In favor of amendment, 94; eppesed to it, 126.

The fourth section of the report was

The fourth section of the report was

the general epinion of presbyteries that selections from these should be incorporated with the hymns of the new Hymnal. This accords with the judgment of the committee. They have therefore revised the selections submitted last year in general conformity with suggestions made by presbyteries, and have agreed to recommend that such selections should be incorporated with the new Hymnal.

The fifth section passed with the following added, which was moved by Rev. Dr. Fraser: "With a view to its publication for submission to the next general assembly."
The section when passed read as follows: In regard to hymns the committee have de-voted lengthened and careful consideration to the views reported by presbyteries. In general accordance with these views they have revised the list of hymns proposed to with the Presbyterian church to wipe out the evils of intemperance, and to do also agreed to classify the new list of hymns all in their power to settle once and for under their appropriate heads, and to print copies of the new hymnal as revised by the committee, to be submitted to the general assembly with the recommendation that it be sent for consideration to the presbyteries of the church with instructions that they Knox was never so great as when he clied, report their views respecting it on "Give me Scotland or I die." This was the or before the lst March, 1895, power they craved for themselves and for through the Hymnal committee, with a view to its publication for subm

to next general assembly.

The sixth section passed without change as follows: It was agreed by the committee to recommend that the complete collection should be called "Book of Praise" and should include—(1). The whole of the Psalms in the metrical version now in use; (2) selections from the rose version of the Psalms and other per tions of scripture for chanting; (3) selection from the Psalms in the ordinary metrical version and in other versions; (4) hymns approved and adepted by the assembly; (5) cripture sentences.

The seventh section when amended steed

as follows: "That no book containing any pertion of the materials included in the Book of Praise shall receive the imprimature of the general assembly, unless it contains either the whole psalter or the selections from the pastms, which shall be approved by the assembly."

The VIII. and IX, sections passed with-

out much discussion. They are as follows: With reference to a Children's Hymnal it was found that eleven presbyteries advise that, mainly on account of cost, there should be a separate Children's Hymnal. Your committee were unanimous in recommending that there should be one Book of Praise for church and school. They had reason to believe that an edition containing selections from the Psalms and the whole of the hymns could be ublished at a cost that would bring the work within reach of all our Sabbath schools as well as other organizations of our church The committee agreed to recommend, (1) That the Hymnal should be so indexed as to indicate hymns specially suitable for children; (2) that the psalm selections be numbered separately from the hymns; and (3) that pages be uniform in all editions. As part of their report, the committee submit to the assembly a draft copy of the Book of

Praise, so far as completed.

Home missions was the last its ness before adjournment. Rev. Dr. Coch-rane submitted the following recommenda tion as contained in the report: "That the recommend the general assembly o enact that all graduating students and ministers received from other churches be required to give at least one year's service in the mission field before being eligible for

call." The above precipitpated another leng discussion.

On motion it was reselved to continue the assembly ten minutes leager to cenclude the debate. The debate was centinued up till the hour of adjournment, but ne action

#### was taken .- Adjourned. The Evening Session.

There was a large attendance at last evening's session of the general assembly. Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, ex-mederator of the assembly, was in the chair. After singing by the choir Dr. Sedgwick constituted the assembly, and the order of business was enwished to stand up for the good eld passing wished to stand up for the good eld passing of David. (Stamping and cries of "ch, oh,") "Yeu may cry "ch' as much as you like," exclaimed the speaker, "l will not assembly briefly in reference to the work of the Presbyterian missionaries in the Seuth Sea islands. He quoted from the Seuth Sea islands. He quoted from the second to show that the work was presented to show the work of the tered upon-foreign missions. The regressing favorably and encouragingly. He meved that the report be accepted and referred to a committee.

The report was a voluminous one and

dealt with the subject of foreign missions very fully. An encouraging report comes from the Indian missions in the Canadian Northwest. There are 14 missions, which cover 21 reserves. The work in China is over 21 reserves. The work in being pushed forward rapidly. In all the other fields the missionaries are doing all that is pessible. The following table will give a good idea of the present standing of the church in places mentioned: In Erromanga there are one ordained preacher, 30 catechists, 300 communicants, 30 cheels for boys; the native contributions for the past year were £10. Efate has one ordained preacher; 31 have been added by prefession. In Sante there is one ordained preacher, 3 catechists, 1 communicant, 1 add ed by profession, 2 adults baptized, there are 3 boys' schools. Trinidad has 5 ordained preachers, 50 catechists, 596 communicants, 180 adults were baptized, and 193 infants, opposed to selections.

180 adults were baptized, and 193 infants.

In answer to this, Principal Caven stated 52 beys' schools, 4,380 in attendance, £587 taining all the Psalms at public worship on the Lord's day. He was not opposed to a book of selections for Sabbath schools, etc.

Principal Caven's amendment was then read.

Rev. Mr. McDonnell continuous and the preachers, 500 unordaned, 25 bille women, 1,805 communicants, 124 adults baptized last year, and 29 infants, 1 college, 8 27 communicants, 6 addded by profession, 9 Rev. Mr. McDonnell, centinuing, said of the whole 150 Psalms, a large portion of them would be te many congregations so much dead lumber as far as public worship was concerned. Suppose the book of selections did displace the whole 150 Psalms, would it not be better to have some one hundred of these selections in use in the selections and the members of the selections in the selections in

Northwest, 7 ordained preachers, 196 com municants, 14 added by prefession, 9 adults and 44 infants baptised last year, 3 schools for boys, \$111 total from the field. Hanan, 7 ordained preachers and 4 unordained, 9 comordaned presenters and 4 unordained, 9 communicarts, 4 added by profession, 7 baptized schools for boys, 1 school for girls, 1 mespital. India, 1 ordained preacher, 6 unordained, 4 catechists, 2 Bible readers, 100 communicants, 56 added by profession, 129 baptized members, 50 added by profession, 129 baptized members, 58 adults baptized last year and 12 infants, 1 cellege, 2 schools for girls, 15 industrial schools, 1 hospital, 3 speak a moment. This was refused by the dispensaries; native contributions, R280; remembers until the moderator ruled otherwised. Several other ministers were on field R3 388. Mhan, 2 ordained preachers,

members, 4 adults and 1 infant baptized last

passed. It reads as follows: In regard to the paraphrases the committee find that it is the general opinion of presbyteries that work of John Geddie, the famous missionary. Dr. Geddie met with atrong opposition from nearly every quarter, but he persevered, and the work which he had been able to accomplish was well known teday. The above motion was carried.

Rev. J. F. Campbell, late missionary in Rutlam, India, speke of the very great pleasure it afforded him to

meet old acquaintances. Since coming te St. John he had met persons who were but boys when he left. Referring to the work, he said that ten years age there were only about 100 communicants; now there were net less than 400. This was not all, many had been benefited indirectly. They had been teuched with the good influences, and the result could not be adequately estimated. Speaking of the needs of Rutlam, Rev. Mr. Campbell said they had a population about equal to Canada Roughly speaking, central India was about as large as Scotland, and the population was nearly equal. For all these people they had only five mission stations. Railroads were being built and the country was being opened up. In this manner a need of more stations was being felb. Very many more men were required in the field They had asked him to pray for more men. It would only require that 600 persons deny themselves to the extent of one cent per day to enable them to epen a new station with an additional missionary. Rev. Mr. Camp-bell closed with an earnest appeal for more

Rev. Mr. Wilkie of Indore, India, also spoke of the work they had been doing.
Many of these who had professed Christianity had done so at a great sacrifice. In some cases they were obliged to live in huts and be subjected to the sneers and taunts of their fellows. The native Christians were great workers. They were of great assistance to him in conducting the Sunday schools. The larger portion of their people were low class and were not allowed to attend the government schools. The natives, with very few exceptions, after they once accept the truth are earnest and enthusiastic workers. The matter could not be mistaken; The work was advancing, but they wanted teachers. To supply this great want they were educating the natives, and the young

men were generally very anxious to obtain an English education. The missionaries had much eppesition to struggle against. Tens of infidel literature was being poured into the hands of this people, which might counteract all their work and good influ ences. But he felt the leaven was working The results were in Christ's hands, and their work could not be otherwise than successful. All they required was more

Rev. Dr. McKay was the next speaker.

He related his experiences from the time he left his home in Scotland until he arrived in Canton, China. When he stepped off the ship in that heathen land he noticed with a great deal of pride and satisfaction his old flag waving in the breeze. Dr. McKay speke of his first visit to the island of Formesa. He then gave a brief history and explained the general topography of the island. Speaking of the natives he said there were four classes of women and also four classes of men on th island. The question always asked by a making his wife was not is she strong or beautiful, but has she got small feet? It was generally believed that of any religious belief or any superstition. It was a badge of servitude and showed that the wearer was in subjection to the Tartar government. When he first went to the island he had to labor against a deal of suspicion. It was believed that he could see into the ground fifteen er could see into the ground lifteen or twenty feet. If he stopped to glance at a flower they thought he was leeking for treasure. He could not leek at the ocean, they would think he was waiting for the arrival of British ships. National suspicion was to be found on every hand. Official duplicity was another thing he had to con-tend with. Idolatry was another obstacle he had to overcome. The natives would worship idels day and night. The idelatry was slavery. The speaker had a large number of idels on the table before him. The ancestral tablet was even a greater barrier to break through than al the idels taken together. The lieved this tablet centained the souls of their fathers and of their other friends. After they had broken down all the forts, etc., in the shape of the idols, superstitions, etc., mentioned they found individual sin the great citadel The natives took a decided objection to the Lord's day. They had not time to observe this day, and it was cash, cash, work, work They did not like the story of Jesus Christ. They teld him that if he would only leave this out they would fill his churches. Then they objected to a hely life. There was not a single thereugh going Confucian in the empire of China. Much good werk had been done, many converts had been made, There were several natives who had em

braced Christianity and had become preachers. A number of these had churches of their own. The speaker produced several photos of churches which had been built by natives and the expense borne by them There were eight converts for every missionary in the island. He strongly favored native preachers. They were better able to convince their fellow-countrymen than Englishmen er Canadians. Four hundred natives had died and gene to glory in north Fermesa. They had 1,800 com municants, and they had thousands who had given up their idels. They had sixty given up their idels. They had sixty churches and an equal number of preachers in the northern part of this island. His party get a very cold reception in Vancouver. They were taken taken back to the ship again under the gaze of a sneering and smearing crowd. The true genuine grip which the preachers had given to the student he had brought with him, to showed that they were Christians. His reception in Canada had been very warm. He thanked God for the work which had been dene. The promises he had received had placed his mind at ease.

NOTES. Rev. Dr. Robertson read a despatch yes terday merning from a friend in Vancouver stating that the fleeds along the Fraser river had been greatly exaggerated and that it was very doubtful if aid would have to be

#### Saturday's Proceedings.

The assembly epened for business at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Moderator McKay in the chair. The matter in reference to the Rev. Mr. Wilson of the Metho dist church, Peterboro presbytery, was referred to the committee en the reception

Rev. D. M. Gorden of Halifax submitte the report of the Presbyterian college of that city. This year they had, be said, reason for deep regret in the death of the Rev. Dr. McKnight, principal of Pine Hill college. The Presbyterian church had suffered a loss that would be irreparable. His place might be taken by another, but the speaker said

he did not think any other person could fill the position as did the late principal.

This year the board preposed to erect two residences within convenient proximity of the college, to be used by professors of the college. The board, he said, had considered the matter thoroughly and were unable to name a man to fill the vacancy as professor

of systematic theology and apologetics. It had, however, nominated a gentleman as principal of the college. Rev. Mr. Gordon moved the adoption the report in a resolution extending sym-pathy over the death of Principal Mc-Knight, congratulating the cellege upon its excellent and growing prospects, and re-

commending to the people of the maritime provinces its claims upon them. Principal Caven, in seconding the above motion, spoke very highly of the late Principal McKnight. They could simply pray, ne said, that the work of the late principal would go on and that the college would still continue to occupy its high standing. The above

Rev. D. M. Gordon, referring to a successer to the late Dr. McKnight, said there was no fixed course te pursue in such a matter, but he would move the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. E. D. Miller:

The board of management of the Presby erian college, Halifax, having nominated Professor Pollock, D. D., as principal of the college in the place of the late Dr. McKnight, the assembly cordially agrees to make the appointment.—Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Gorden also moved the following in reference to the same matter:
In view of the inability of the board

present to this assembly the nomination of any person as professor of systematic theology and apologetics, the assembly grants permission to the syned of the maripeintment on the nomination of the board and subject to ratification by next time provinces to make the general assembly. Should the synod not be in a position to make the appointment the board are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the teaching of the subjects during the ceming session. This was also

adepted. The board of this college had arranged to hold a summer school of theology in the college building during the latter half of July; but, on account of the recent death of the principal, and the unexpected withdrawal of some other lecturers who had promised to take part, and whose places cannot be filled at this late date, they have reluctantly been compelled to postpone the project for the present. The undertaking was to be financially self-supporting, and entirely independent of the ordinary revenue of the college. The profit te our ministry of such a season of study, fellowship, interchange of opinions en present theological questions and recreation amid the attractive surround ings of our college cannot be doubted; and therefore, while deeply regretting the com-bination of events that has caused the pestponement of the preject for the present, the board hoped to be able to make efficient arrangements for inaugurating the school next

The buildings and premises have been carefully attended to, and kept in good re-pair. The comfort of the students has been thoughtfully provided for by the steward and his family, te whom, as en past eccasions, the board desire to record their indebtedness.

The report of the senate of the college was also encouraging:

tended by forty students, the highest numthese, six were of the senior year, nine of the middle year, twenty-two of the junior year, including both divisions, and three who took a partial ceurse. The health of the students on the whele was good, the attendance was regular, and the progress in study very satisfactory. Though the graduating class was small, containing only six members, there is at present every indication that the number will be at least deubled for the next year, and trebled for

the year following.

Montreal college was the next heard from The report was presented by Professor Scrimger. Last year, he stated, they had the largest number of students in the history of the institution. The number of gradu ating students was also larger than ever be fore. On the whole the work had been most successful. The funds of the institution were in a sound condition. At one time they had feared that at the end of the year the balance would be on the wrong side. Additional expense was incurred in making repairs on the buildings. However the balance-a small one-was on the right side. The only cause for regret was the small amount of congregational collections, which enly aggregated \$25,000. In reference to the report he would move the fellowing: That the general assembly receive the re-

port of the board of management and also that of the senate of the Presbyterian college, Montreal, express gratification at the centinued success of the institution and commend it anew to the divine blessing and to the generous support of the church. The above was seconded by Rev. A. A. Scott and

Rev. A. T. Lewe submitted the report of Morrin college, Quebec, During the past, he said, the report of this college had been a very medest one, but with the funds new at their disposal they heped to ge ferward, secure the best men, and then they heped to compare very favorably with any of the other celleges. The college had received \$130,000 from the estate of the late J. G. Ross. This was in addition to \$60,000, which was fer a boys' high school. If it had not been for this windfall, Rev Mr. Lowe said they would have been obliged to

suspend operations.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane moved the following, seconded by H. Cassels, which was carried:
"The general assembly in adopting the report of the governors of Morrin college are pleased to learn that the college is soon to be placed on permanent basis by the sub-stantial endowment from the estate of the late J. G. Ross, and weuld express their appreciation of the werk done during the year amid great difficulties, and commend t to the sympathy and consideration of the

church."
Mr. Clark of Torente submitted the report of Knox college. The educational condition of the institution was, he said, highly satisfactory. But while this was true, their condition financially was to be deprecated. They had hoped to increase the number of their financial teachers, but en account of their financial condition they would be unable to do so. The adoption of this report was moved by J. M. Clark, seconded by Rev. Dr. Sedg-

wick, and carried.

The report of Maniteba college was submitted by Professor Bryce. The report, he said, was a very faverable one from a financial peint of view. They had erected large extensions to the building. He had much pleasure in announcing that the building was now free frem debt. They had 145 students in arts, and the work was of the most satisfactory nature. There was one thing, how-ever, that was a subject of regret. Hitherto they had received considerable assistance from the maritime provinces. Last year the amount fell off some \$800.

Dr. Laidlaw moved the adoption of this

that the large obligation is curred for the erection of buildings has been fully met."

Principal Grant read the report from Queen's college. The deficit for the past year was only \$535. If the accumulated de-ficit of past years were wiped out the revenue and expenditure would balance. The re-

and expenditure would balance. The re-ceipts from the assembly showed a substan-tial and gratifying increase.

The report proposed that the theological professor be appointed by the faculty and not by the college as heretefore, and asked for an additional professor.

Dr. John Thompson of Sarnia moved that the assembly receive the report. He was gratified at the excellent showing, and also leased that the financial outleek was much righter. The assembly hoped that the increase may continue until the deficit was wiped out, and that the proposal of the rustees that the theological professors shall be appointed by the trustees subject to the veto of the assembly be granted. Adopted.
Dr. Cechrane of Brantford read a report

rom the Brantferd ladies' college. It was of a cheering nature. The buildings were in a good condition, the teaching of a high class and the financial showing bright.— Adopted.

The committee to examine the minutes of the synod of the maritime provinces begged leave to report that they had examined the same and found them carefully and correctly

The committee appointed to examine the records of the synod of Hamilton and London reported that they were favorably and well kept. Adjourned.

#### The Excursion on the River.

"A delightful sail! I had not the slightest idea the St. John river was se beautiful Yes, I had heard much of its natural scenery, but I can new say with that great queen of old, 'the half has not been told me.'"

Thus spoke one of the leading members of the Presbyterian general assembly as he stood beside a SUN man on the deck of the teamer Aberdeen on Saturday afternoon and gazad out across the hills and valleys situated along this river and which are now so beautifully clothed with verdure green.

The excursion was given by the members of the board of trade of this city. Mr. Baird's new steamer, the Aberdeen, had been chartered for the occasion, and right ere it may be added that no better selection could have been made. The beat was built for excursienists. It is strong, it makes good time and it's officers are as kind and obliging as even the most fastidious person could desire them to be.

Arrangements were made to have the boat leave the wharf at Indiantown at one o'cleck. At that hour both of her decks were pretty well filled with the members of he assembly and their lady friends. At 1.15 the signal was given, the gang plank was pushed eff, and, with the Union Jack lying fore and aft, the Aberdeen backed lowly out into the river with net less than our hundred persons on board.

The sail was as far as Oak Point, a distance of about twenty five miles. Every person to whom the beauties of the St. John river were unknown was, of course, auxious that nothing of any importan should escape his or her attention; and it can safely be stated that if they did not see verything that could be seen from the deck of a river boat, it was not their fault, or it was not because they did not endeavor to de so.

green fields, leafy woods and beautiful ranges of hills with smiling valleys between, greeted their gaze, expressions of astonishment, delight and admiration were heard on very hand. One gentleman said he had ne idea the river was so large; another said he believed it was the finest river in America, and in support of this belief so voluntarily expressed, a third man stated that he had sailed on the Hudson and for natural beauty it was out of it with St. John!

Besides the members of the assembly there were on beard a number of preminent citizens. Among them were noticed Sir Leenard Tilley, W F Hatheway, Capt McRobbie, Dr Godsoe, A E Macintyre, James Hannay, S Kerr, Rev J J Teasdale of Central Captains of the Captain Cap tenary church, and Rev Mr Mathers. The day was delightfully fine and the sail was very much enjoyed even by those who had no doubt often made it in former years. Re-turning, the Aberdeen reached Indiantown hertly before six o'cleck.

#### Reception in the Evening.

The members of the assembly, their wives and daughters, together with representatives of the Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal churches and many prominent citizens outside of the Presbyterian obnech, met in the assembly reems of the Moohanics' Institute at the invitation of the non ers of the Woman's Home Mission see my in connection with the Presbyterian churches in the city.

A larger number of persons never met in these rooms. It is safe to say that a much larger number could not. They were so full on Saturday evening that they were bound to be altogether inadequate. The ladies, whose work it was to decorate the assembly rooms and to make the final preparations for the re-ception, can, without anything like hesi-tancy, take to themselves a deal of credit for the care, the thoughtfulness and good judgment they manifested in preparing this work. The gasoliers in the reception room were attractively trimmed with white and pink lilacs intermingled, and a few apple blossoms could be seen peeping out here and there. The dining room was also taste. there. The dining room was also tastefully decorated and the furniture conveniently arranged. A large table, which steed in the middle of the floor, bore nearly everything that the appetite of man ceuld crave. On either end of this table was a large silver candlestick—one containing six and the other five lighted candles. Suspended above the table are two large gaseliers. They were also trimmed with white and nink liles. with white and pink lilacs. These were connected with what might be called a string of apple blossoms. The oder from these flowers was exquisite, and the effect they produced was highly pleasing to all.

Rev. Mr. Bruce and Rev. Mr. Macneill

stood at the door of the reception room and welcomed all on behalf of the society. The strangers were then introduced to a number of ladies, whose duty it was to see that they were made to feel at

their case.

About an hour and a half was spent in social intercourse, when order was called by Mayor Robertson, who at ence extended to the visitors a hearty welcome on behalf of the W. H. M. S. His worship said he never before had had the henor of addressing the members of the general assembly of Cauada. He considered it an henor to be privileged to speak to men and women who had some to speak to men and women who had come to speak to men and women who had come to this city from their homes in Canada along the Atlantic ocean, and from their homes in Canada along the Pacific.

When the ladies attempted anything they invariably carried it cut successfully as they had done that evening. On behalf of the city he would extend to them a hearty welcome and say that it felt delighted

welcome and say that it felt delighted to have them present. Mayor Robertson here referred to the benefit that would acreport in the following resolution:

"The assembly receives the report of the beard of governors of Maniteba college with satisfaction, and expresses its gratification cast, and all would be more fully imbued

with the thought Speaking of th there was no me It was not a city a history that ev It was not so ver eccupied the site stood. Then can him other settler could\_ point Fort Latour st of the commander ism. There w in Canada. The quent terms to th ists and early set fire of 1877 which portion of the cit He was of the interests of the material interest

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After a few generative deor, when the mean the deor, when the m out that they cou tend you shall he good humoredly b ed from eating fis howling mob like ber). Dr. Grant refe tion and complim ly. Continuing, pected it, because ince man himself.

was the natural course he had exp ladies of St. John the best looking in bar Halitax. (Ci wife there, he said Principal Grant St. John fog. Hi again thanked th the citizens of St. fine a city and so The members of friends, then repa where refreshme petent committ evening Harrison

IN THE CHU Sermons by Pres Pulpits, Mo

REV. GI of Winnipeg, one the Presbyterian cupied the pulpit Methodist church preached from the from the 24th v St. Mark's gospel: But He could not

Although, said preach a universifined His work to was bern. He n went to the other of the east, Gre the chapter read and from which to His going into Sidon; but it was Christ was hums had the same bed all in life. Mark, New Testament w of putting a great net explain how known; hesimply know it, but he was, said Dr. Bry bodied in these few be hid."

First : He could Although his birth by emblems of pomen of renown, b for his disciples, H the little tablelan missionaries are theologians and priests, yet there native worshipper light of Brahminia the light of Christ changeable land which ferms the b and morality and of popularity, is a it is a heaven-predurible burden of sin ily and when the c up man everywherever his condi practical religion a who is able to save this that is the Christianity and w

Again, Christ co be hid in the c be hid in the beaches us that r Christ as its head of the Virgin preacher believed, time when people l Ged, regarding Hi seught the mother tercessor. This w the church. Whill say we could do w tinued Dr. Bryce, lieve in the church of salvation and the very face of ( nome, he added, se they go to church heaven. While he devoted and faithf regular worship, p they made a great bl acts as the bases of cannot be hidden. and men will see lay aside their mi ages a little light cesses of the Alp Martin Luther are tion of the significance of the passing hour, the joy and beauty of earthly life. The

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Speaking of this city, his worship said there was no more beautiful city in Canada. It was not a city of yesterday; it possessed a history that every citizen was proud of. It was not so very long age that the Indian eccupied the site on which St. John now stood. Then came Champlain, and after him other settlers. The people of St. Jehn could point to the site on which Fort Latour stood, and where the wife of the commander displayed such true heroism. There was no more loyal city in Canada. The speaker referred in elequent terms to the work of the U. E. loyalists and early settlers. He mentioned the fire of 1877 which swept ever the greater

portion of the city.

He was of the city had kept abreast of the material interests. The Presbyterian church in St. John had always stood by her guns

On behalf of the ladies he would again extend to them ten thousand welcemes to the city of St. John.

Rev. Dr. McKay, mederator of the assembly replied. On behalf of the members he would, he said return ten thousand thanks te the people of St. John, who had entertained them and especially would thank the members of the W. H. M. S for their kindness. He thanked Mayer Robertson for his kind words, and for the expression of his loyal sentiments. There were cries for Sir Leonard Tilley,

but Sir Leonard having left the building, the platform was next taken by W. Paul of Monareal. This gentleman referred to the great kindness the members of the assembly nad received since they came to St. John He did not think there was a better city in which to hold the assembly—a city that contained kinder people, better scenery and better weather. Mr. Paul referred to the excursion up the river, and of the pleasure he had received from the trip. He wished to tender to the ladies their best thanks for the great kindness that had been shown

Principal Grant was the next speaker. After a few general remarks some persons near the deor, who had made considerable noise when the mayor was speaking, called out that they could not hear. "I don't in tend you shall hear." Dr. Grant exclaimed. good humoredly but in a louder tone. "Since coming to St. John my mind has so developed from eating fish that I do not intend to make a feel of myself trying to speak te a howling mob like that cut there." (Laugh-

Dr. Grant referred briefly to the reception and complimented the ladies very high-ly. Continuing, he said he had quite expected it, because he was a maritime prov-ince man himself. He had not been born away inland where people believed that red was the natural color of the lobster. Of course he had expected it, for he knew the ladies of St. Jehn were the best and were the best looking in Canada. He would only bar Halitax. (Cries of oh, oh!) He got his wife there, he said, and he ought to know, Principal Grant spoke in a jocular way of St. John fog. His remarks along this line created leud laughter. In conclusion he again thanked the ladies and complimented the citizens of St. John upon possessing so fine a city and so noble a river.

The members of the assembly, with their friends, then repaired to the dining room, where refreshments were served by a cempetent committee of ladies. During the evening Harrison's orchestra furnished sev-

IN THE CHURCHES ON SUNDAY. Sermons by Presbyterians in Various City Pulpits, Morning and Evening.

REV. GEO. BRYCE, LL.D. ef Winnipeg, one of the commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly, oc-cupied the pulpit of the Exmeuth street Methodist church on Sunday morning and preached from the following words, taken from the 24th verse of the 7th chapter of St. Mark's gospel:

But He could not be hid. Although, said Dr. Bryce, Christ came to preach a universal gospel, He mainly confined His work to the little land in which He was bern. He never re-visited Egypt, ner went to the east, Greece and Reme. True, the chapter read for the merning lesson, and from which the text was taken, teld of His going into the berders of Tyre and Sidon; but it was to rest, not to work, for all in life. Mark, who, more than any other New Testament writer, possessed the faculty of putting a great deal in a few words, does not explain how Christ's identity became known; he simply states that our Saviour tendered into an house and tered into an house and would have no man was, said Dr. Bryce, a great principle em-bodied in these few words, "He could not

First : He could not be hid in the world. Although his birth and life were surrounded by emblems of poverty and He selected not men of renown, but plain, honest, true men for his disciples, His word has spread from the little tableland of Palestine till it new encircles the world. Of themselves our missionaries are no match for these great the power of universality. They by emblems of poverty and He selected not missienaries are no match for those great theologians and debaters, the Brahmin priests, yet there are in India today 500,000 native worshippers of the Christ, and the light of Christianity. And in that unchangeable land of China, Confucianism, which forms the basis of its jurisprudence and morality and possesses many elements.

be hid in the church? Yet History teaches us that men have lost sight of Christ as its head and heart. The worship He was asked to believe in a special general, the Wiscin Mary, which arese, the preacher believed, from a good motive at a time when people had a wrong impression of Ged, regarding Him as a stern judge only, seught the mother of our Saviour as an intercessor. This worship hid Christ from the church. While it would be a mistake to say we could do without the church, continued Dr. Reves, there are those who had a saked to believe in a special general, in a particular universal, and his mind refused to attempt a logical impossibility. In saying this he offered no sweeping criticism in regard to his fellow. Christians who did not agree with him. So leng as they did not seek to destroy his own civil or religious liberty he did not see

Further, Christ in the individual heart cannot be hidden. We speak of a man's heart being a temple of the Holy Chost, because his whole life is subordinated to the guidance of the spirit. A Christian says Christ dwells in him simply in the sense that he has taken Carist as the guide of his ife, and when this is the case it cannot be nidden from men. Yeu need not ge around elling all men that you are a Christian; they will see whether you are or not by your actions, which are but the outcome of your thoughts. Communities, if given time enough, said the preacher, did not make many mistrkes in their estimate of individuals. You may deceive men for a while, but seener or later it will dawn on your associates what you are. It we are Christians at heart our fellows will see it, and if ve cannet convince the world we are Christians, we are most likely deceiving ourselves and have hidden Christ's face from us.

After these three applications of the principle, Christ in the world, Christ in the church, and Christ in the individual heart, the preacher impressed on his hearers the responsibility that rested upon them as the chosen instruments of Christ to evangelize the world, of manifesting to the full by their lives that they were Christians. "How religion has suffared from peer Christians," exclaimed Dr. Bryce, for the world is not far astray in drawing its conclusions from our conduct and doubting the efficacy of a system that does not make its prefessed fellowers better men entside as well as within. To those men eutside as well as within. To these who were not Christians, this subject, said the preacher in conclusion, has a supreme interest. We may by our attention to the world hide the face of Christ from us while on earth, but the text was not therefore untrue; as we read in Revelation that in the ast day "all eyes shall see Him."—those who never saw Him here, for the first time, when the day of opportunity is over, as the judge instead of the tender leving Saviour, the chiefest among ten thousand and alto gether levely. The preacher closed with an earnest appeal to all present to lift up their eyes to the cross of Calvary while it was yet day and believe on the Christ who died for

he salvation of man. REV. W. T. HERRIDGE of Ottawa preached a very able sermon on Cathelicity in St. Stephen's church yesterday morning. The text chosen was Acts xxvii., 31st verse: "Except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved." After a passing reference to the strange and motley company which Providence had brought together into that merchant vessel of Alexandria, the preacher told of Paul's utterances and his vision that promised him the ances and his vision that promised him the safety of every soul. He used these words of the great apostle to indicate the unselfish liberalism of true Christianity. Paul thought not of himself, but of the others, believing that he was under the care of God. Nething was more conspicuous in the spirit of St. Paul than his broad catholicity. It came out in his letters; it came out in his life. He believed in the doctrine of Jesus, the only panacea for human serrows and cares, yet he recognized whatever measure of truth lay hid in religious thoughts and aspirations everywhere. Theology had wrested hard inferences from the werds he wrote to some of the churches, but his teaching was essentially irenical, peace-making, and only pelemical, war-making when it had to be. The preacher did not know to what fold Paul would have belonged if he had lived today. Perhaps he might have joined the Presbyberians if only in acknowledgement of the good use they had made of him. But whatever his ecclesiastical relationships were he would have re-tained that broad, telerant spirit which was to understand and appreciate the religious aspirations of all men, and to lead them by the magnetic power of love out of their doubts and errors into the truth as it was in Jesus. What was the proper meaning of that eften misused word "Cathelic?" Catholic meant general, universal. It in cluded everything that would be included under the term which it described. The catholic man was one whose thoughts and making him a citizen of the world. The under whatever modification of form i whatever race or station in society, and is know it, but he could not be hid." There was, said Dr. Bryce, a great principle ementer, previded enly he was a disciple of Jesus Christ, fearing God and working righteousness. That was what was meant by cathelic, and it followed, therefore, that which forms the basis of its jurisprudence and morality and possesses many elements of popularity, is also on the wane. Why has Christianity so much power? Because it is a heaven-produced religion. The terrible burden of sin rests on the human family and when the cross of Calvary is raised up man everywhere, rich and poor, whatever his condition, says this is a practical religion and I will have the Jesus who is able to save to the uttermest. It is this that is the secret of the spread of Christianity and why Christ cannot be hid in the church. Why should He be hid in the church. Why should He be hid in the church? Yet histery teaches us that men have lost sight of Christianity and the country is also on the wane. Why that tempted one might not tempt another at all. Sin in a broad sense might seem a catholic thing, for we had all sinned and come short of the glory of God. But there was no real cohesiveness about evil. It always hung together in a loose and disjointed way. It was a separating, disintegrating principle in society, and the only bend it had was in the common loss and ruin which it brought upon mankind. The preacher believed in "the holy catholic church," for holiness was the world's great catholic in their character, and what tempted one might new tempted one might cathelic church, fer it seemed to him that

own civil or religious liberty he did not see see why he could not live with them in the

lands between the sections of the temporal and the eternal. Reme suggested a possible unity erasing the lines which divided the various creeds of men and binding them together inte one. Judaiam emphasized the inwardness of all true religion and the tenacity of its hold upon the idea of one supreme eternal Jehevah. Into the midst of all of these came Christianity, but not merely as an eclectic creed gathering of the best that was in each of them. It was true that Christianity interpreted the deepest religious thought and aspiration of mankind everywhere, revealing the tull significance and all its desires and lengings, of all its hopes and fears. But it brought likewise its ewn distinctive message never heard before. It revealed the nature of God and that of man and the open road of eternal communion between them. It must needs be the perfect religion because it alone solved all the problems which made religion of some kind a human necessity. There was nething local or tribal or sectional about it. It was the one cathelic faith for the whole world. It had a past, but it had a future toe. The function of the church was one of magnificent grandeur. Its task was to unfold and illustrate among men the meaning of Christianity. The thing set forth must be indeed always great than the model in church must use every possible agency which she possessed in herself er which she could Him. illustrations, or else, no matter how zealous, she would always leave among men an unexplored remainder. He did not mean that the church should trim her sails to every wind of caprice or fancy, to be all things to all men simply for the sake of gaining their favor. She had a divine trust to guard. She must make it clear that the old gespel of Jesus Christ was still the power of God unto salvation. The gospel everywhere in the human and the heavenly language translated into the daily speech of earthly life. The church must put out her hands in all directions and for all kinds of service if it was expected to regenerate society. If we looked back ever ecclesias-tical history we would see running through it two broad and at first sight opposing characteristics. On the one hand there was the ideal of the church as a school of spiritual culture, and consequently of the Christian life as a life of deveut centemplation.

Men have in various ways emphasized the ideal of the church, reappearing constantly in past ages, but especially prominent in our own day, the idea of the church as a social corporation, a church militant doing actual battle amid the evil forces of Christians. Aesthetic influences were needed in the church to appeal to the love of beauty. We needed intellectual influences nces that would win the respect of men who thought and were earnestly desireus of some help in solving the great problems of life. We needed emotional influences, for man was a creature of feeling as well as of intellect. We needed practical influences that medernize it and render it truly progressive. No ize it and render it truly progressive. Ne one of these elements was sufficient alone. The ideal catholic church would have them all in harmonious proportion in blended unity. The preacher next warned his hearers against the danger of one-sidedness. The experience of the past had been that as ritual went up, preaching went dewn. There were these who claimed that Christianity had had its day. This was a great mistake. As long as prodigals wandered in far off lands and sorrew reigned at heme; as long as sin stretched out its merciless hand, and the fair and the brave fell victims before it; as long as malice and pride and selfishness found any corner of the earth in which to hold their unhallowed carnival, that voice could never be an unwelcome ene which unfolds to the world the tale of the infinite pity and bids it rise into newness of being by the might of the infinite love. So far from the essential truths of Christianity being inappropriate for this enlightened age, they were still the one and only agency for its enlightenment, and even now we were but beginning te learn their broad adaptability te every movement of life, and the trans-cendent power they had to change the whole face of nature, te bring gladness to eyes that were now filled with tears, and attempth to hearts that were now well and

them while the veyage lasted, and when the vessel broke up in some night of storm she would have the reward of her faithful ministry, when some swimming with strong, independent streke and some clinging to fragments of the wreck, it should come to pass that every one, officers, crew and passengers, would at last get sate to land.

strength to hearts that were now weak and

Loyal evermere to her great master, Jesus Christ, she weuld be less stiff and formal,

less insistent upon certain types of dectrine

REV. FATHER CHINIQUY. Rev. Father Chiniquy preached to a large

very centre, and men saw the strength and power of Jesus Christ in his church. You shake your head and say: Oh, the church is not the revival church it used to be. It is not so zealous. Be we mistaken in that er not, Christ is in His church teday and cannot be hid.

The Saviour was here exhausted with the burning sun so that he could not go any further. When you feel that way, tired out with life, look at your dear Saviour sitting en that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to the concerned the welfare of their souls. Riches did not insure happiness. In nearly every with life, look at your dear Saviour sitting en that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to feel that way, tired out with life, look at your dear Saviour sitting en that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to feel that way, tired out with life, look at your dear Saviour sitting en that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to feel that way, tired out with life, look at your dear Saviour sitting en that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to feel that way, tired out with life, look at your dear Saviour sitting en that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to feel that way, tired out with life, look at your dear Saviour sitting en that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to feel that way, tired out with the burning sun so that the could not insure happiness. In nearly every but if he did not insure happiness. In nearly every look in the stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost invalued to feel that way, tired out with the welfare of their souls. Riches did not insure happiness. In nearly every look in the water of life not insure happiness. In the life not insure happiness. In the life not insure hap further. When you feel that way, tired out with life, look at your dear Savieur sitting on that stone and ask him for the water of life. He tells a thing which is almost incredible—a very strange thing. They said he was a liar, an imposter, possessed of a devil. Why? Because he came to tell us that the dear God Laved the page singer. devil. Why? Because he came to tell us that the dear God leved the peor sinner. He not only loves you, but wants you to be with him in his kingdom, at any cost. He does not love your sin or wickedness, but he does not love your sin or wickedness, but he does not love your sin or wickedness, but he does not love your sin or wickedness, but he apostles explained that the key to heaven Luke ix, 59 60:

And he said unto another, Follow me. But wants to save you and have you with him.
Who is that Samaritan weman beside the well? She is one of the mest depraved and the only key that opened the doors of scandalous of the city—one of those we never look at without a curse. She is so deprayed she could not get anyone to help her at the well. She came to the well alone, with burning cheeks. Rebuked by every one she says I am an outcast. Then she comes to the well and the dear Savieur knews her tered into peace through the grace of God. very well. He wants to save her soul and have her with him in his kingdom among his angels, praising him. How will he begin his conversation with that woman? He will speak to her in a strange manner. He asks her for something to drink. It occurs again this expression. On the cross he says: I am thirsting, give me to drink. Why are these words going ever all the hills and valleys of earth? Our Savieur made use of the word thirsting to express to the poor sinner the intensity of desire. We can bear every other pain but this. The pangs of hunger can be borne, but not those of thirst. The most cruel death is nething compared with this thirst. Come then, He save come sinner and quench my thirst. be indeed always greater than the mode in which it was exhibited, but the end of ecclesiastical endeavor was to bring the real and the ideal into ever growing nearness in the actual life of the world. To do this the church must use every possible agency which

ture; she must keep epen every avenue of approach to the citadel of life. She must be broad as humanity itself in all its varied will be lest and what will become of your will be lest and what will become of your

soul. How then will you be happy? Now I rejected the money. I did not keep a cent of it. I felt that I could not be happy by becoming rich. I then tried for a reputation. I was called an elequent man. I had read in Prov. xxiii. about intoxicating drink. I wanted to know what God meant by that. I watched with a powerful microscope the working of a glass of wine and found that God was true. After seeing what Protestant doctors showed me, I swore that I would never touch intoxicants. I was 27 years eld then; I am 85 new. Look! My hand does not shake—my eyes are as good as when I was five years old; I can walk as well as any young man. I have been three times are und the world and have traveled much, and my God has kept my strength. If you love your God and your family you will go on your knees and swoar that you will go on your knees and swoar that you house and the way thereto. There were the same of the same and the way thereto. There were the same of the same and the way thereto. There were the same of the same and the way thereto. hand does not shake—my eyes are as good as will not touch a drop of these accursed drinks. Before I left the church of Rome you would not find a drunkard in my able—the darkness covered me as a mount-ain of granite. It was the mountain of my sins. I cried my Ged I am lest—have mercy on me. But it seemed as if Ged was far away and could not hear my voice or see

doing actual battle amid the evil ferces of the world. And that was surely a proper conception, for a quiescent church, no matter how lofty its theories, would soon perish and pass into oblivion. In the ideal church beth conceptions must be recognized with all that lay between them. The preacher here pointed out the importance of Christians being men of thought and action too, and the different ways in which they could be of service. We must have all sorts of Christians. Aesthetic influences were such an impression on me that I said: Pre-cious Jesus, gift of God, come and abide in me and teach me to be one with Thee forviews with regard to earth and death and ever. I accept Thee for my way, my gift and my life. Then I saw behind me my that salvation could be got by confession, by abstaining from meat, by purgatory and by indulgences. I saw that it was all wrong, and that I had misled my countrymen. I

asked Jesus not to save me alone, but to help to save my countrymen. I spent a sleepless night. My name I saw written in the blood of Christ en a crewn of glory, and it was a gift. The next morning when my countrymen came to service I told them all, and showed the gift. They took that gift and left the Church of Rome to take Christ, the gift. Six menths after we were 2,000 converts. Today we are 45,000 or 50,000 cenverts, and every day 45,000 er 50,000 cenverts, and every day some one is added to these, breaking the bonds of the pope. Oh, you are happy with the gift. I have found very few among the Protestant People who have taken the gift. It is easy to mark the difference. He who has it tries to give it to his friends and his family. Se with the woman of Samenia. You see what a change. Immediately she forgets herself. She runs back to the city and tells the people of the gift. forgets herself. She runs back to the city and tells the peeple of the gift. And when these peeple heard from the very lips of Christ that eternal life was a gift they said to Him, O! abide with us. I hope you will make the same prayer tonight. O, Protestants, take Jesus as a gift and you will see Roman Catholics converted.

There is a blamburger way with the city and the city and the converted of the city and the cit

despairing, and infinite forgiveness and ex-altation to a lest and ruined werld. The church of the future would possess in a larger measure this spirit of cathelioity. There is a blasphemeus word which I deny. It is that it is very difficult to be saved. It is so if you try to save yourself. But it is Christ who has saved you and paid But it is Christ who has saved you and paid your debt, only on the one condition that you will love Him. That is all. Surely it is not hard to love Christ. Believe in Him, inveke His name and you are saved. Come to the feet of your dying Savicur and ask Him why the shed blood, why the tears, why the death, and Jesus would tell you it is for your eternal life as a gift. And He would say He wanted nothing but your heart. O, Protestants, young and old, love the Giver and take the gift. or modes of ritual, and ever eager to adopt herself to every phase of the changing fortunes of the every phase of the changing fortunes of the every phase of the would welcome all kinds of passengers into the great ship of life. She would care for them and instruct

REV. J. F. CAMPBELL. The pulpit in St. David's church was eccupied last evening by Rev. J. F. Campbell, late missionary to India. He preached from the words found in Mat. 16, xix.: "I say we could do without the church, continued Dr. Bryce, there are those who believe in the church organization as a means of salvation and with its machinery hide the very face of Christ. To illustrate nearer home, he added, some people think that if they get to church regularly they will go to church organization will be the church organization as an assist and into the control of the control regular worship, prayer meetings included, they may be as the bases of their salvation. Christ sas the base of their salvation. Christ sas the base of their salvation. Chri will give unto you the keys of the kingdom

heaven. The Lord had pronounced a wee upon those who knew of the way yet failed to pursue the proper course the proper c ed their own salvation and who had not en-If there were any such, either of young or mature years, he would plead with them to embrace it at ence. There was only one thing that could keep them out of heaven when they possessed this knowledge, and that was the will. It was at their awful

appropriately acquire in her centact with human seuls. It was not enough that she should be sincere and earnest, though that was ladispensable. It was not enough that gift of God. What does that mean—the gift of God? It means that Chiniquy, who part of central India where they as a church she should have learned by heart the message which she preclaimed to others, though unless she did that all her efforts would be in vain. She must also understand what science called the law of self adaptation to environment. She must study human nature: also must keep open every avenue of the self and the standard and can now ask you to be happy. He always wanted to be happy. First he sought it in making money and the gold came in an honest way. But a crash of thunder these peer souls were upon their heads. But if they had not done what they should in the past should they not stir themselves to greater effort in the future? Who would ge and proclaim the gospel to the self adaptation to environment. She must keep open every avenue of themselves to greater effort in the future?
Who would ge and proclaim the gospel to
these peor souls in foreign lands? Who
would help others to go?

In conclusion the rev. gentleman appealed te his hearers to put forth every effort possible to send the truth to those who were I did not now in darkness.

REV. D. J. MACDONNELL.

At St. Stephen's Presbyterian church last vening Rev. D. J. Macdonnell preached frem a text founded on the 14th chapter of John, special attention being directed to the 2nd and 6th verses as follows:

In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me, The preacher said there were many state-

many imperfect conceptions of Christ's meaning in the words quoted in the bext.

idea of rest and permanence.

Speaking of the Father's house—God's home—and dealing with the question of its location, the preacher said that a conception he tiked to entertain was that there is no location, the preacher said that a conception he liked to entertain was that there is ne part of it. We are taught that God is everywhere, that he even comes and dwells of a verity in the human heart. But whether we entertain this view rigarding God's house, or think of it as a central region of light where the glary of the love of menuning. We are called to work rather than to the luxury of meurning. God says to work when nature says grive. Men have an advantage over women, for their daily toil, as part of some great machine, keeps their thoughts from their sorrow, while all the home scenes remind the woman of her loss, Yet even to most women there are demands of the living which relieve them in the time

heaven. The speaker had ne fellewship with these who regard earth as a dreary place. Rather should men speak of it as God's beautiful and wonderful world, in which we are placed for a while to learn to which we are placed for a while to learn to love Him better and be prepared to enter another and higher world. Earth, however, is not our abiding home. It is but the perch or vestibule in which we wait for a time until the black servant whom we call Death opens the door through which we

Christ said, "I go to prepare a place for you"—fer each disciple. There would be found in heaven a place for each. Whatever the capacity of each soul, it would be filled. All would not begin at the same stage. There would be no dead uniformity in heaven any more than there is in the leaves of the forest or the color of the flowers. Spiritual and intellectual needs would. But get resurrected yeurself into a new life. It is not so much that you believe in the living God. It is nothing to be proud of that you are of one faith with the devil, who believes it too. The question is does Ged live in you?

Finally take the Lord Jesus as your personal guide. Submit to his spirit. Not ers. Spiritual and intellectual needs would be satisfied, for there would be intellectual diversities. There would be a place for child souls, for mother souls, for the wise and learned, for the simple and untaught, where each might use his powers to the best advantage.

Passing en to the secend part of his subject, the way to heaven, the preacher dwelt elequently on Christ's words, "I am the way, the truth and the life," pointing out how He reveals God to us, how He points us to the truth, and at the same time gives us power to choose and live the better part; extending His salvation to the lost, reaching extending His salvation to the lost, reaching down to the very lowest and lifting them up into the dight. If He shows God's intolerance and hatred of sin, He shows God's boundless love for the sinner. When Christ says to the helpless, "Arise," He gives them strength to rise. He quickens the will of these who have lest the will set the says to the lest the says to the lest the says to the says to the lest the says to the says to the says to the lest the says to the says those who have lest their will power, for He is the Life, as well as the Way and the

Truth. In conclusion the speaker dwelt upon the thought that there is no other way. The ladders of philosophy, of culture, of science, etc., fall infinitely short to him who would scale the heavens. There is no bridge save

And he said unto another, Follow me. But he said, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my

Many ancient stories and myths, said Dr. Grant, teach the lesson of the choice of right when good and evil is presented. But in real life there occurs often the more difficult problem of the choice between right and right. The story of the text is one of those cases, because ordinary filial duty and the usual decencies of life are on one side in opposition to the divine call. Often such liternatives come to us, sometimes requiring decision at a moment's notice. Because of the difficult choice between courses both appearing to be right, millions have felt the desire for infallible guidance. Some seek it in an infallible church, which, after all, is but the substitute for their own judgment of that of another man. This is not humility though it may appear so. It is spiritual suicide, and a man has no right to give his brain and conscience into the keeping of another. Some seek their external guide in an infallible book, only to find many inter-pretations. The old Testament scriptures were knewn by heart to the Jews, but did not enable them to find their Messiah when he came, though the scriptures all peinted to him. The Bible, used externally as an eracle, is no better than another idol. It is not a book to reveal truths by opening it hap-hazard. It is not a book of cases, but of principles. Suppose, then, you do not trust to external guides, but take your problem to God in prayer? Experience shows that inflallible guidance is not even thus obtained. Millions are devently praying today for contradictory things. Prayer may be but consecrated self will. How then are we to knew? Dr. Grant had no hard and fast rule to give, but com-mended a well furnished mind, sensitive conscience, high aims, a consecrated will, a constant endeavor to do right. Five hints he offered from the story of the man who wanted to bury his father.

Where there are two rights the higher should be preferred to the lower, if the two seem to be in conflict. He offered an illustration, the case of the only doctor in a hospital with many lives depending on his skill, who should receive information that his father was dying. Nature would prompt him to go and close his parent's eyes, but he might say "others who have not the skill to save lives can bury my father. I must stay here and do what no one clee can do. In no other way can I honor my father so well." He would certainly be misunderstood and deneunced as an unnatural sen. Only men of insight, the poet or the prophet weuld read his case aright. The priest who in the perilous days of the church refused to leave his quiet life and become pepe was credited by many with humility; but Dante, with deeper insight, and what the speaker aimed to get at was places the man who made the great refusal Christ's conception of heaven and the way in his lowest hell. Paul made his grand great truth that selitude was needed for the soul's communion with God and the I was happy. But I found it was all vain strengthening of its noblest energies. On glory. My God teld me I was still lest. I prayed te him to save me, but I was miser.

and what the speaker aimed to get at was places the man who made the great refusal Christ's conception of heaven and the way to get to it. The word mansion represented a dwelling place, and it here suggested the idea of rest and permanence. suffering, disgrace and a cruel death. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

We are called to work rather than to the whether we entertain this view rrgarding God's house, or think of it as a central region of light where the glery of the love of God is especially manifested, there are in it many dwelling places, not mere tents but abiding homes eternal in the heavens.

Many persons had need to alter their views with receard to earth and deeth their ter in a nevel, or a pet deg or cat. It mat-ters not much what the work is so it is well

The highest work is work for others, and the highest work for ethers is that which helps them spiritually. It happens that the highest kind of work is the most difficult to obtain recognition in the work. But God recognizes it all through, and his commen-dation is better than the applause of the

In the fourth place, work on living issues, not the dead past. This is a hint the church needs, for it busies itself to an extraordinary Death opens the door through which we pass to the true heme in the Father's house.

Heaven is a roomy place. Dealing with this thought the preacher said we could form no conception of the vast multitude of men and nations that would enter there. Their number would be proportionate to the vast breadth and depth and height of God's love—a love so great, so wide embracing that He whe had passed through death for man's sake would, when He saw the throngs of redeemed souls, be satisfied. "He shall see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied, surely we had the degree of inspiration. My brother, get inspired yourself, then you will understand. Without the divine inspiration you are nothing but a the heart of Christ is satisfied, surely we too, however much there may now seem perplexing to us, will be satisfied.

Industriand. Without the divine in spiration you are nothing but spiration. You believe in the resurrection. So does the

does Ged live in you?

Finally take the Lord Jesus as your personal guide. Submit to his spirit. Not Moses, for the sermon on the Mount threw away this and that thing taught by Meses; not the prophets, for the disciples who wanted to call down fire from heaven like the prophet were rebuked; not the psalms, for ne one would new call Him blessed who would dash the head of the Him blessed who would dash the head of the little ones against a atone. Do not say that if yeu had been on earth and known Jesus you could follow Him better. Those who were with Him daily did not know until He had gone the lessens He taught them. Not till He went did His spirit come. Follow His teaching, be guided by His spirit, then each right act and noble decision will make the way clearer till the light abless more the way clearer, till the light shines more and more to the perfect day.

#### One Minute Cure for Toothache.

Toothache, the mest common and one of the most painful affections, is instantly cured by the application of Polson's Nerviline. Polson's Nerviline is a combination of powerrolson's Nerviline is a combination of power-ful anodynes, and it strikes at once to the nerves, soothing them and affording in one minute total relief from pain. Mothers, try it for your children's toothache. Nerviline is sold in 10 and 25 cent dottles by all drug-

ance Union desi hearty Ged spe Christ and His o "Representing ever be one of un the best and hig ferever imperiled other, we stand the organized m provinces, as liv manner, or howe sort, workers to barrer of the sai gir ous purpose
hat by time wh
world so il "bec
Lord and his Ch
shurch of Ch
avewed foe o toxicating lique of Canada will from the advance taken in placing in favor of such our beloved cour demoralizing traf tude and with pr of Neva Scotia at as evinced by the these two provin the Dominion W ance Union, we t

But we are sensi dene, and that th be pressed home, and concerted act His own good tin for the present ti of the present opp will be held perso "Standing as w in religion, no the work which to us 'for God, as Deploring the low far as morality is the erring won standard of puri sexes alike, and to secure better that the ballot in to the limited ex

from the action

expressed in like

good, we confident time when a fulle chise shall per active, intellige the erdering of state. "And while v these things in G ing to His will, Christian man work to do in the reclaiming of the and in the setting rality. Christ in ety; Christ in pe ada and Canada ing short of this. "To bring in the work is needed. in the efficacy of

municipal franc

permit, has been

nate, believing pr Lord Jesus and un Spirit. We wen! endersement as us in relation work for the work for the you have the simple felt prayer of the the maritime prev your deliberations Lord may grow as

Pres. Mari EMMA A. ATKINS Cor. Sec Rev. Jes. Hegg resolution in reply the assembly. The general ass hurch in Canada St. John cordially tion from the Mar

Temperance Union welcome and greet assembly would as not fear that the c ne retrograde ster mevement.
The assembly

hearty approval great object which complish as stated viz., to have "Ch society, Christ in Canada and Canad Rev. Styles Fra en temperance. which the commi the result of the p of the sale of liq camps of the so houses where drin being lessened an dvance had been

Rev. Jos. Hogg the report and the sidered seriatim. tion, as there seen ing the matter, as ence to end it. fer guidance and

Be prompt and The normal tem

THE MARKETS.

Revised every Monday for THE WEEKLY SUN.) St. John Markets.

COUNTRY MARKET. Last week was a rather quiet one in the country market. There was no change in prices, except the usual slight fluctuations from day to day that always have to be

reckened with, and which can	never be	pre-
dicted with success. Our quot	ations re	main
as last week.		
Wholesale		
Beef (butchers) \$\pi\$ carcass\$ Beef (country) per quarter \$\pi\$ b. Pork (fresh) \$\pi\$ carcass.  Veal. carcass. Shoulders \$\pi\$ b. Hams \$\pi\$ b. Butter (in tubs) \$\pi\$ b. Butter (roll) \$\pi\$ b. Fowl, f esh killed \$\pi\$ pair.  Turkeys \$\pi\$ b. Cabbage \$\pi\$ doz.  Eggs per dozen. Mutton \$\pi\$ b (carcass).  Spring lamb	0 04	0 (8 0 (8 0 07 0 06 9 10 0 12 0 18 0 20 0 90 0 14 0 75 0 10 0 07 3 60
Potatoes. # bbl. Lamb skins, each. Oalf skins, # lb. Hides, # b. Colery, # doz. Turnips, # bbl. Carrots per bbl. Parsnips # bbl. Beets # bbl.  " per doz banches. Buckwheat meal (reagh) # cwb. Squash & cwt. Lettuce per doz bu ches. Maple syrup per gal.  " Sugar per lb. Cheese.	0 85 H 0 15 H 0 005 H 0 000 H 0 000 H 1 00 H 1 00 00 H 1 0 0 00 H 1 0 0 0 0	1 10 0 20 0 06 0 04 1 00 0 60 1 100 1 00 1 100 1 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 0
Rhubarb	0 001 11	0 00
Beef, corned, per lb_ Beef Tongues, \$ b_ Roast, \$ lb (choice)  Veal.  Pork, \$ lb (fresh)  Pork, \$ lb (salt)  Hams b_ Sausages, \$ b_ Shoulders, \$ b_ Butter (roll)  Butter (roll)  Butter (creamery)  Eggs, per doz.  Henery    Lard (in tubs)  Mutton.  Spring lamb, per quarter  Potatoes, per bush  Cabbage each	0 06 m 0 08 m 0 12 m 0 00 m 0 00 m 0 13 m 0 00 m 0 10 m 0 0 0 m 0 0 0 m 0 0 0 m 0 0 0 0	0 10 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 13 0 00 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 12 0 19 0 19 0 12 0 14 0 16 0 10 1 10 0 10

Turkeys.
Spring Chickens. FISH. Values are declining. It is a little difficult to quote prices, but our prices ex-vessel are those at which actual sales have been made in the last tew days. The sch Maud was landing 75 quis dry fish and some 50 or 60 hf bbls Bay nerring on Monday, and the Magic some 300 qtls of dry fish. While some Bay herring were sold last week at \$1.50, there was also a sale at \$1.25. The run of these fish is likely to turn out large this season. It is said the fishermen at Scott's Bay are making far larger hauls of herring

Cabbage, each
Celery, # head.
Fowls, # pair.

Carrots, peck Parsnips, per peck.....

fish, per lb 000 || ddock, # b 000 || ldock, # b

Salmon	-		0 10	-	0	16
Pr	ices ex	Vessel.				
Cod (med) per qtl.	NAMES OF COLUMN		0 00	to	<b>\$</b> 3	25
Pollock (new) per	qtl		. 1 50	"11	ŏ	
Hake, do .			. 1 20	- 11	0	
Haddock, do Haddock, each	•••••		0 00		0	60
Halibut, per lb			. 0 04	"	ŏ	
Cod. fresh			0 02	11	0	
Bay Herring, hf-b Lobsters, per hun	dred	******	3 00	"		30
smoked herring	mediun	1)(1	0 10	"	ŏ	093
• 1	engthw	rise	0 00	11	0	083
GRAIN,	SEEDS	HAY.	ETC			
There is a fur en oats. The re	her a	dvance he list	in qu	ote	tiong	ons ed.
Oats, (Local), on	track		0 46	"	0	48
n P.E.Island	M		0 48	11	0	50
(Ontario)	н	·· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 47	11 M		48 55
Beans (French)			1 45	M		50
ii Canadian	h p,_		1 55	H	1	60
Split Peas				11		50 85
Pot Barley			3 85	H		00
Round Peas			8 65	M	3	75
Hay, on track	• • • • • • • •		13 00		12 14	
Diag	0 0.0.0 0 040.0		0 007	11	32	UU

Red Clover	madian	0 111	0 12
	GROCERIE		
Quotations a and melasses ar Heiden arrived day with a carg for Merritt Bro	e reported l at Point o o of coar	firm. Th	e bark n Mon-
Ooffee district			

for Merrist Bros & Co.  Coffee		3 н	0 86
Jamaica n	24	И	0 20
Molasses.			0 30
Barbados (new)	0 27	и	0 28 u 27
Porto Rice, choice, new	0 20 0 30 0 20	H	0 27 0 43 0 29
AntiguaTrinidad	0 27	1 11	0 28
Nevis Demerara	0 0	) 11	0 00
Salt.  Idverpool Sack ex store Liverpool Butter salt, Sbag,	0 4		0 50
factory filled	1 1 0 0 0	5 M	1 10
Spices		"	0.00
Cream of Tartar, pure, bbls	01		0 18
Nutmegs, * b Cassia, * b, ground	0 6	0 4	0 20 0 20 0 20
Cloves, whole	01	5 M	0 20
Ginger, ground	0 1	8 #	0 2
Pepper, ground Bicarb soda, per lbasal soda	0 1 2 3 0 0	0 11	2 3
Sugar.	00	1 11	0 0
White Ex O	4 3	37 11	4 40
Yellow	0 0	34 H	0 08
Dark Yellow	0 0	34 11	0 0
Paris Lump, * box	0 0	6 4	0 0
Tea.			
Congou * b, common Congou * b, finest	01	8 м	0 10
Congou, geod	01		0 2

PROVISIONS. PE I mess pork is higher. The rest of the list is firm and unchanged.	TO SECURITY SERVICES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY
Clear mess pork	
Middlings and bran are lower than last week. The rest of the list is as before.  Manitobs hard wheat. 4 25 at 4 35	

Extra plate beef
Middlings and bran are lower than last week. The rest of the list is as before.
Manitoba hard wheat       4 25 m 4 35         Canadian High Grade Family       3 50 m 3 65         Medium Patents       3 35 m 3 50         Oatmeal standard       4 40 m 4 50         Rolled Oatmeal       4 50 m 4 60         Western Gray B W Meal       0 00 m 0 00         Cornneal       2 65 m 2 70         Granulated       0 00 m 3 50         Middlings (on track)       00 00 m 21 00         Bran       7 m 19 00 m 20 00         Cottonseed Meal # ton       0 00 m 30 00         FRUITS, ETC.
Case oranges have a higher range. Valencia raisins are very firm. Gooseberries and watermelens are quoted this week.

Case or anges nave a migner		
lencia raisins are very firm.	Goose	berries
and watermelens are quoted	this	week
with Austringtons are dropen	, omfo	WOCK.
Trade is brisk.		
Raisins (Sultana)	0 07 H	0 071
" Valencia, new	0 051 M	0 052
" London Layers,	2 10 "	2 20
California II /II	2 10 "	2 20
Valencia Layer new	0 061 H	0 063
Muscatel, loose in sacks	0 061 11	0 061
Prunes, * box, new	0 051 H	0 064
		0 044
" W DOX, Old		0 12
Cal		0 04
Currants, * bbl.		
н савез	0 04 11	0 05
Apples, N S, # bbl	0 00 11	4 50
Dried Apples, new	0 062 11	0 07
Evaporated Apples, new, # lb.	0 00 и	0 00
Cranberries, per bbl	0 00 11	12 503
Cranberries in water, per bbl	0 00 11	7 60
Dates, new, # lb	0 05 H	0 06
Lemons (Messina)	3 00	4 00
Figs, # lb	0 10 H	0 12
Oranges (Florida)	0 00 11	0 00
Oranges, case, 420s	8 00 11	9 00
Messina Oranges	4 50 11	5 (0
Blood Oranges, hf bx	0 00 n	
Pine Apples, per doz	1 50 11	2 00
Honey, # lb Egyptian Onions per lb	0 18 11	
Egyptian Onions per lb	0.023 11	0 03
Bananas, per bunch	2 00 **	2 50
New French Walnuts	0 11 11	0 12
Grenobles "	0 13 "	0 15
Almonds	0 13 "	0 14
Brazils	0 11 11	0 11
Filberts	0 094 11	0 10
Popping Corn per lb	0 00 H	0 07
Pecans	0 12 "	
Peanuts, roasted	0 10 11	1 11
Tomatoes per crate	0 00	

LUMBER AND LIME. There is nothing new to report. Large hipments are going forward to British ports and a comparatively small amount to the states, where the market shows no improvement. Of the Liverpool market, Farnworth & Jardine's circular of June 1st

says:

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 8 vessels, 3,929 tons, against 14 vessels, 10,601 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tennage to this date from all places during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 has been 87,750, 72,626 and 65,744 tons respectively. The same dull tone reported in our recent circulars still prevails with very little signs of imprevement; the consumption has been moderate, and there is little change in value to record, but some articles such as Canadian woods have given way owing to the decline in freights. Stocks of all articles are quite sufficient, in some

condition. Several parcels of planks have

much too heavy."	articl	<b>e</b> 1	is still
Birch Lumber 1	00 00	н	10 25
Sprucedeals, Bay Fundy Mills	8 75	**	00 00
" City Mills	0 00	H	9 (0
Shingles No. 1	0 00	14	1 00
ii Extra	0 00	11	1 40
	0 00	M	2 00
	0 00	11	2 50 3 00
Aroostook P. B. shipping	0 00	H	14 00
Common1	2 00		13 0)
	6 (0	H	6 50
scantling (unst'd).	6 00	H	6 50
	2 00	11	14 00
Pine Shippers		11	13 00
No. 1	0 00	11	30 00
No. 2	0 00		2) 00
	LL 00	H	12 00
Laths, spruce	1 10	11	1 15
Palings grange	1 10 5 00	H	1 15
Palings, spruceLime (casks)	0 90	H	6 00
n (barrels)	0 60	"	0 65
OCEAN AND COASTWISE I	D IN	01	TTIC
There is no improvement	in	Ire	eights.
Coastwise are especially dull.			
Liverpool (intake measure)			177
Bristol Channel			
Bristol Channel			
West Coast Ire and	40.0		
Dublin	- 40 0	M	41 3
Warrenport			
Belfast			
Belfast			
LUMBER.			
New York.	<b>20 00</b>		<b>22</b> 00
New York leths	0 40		0 45

	Coastwise are especially dull.	i
	Liverpool (intake measure) Leadon  Bristol Channel  Clyde West Coast Ire and Oublin Warrenport Belfast Cork Quay  LUMBER	t d
		8
r	New York	1
K	Philadelphia laths	
•	Boston 175 M 0 00 Sound ports, calling V H f 0 00 W 1 873	P
b	Barbados market (50c., x) nom 0 00 w 5 50	
	1 4 Ride Cube(ald) who	
	New York, piling 0 02 # 0 00	1
	Boson bring toming were of 014 H 0 014	
	New York Lime 0 00 " 0 22	
	Coal Parraboro to Boston Salem.	
	Newburyport, Lynn 130 H 140	I,
	OILS.	
	Quotations are unchanged this week.	l i
	American Water White (bbl.	l i
	Canadian Water White (bbl.	1
	Canadian Prime White (bbl	1
1	1 free! 0 191 0 191	Г
	Linseed Oil (raw) 0 56 # 0 59	1
	Linseed Oil (boiled) 0 t9 m 0 62 Turpentine 0 45 m 0 47	ı
	[ Cod tri] 0.80 at 0.80	L
)	Seal Oil (steam refined) 0 45 0 48	1
!	Seal Oil (pale) 0 40   0 43	1
•	Castor Oil (commercial) 095 H 105	1
	Extra Lard 11 0 65 1 0 70	
1	No 1 Lard Oil 0 65	1

Newburyport, Lynn	1 3)		1 40	
OILS.	A			t
Quotations are unchanged t	his a	aak		
American Water White (bbl.			4	1
free)	0 18	11	0 184	li
Canadian Prime White (bhl	0 17	Ħ	0 173	1
free)	0 12½ 0 56 0 69 0 45 0 30 0 45 0 40 0 95 0 97 0 65	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	0 13½ 0 59 0 62 0 47 0 32 0 48 0 43 1 05 0 07½ 0 70 0 65	t
Old Mines Sydney, per shald.	5 50 5 00	M	6 00	l
Victoria (Sydney) " " pring Hill, Round, " " Glace Bay	5 00	H	5 50 5 50 0 00	1
English, " " Caledonia " "	0 00	. E1	0 00	I
Caledonia II II Acadia (Pictou), II II Reserve Mines, II II	0 00	N	5 50	ı
Acadia (Pictou), II II	0 00	H	6 50	1
Joggias "	5 00	H	5 50 5 25	1
Foundry (Anthracite), per ton,	5 00	**	5 75	
Broken "	4 60	11	4 75	
Kgg H	4 60	11	4 75	В
Stove or Nut " "	4 75	"	5 00	H
经保险的 医甲基氏性 医甲基氏性 医二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基		11	5 00	
IRON, NAILS, ET				
Refined, \$100m or ordinary size Common, 100m Patent Metals, \$\vec{v}\$ b Anchors, \$\vec{v}\$ b Chain cables, \$\vec{v}\$ b Rigging Chains, \$\vec{v}\$ b	1 75 0 00 00 08	**	2 00 0 00 0 13 0 04 0 06	
Nails. Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d fobper keg.		•	1 90	

#### SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending June 19.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. June 12—3tmr Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston, C & Laechler, mdse and pass.
Sch Reporter, 124, Gilchrist, from New York, R C Eikin, coal.
Sch Thistle, 123, Hunter, from New York, Peter McIntyre, coal.
Sch Nellie Watters, 96, Granville, from Boston, A W Adams, gen cargo.
Sch Ella Maud, 160, Somerville, from New York, A W Adams, gen cargo.
Ceastwise—Sch Lizzie R, 95, Howard, from River Hebert; J D Payson, 41, Nickerson, from Meteghan; A Gibson, 96, Stevens, from Parisboro; Marysville, Moffs, t, from River Hebert; Druid, 97, Tufts, from Eatonville; Blue Wave, 37, Tower, from River Hebert; Weenona, 19, Morrell, from Freeport; Prentice Boys, 67, Whelpley, from Apple River; A J, 45, Christopher, from Harvey.
June 12—Brigt Buda, 312, Carey, from New York, F Tufts & Co, coal.
Sch Annie V Bergen, 175, Odell from Parth ARRIVED York, H J Olive, coal.

13th—Sch W R Huntley, 165, Howard, from New York, F Tutts & Co, coal.

Sch Annie V Bergen, 175, Odell, from Perth Amboy to Fredericton, coal.

Coas wise—Schs Dove, 19, Ingersoll, from fishing; Edward Morse, 32, from fishing; Gettle H, 32, Outhouse, from de; Aurelia, 21, Scovil, from do; River Home, 75, Mulligan, from Quace; Porpoise, 32, Ingersoll, from North Head; Alice May, 10, Craft, from fishing; C U Chandler, 99, Ril y, from River Hebert; Constitution, 18, Anthony, from fishing; John E Dennis, 18, Batson, from Campobello.

June 14—Stmr State of Maine, 1145, Colby, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.

Ship Big Bonanza, 1393, Bergman, from Cardiff, W M Mackey, bal.

Sch Uranus, 79, Colwell, from Rockport, A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Citizen, 47, Woodworth, from Bear River; Electric Light, 32, Poland, from West Isles; Sovereign, 31, Post, from Digby; Mystic Tie, 32, Stinson, from Bt Andrews; E W Merchant, 47, Dillon, from Digby; Tempest, 19, Wright, from fishing; Swallow, 90, Richardson, from Waterside; sumr Hiawatha, 148, Coalfiet, from Hantsport.

June 15—Barktn Canning, 657, Pearce, from North Sydney, C B, C A Palmer, coal.

Sch A P Emerson, 233, Dixon, from Bar Harbor, R C Elkin, tal.

Sch Cerdie, 119, French, from New York, Milmaster, bal. Sch Cerdic, 119, French, from New York, Mil-Sch Cerdic, 119, French, from New York, Miller & Woodman, coal.

Sch Sea Bird, 80, Andrews, from Thomaston, A W Adams, linings.
Coastwise—Schs Silena, 59, Shields, from Alma; Hope, 34, Milner, from Annapolis; Crusade, 43, Gesner, from Bridgetowa; Filot, 18, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Ida Peters, 81, Spurr, from Clementsport; Maria Delphine, 76, Ogilvie, from Parrsboro; Forest Flower, 26, Ray, from Margaretville; Louisa, 15, Shaw, from fishing; Beulah Benton, 36, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove; Ernest F Norwood, 79, Snow, from fishing; Satellite, 26, Lent, from Westport.

port.
June 16—Str Cumberland, 1188, Thompson, from Boston C & Luschler, mdss and pas.
Sch Beulah, 80, Wasson, from Rockland, AW Sch Beulan, 80, Wasson, from Rockland, AW Adams, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Maud. 33, Mitchell, from Hampton; Florence Gu.st. 36, Robinson, from Clementsport; Gem, 95, Cole, from Dorchester; Roland, 94, Webster, from Apple River; Vivid, 43, Nodding, from fishing; Zulu, 7, Campbeli, from fishing; John H Kennedy, 54, Haynes, from do. from fishing; John H Kennedy, 54, Haynes, from do.

June 17—Sch Florida, Durwin, from Boston.
R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Hunter, Tower, from Boston, —, bal.
June 17—ch Prudent, 123, Lickson, from Boston, J M Taylor, bal.
Sch Crestline, 117, Read, from Boston, W J Davidson, bal.
Sch Union, 97, Fullerton, from Providence for Alma.
18th—Str Flushing, 126, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport, master, mdse and pass.
Sch Sabrina, Barton, from New York, N C Scott, coal.
Sch James Barber, 80, Camp, from Rockport, Klkin & Hatfield, bal.
Sch Hond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I wilson I was a land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I wilson I was a land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I was a land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I was a land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I was a land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I was a land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I was a land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I was a land of the land of the Mond Rye 00, Wilson, from Buston, I was a land of the land

bay are making far larger hauls of herring than in any previous year. There is no difference in quotations now between targe and medium cod ex-vessel, but there is still some difference ex-warehouse.

St. John Wholesale Market.

Codfish, \$100 as, large, arg... \$75 \*\* \$390 Codfish. \*\* medium, dry... \$49 \*\* \$350 Bandl, \*\* medium, dry... \$49 \*\* \$350 Bandl, \*\* medium, dry... \$49 \*\* \$350 Bandl, \*\* medium, dry... \$40 \*\* \$40 \*\* \$350 Bandl, \*\* medium, dry... \$40 \*\* \$40 \*\* \$350 Bandl, \*\* medium, dry... \$40 \*\* \$40 \*\* \$350 Bandl, \*\* medium, dry... \$40 \*\*

June 12-Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand June 12—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan via Eastport.

Sch Eric, Harding, for Philadelphia.

Sch Dominion, Ritcey, for Boston.

Sch Hattie Muriel, Denton, for Rockport.

Sch Lyra, Wood, for Boston.

Coastwise—Schs J D Payson, Nickerson, for Meteghan; Lida Gretta, Ells, for Quaco; Flue Wave, Tower, for Rockport; Lilie Bell. Erb, for Patrsboro; Ada, Lloyd, for Quaco; Hazelwoode, Dickson, for River Hebert.

13th—S S Damara, Lynas, for London via Halifax.

13th—S S Damara, Lynas, for London via Halifax.

Schr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston, Sch Riverdale, Urquhart, for Rockpett.

Sch Lizzie B, Belyea, for Thomaston.

Coastwise—Schs R L Dewis, Suthergreen, for Windsor via Spencer's Island; Olive, Belyea, for Parrsboro; Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown; M J Soley, Hatfie d, for Parrsboro; Rebecca W, Black, from Quaco; Prentice Boys, w helpley, for do.

June 14—Stmr Duart Castle, Seely, for West Indies via Halifax.

Sch Lynx, Hundley, for Vineyard Haven fo. Sch Wendall Burpee, Miller, for Fall River. Sch Georgia E, Barton, for Biston.

Coastwise—Schs Electric Light, Poland, for West Isles; Marysville, Moffatt, for River Hebert; Hiver Home, Mulligan, for Quaco; Druid, Tufts, for Satonville; Georgie Linwood, Hawkins, for fishing. ins, for fishing.
June 15—Starr State of Maine, Golby, for Bos-

June 10—Starr State of Maine, Golby, for Boston.

SS Ardanmhor, Anderson, for Garston.

Sch H B Homan, Wasson, for Newport, I.

Sch Bonnie Dooe, Chapman, for New York.

Sch Maggie Miller, Miller, for Quincy.

Sch Sarah Hunter, Maxwell, for Salem, fo.

Coastwise—Scha Sil. na, chields, for Alma;

Pilot, Beardsley, for Port Lorne; Forest Flower,

Ray, for Margaretville; Gipsy, Regers, for

Sackville; Oce in Bird, Magranahan, for Margaretville; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Citizen. Woodworth, for Bear River;

Porpoise, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan; Trumpet, Wright, for Beaver Harbor.

16th—SS Micmač, Meikle, for Garston.

SS Lord O Neill, Ferris, for Belfast.

SS Ulunda, Fleming, for Liverpool via Halifax. fax.
Sch Quetay, Cripps, for New York.
Sch Georgie, Lo guire, for New York,
Sch Cora B, Butler, for Lynn.
Sch Energy. Cook, for Boston.
Sch Benjamin T Biggs, Henderson, for Bos-

Sch Benjamin T Biggs

ton.

Sch Ayr, Brinton, for New York.

Coastwise—Sch A J, Christopher, for Hillsboro; &W Merchant D ilon, for Digby; Sovereign, ost, for do; Osceola, Bixon, for Quaco; Lizzle B Howard, for River Hebert; Gadabout Porter, for River Hebert; Weendma, Morrell, for Freeport; Satellie, Lent, for Westport; Sarah 1M, Camerom, for Biack River.

June 18—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

Sinp Accrington, Lendstrom, for Liverpool, Sch Demozelle, Tower, for New York, Sch Romeo, Campbell, for New Haven. Sch Iss, Hanselpacker, for Salem fo. Sch Viola, Forsyth, for New York. Coastwise—schs Bertha Maud, White for Harvey; Amy J, Alexander, for Alma; Marie Delphine, Uglivie, for Parrsboro; Swallow, Richardson, for Waterside; Gem, Cole, for Dorchester; Nina Blanche, Crocker, for Freeport; W R Huntley, Howard, for Hillsboro; Louisa, Shaw, for Lepreaux; Hope, Milner, for Annapolis; Roland, Webster, for Apple River; essie D, Rockwell, for River Hebert.

#### CANADIAN PORTS. ARRIVED.

At Quace, June 11, schs Harry Morris, Mc-Lean, from Eastport; Speedwell, Glaspy, from St John. At Bathurst, June 11, bak Muriel, Bjorn-stad, from Bermuda. At Bathurst, June 11, ba k Murie!, Bjornstad, from Bermuda,
At Hillsboro, June 11, schs Nellie F Sayre,
Willaru; Elwood K Smith, Drisko, from Poutland; Laule Cobb, Kelley, from Jonesport;
Fraulie, Crocaer, from Sackville.
At Newcası!, June 11, bark Prinds Oscar,
Hansen, from Bristol.
At Chatham, June 11, barkth Belle Star,
Davis, from Tralee
At Quaco, June 12, schs Abana, Floyd, from
Bostou; Sp. edwell, Glasy; River Home, Mulligan, frod. St. John.
At Chatham, June 12, bark Ascalon, Gulbrandsen, from Sharpaers.
At Windsor, June 9, sch Newburg, Marsters,
from New York; 11th, schs Wentworth, Par-

ker, from do; Josephine, Maplebeck, from At Chatham, June 14, bark Ellida, Anderson, from Belfa-t. At Montreal, June 14, ship Asia, Hilton, from Hoilo.

At Sackville, prior to June 13, bgt Herbert, Robinson, from Barbados,
At Quaco, June 15, schs Rex, Sweet; Rebecca W. Black; Forest Bell, Tufts, from St John.
At Point du Chene, June 18, bark Hoiden, from Liverpool, Merritt Bros & Co, salt.

At Campbellton, June 15, bark Drovingen, Meijer, from Bristol, Eng.
At Halifax, June 17, as Ulunda, Fleming, from St John. from St John.

At Shediac, June 15, bark August, Hansen, from Garston, GB.

At Shediac, June 12, bark Agnes, Hofgaard, for Preston, GB.
At Quaco, June 11, schs R Carson, Sweet, for Boston; Speedwell, Glaspy, for St John.
At Hillsboro, June 11, schs Fraulien, Crocker, for Rockport; Glas Tidings, Cook, for Joggins.
At Uratham, June 12, barktn Fri, Madsen, for Ay: An Unatham, June 12, barktn Fri, Madsen, for Ayr.

At Fredericton, June 11, seh Mary George, for Pawlucket, h.I.

At Quaco, June 12, sehs Abana, fleyd, for Rockport; Eila May, Pritchard, for Bo ton; Speedwell, Glaspy; River Home, Mulligan, for St John.

At Yarmouth, June 14, sehs Acacia, for Lahave; S G Irwin, for Sydney; se We tport, for Westport; sehs Navassa, for Parrsboro; Cummings, for Cow Bay; ss City of St John, for Halifax; Alpha, for St John; Latour, for Lockeport. port.
At Windsor, June 6, sch Calabria, Grant, for New York; 8th. bktn Geo Davis, Crossley, for do; 11th, sch Gypsum Princess, Merriam, for do. do, Ital, sen Gypsum Frinces, Merriam, Mordo.

At Parrsboro, June 11, schs E Merriam, Merriam; Aunie G O'Leary, Boudrot; 12th, sch Rewa, Crane—all for Boston

At Quaco, June 15, schs Rex, Sweet; Rebecca W, Black; Forest Bell, Tufts; Harry Morris, McLean, for St John.

At Newcastle, June 15, sch John S Parker, Milberry, for New York.

At Pictou, June 15, bark Shakespeare, Jensen, for Wnitehaven; brigt Katle, Landry, for Newburyport; 11th, bark Hovding, Englestad, for River Mersey.

At Chatham, June 16, barktn Dristig, Larson for Liane:ly.

SAILED. SAILED.

#### From Halifax. June 12, ss Madura, for London; bark Car., for st Margaret's Bay—to load for U K. BRITISH PORTS. ARRIVED.

At London, June 12, ship Munster, Graham, from New Orleans.
At Queenstown, June 11, bark Erema, Neilson, from Charlottetown.
At Swanses, June 8, bark Bonita, Ledwell, from Nakskov.
At Limerick, June 11, bark M & E Cann,
Kimball, from St. John.
At Belfast, June 11, bark Armenia, Graham, from Newcastle.
At Kiru h, June 9, bark Ruby, Fergusen, from Newcastle, NB.
At Liverpool, June 12, ss Labrador, from Montreal.

Halifax. N S. June 13—Ard, sch Mellacoree, Halifax. N S, June 13—Ard, sch Meliacoree,
Thorbourn, from Ponce, P R.
At Barrow, June 9, ship Tuskar, Pennant,
from Ship Island.
At Berwick, June 11, bark Lizzie Curry,
Curry, from Buenos Ayres.
At Belfast, June 12, barks Corons, Percy,
from Newcastle, N B; Norman, Burnley, from At Penarth, June 12, ship Vanloo, Baker, from St John. At London, June 12, ship Munster, Graham, At London, June 12, Ship Munister, Graham, from New Orleans.
At Queenstown, June 12, bark Alexander Black, McG-e, from Portland, O, and proceeded for Antwerp.
At Kingroad, June 9, bark Tanjore, Bolduc, from Kinsenada for Gloucester.
At Southport, June 11, bark Alert, Pitman, from Hillsboro. from Hillsboro.

At St Johns, N. fld., June 16, sch Avalon, Williams, from St John.

At Turks Island, June 5, brig E L Shaw, from Lagusyra—sai's 18th for New York.

At Greenock, June 14, saip Charles, from Darien via St Michaels.

At Belfast June 12, ship Beetheven, Thomasen, from Brunswick. At Belfast, June 12, ship Beetheven, Indinasen, from Brunswick.

At Liverpool, June 13, str Capulet, Ellis, from St John.

At Barrow, June 15, str Undaunted, Elcoate, from Newcastle, N B.

At St Kits, June 16, sch Sirocco, Perry, from

At St Kits, June 16, sch Sirocco, Perry, from from Newcastle, N B.
At St Kitts, June 16, sch Sirocco, Perry, from
New York.
At Bristol, June 15, bark E A O'Brien, Pratt,
from Bahia Blanca; 16th, bark Erema, Nielson,
from Charlot etown.
At Greenock, June 15, bark Scammell Brothers, McFarlane, from ship Island.
At Glasgow. June 14, bark Palander, Ellefsen, from Halifax.
At Liverpool, June 15, str Osmanli, O'Hagan,
from Quebec; barks Battista, Melville, from
Halfax; Guiana, Foote, from St John.
At Calcutta, June 15, ship Sokoto, Ball, from
Colombo.

SAILED. From London, June 10, stmr Halifax City. for St John via Halifax.
From Montrose, June 8, bark Midas, Ericksen, for Miramichi. for St John via Halifax.

From Montrose, June 8, bark Midas, Ericksen, for Miramichi,

From Maryport, June 9, str Derwent Holme, Holmes, for Halifax,

From Liverpool, June 9, ship Arklow, Mosher, for Ship Island; bark Caroline, Larsen, for Bathurst, NB.

From Cape Town, June 9, bark Sidonian, Williams, for Buenos Ayres.

From Plymou h, June 11, bark Mary A Troop Baker, from La Plata for Antwerp.

From Belfast, June 9, bark Charles Tottle, for Bay Verte.

From Dublin, June 12, bark Swanbilda, Fraser, for Portland, O.

London, June 12, bark Emeli, for Miramichi. At Bermuda, June 6, sch klizabeth, Hogan, from St Vincent, WI, for New York.

From Falmouth, June 13, bark Belvidere, Hatfield, from Montevideo for Silloth.

From Greenock, June 12, bark Haakson, Jarl, for Dalhousie.

From Hett, June 13, str Dracona, Thompsen, for Sydney, CB.

From Black River, Ja, May 29, brig Nellie Pickup, Graves, for Providence; 31st, sch Ann E Valentine, Morris, for Chester, Pa.

From Cardiff, June 14, bark Launberga. McDougall, for Rio Janeiro.

From Queenstown, June 14, bark Erema, Nielson, from Charlottetown for Bristol.

From Falmouth, Eng, June 4, bark E A O'Brien, for Bristol.

From Bristol, June 14, bark Uranus, for Pugwash.

From Preston, June 14, bark Enterprise, Calwash. From Preston, June 14, bark Enterprise, Cal-From Presson, June 1s, Dark Enterprise, Calhoun, for Hillsboro.

From Goole, June 15, bark Folkvang, Olson,
for Bay Verte.
From Bermuda, June 9, sch Elizabeth, for
Delaware Breakwater.

From liverpo 1, June 15, barks Talisman,
Bulmer, for Herring Cove, NS; Augusta, Gulliksen, for Pugwash, NS; 16th, bark Ala, for
Miramichi.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED. At Vineyard Haven, June 9, sch Parlee, Shanklin, from St John for New York, and sld 10 h. AN New York, June 10, sob Gypsum Prince, Pettis, from Windows.

Bangor, June 12—Ard, brig Rdward D, Corning and June 12—Sch Cathie C, Berry, for New York.

City Island, June 12—Ard, sch Greta, from St John; Jose F, from Jose G, John Jose F, from Generator B, John J, Joh At New York, June 10, sch Gypsum Prince, Pettis, from Windsor, Bangor, June 12—Ard, brig Edward D, Cor-ning, from Barbados, Sld, June 12—Sch Cathie C, Berry, for New At Boston, June 13, schs Beulah, Lohnes, from

Gaspe; Swanhilda, Croscup, from Bridgewater; Christina, Moore, and Nellie Smita, from Cheverie (at Weymouth).

At Mobile, June 9, sch Bahama, Tooker, from Mayaguez.

At Madeira, June 3, schs Molega, from Halifax, NS; 4th, Moss Ros., from Fort Medway, N.

At Nuevitas, June 4, sch Dove, Esdale, from Savannah—and was disg 7th.

At Bahia Blanca, April 8, bark Stadacona, from Cardiff via Brest.

At Funch I, June 2, bark Heber, Dowling, from New York.

Boothbay—Ard June 11, sch Carrie B, Phipps, from St John for Boston and sld.

Galvesten—Ard June 13, sch Blomidon, Potter, from Sagua,

Ealem—Ard June 12, sch Lee, Sypher, from St John. Galvesten Ard June 13, sch Blomidon, Pot fer, from Sagua, Ealem—Ard June 12, sch Leo, Sypher, from St John.

La Plata—Ard June 10, bark Bellona, Mosher, from Rio Janeiro.

Vineyard Haven—Ard June 13, sch Union, from Providence for St John; Grace Cushing, Richardson, from St John for Providence.

Sagua—Ard June 6, sch Bartholdi, Berry, from Havana.

At New York, June 13, schs Osprey, from Shulee; Lexington, from Two Rivers; Galatea, Peatman, from Fredericton; Charley Buck, from Two Rivers; bright Harry Stewart, Feely; schs Harry, Knowlton, and Habtie & Kie, R., Collins, from Hillsboro; Calabria, Knowlton, from Windsor; Parlee, Shanklin; Rebecca W Huddell, Whelpley; and Genesta, Seely, from St John; Orioie, Patterson, from River Heberi.

At Salem, June 13, schs Senator Grimes, from Calais; Rettie, from Alma, for orders.

At Newark, June 14, Ech Hattie & King, Collins, from Hillsboro.

At Providence, June 14, Febs Ada G Shortland, McIntyre; Grace Cushing, Richardson, and Alice waud, Haux, from St John.

Portland, Me, June 17—Ar, sch Wash, from Port Matoon, NS.

Cleared, sch Pride of the Port, for Northeast Harbor, NS.

Beston, Mass, June 17—Ar, stmr Yarmouth,

Cleared, seh Pride of the Port, for Northeast Harbor, NS.

Beston, Mass, June 17—Ar, stmr Yarmouth, from Yarmouth; schs E Merriam, from Parreboro; R Carson, from Quaco; Rettie, from Alma; Joste F, from St J. hn.

At Gioucester, June 14, brig Diadem, Sponagle, from Boston for Lunenbu g.

At Galveston, June 16, sch Blomidon, Potter, from Sagua. At Galveston, June 16, sch Blomidon, Potter, from Sagus.

At Boston, June 15, sch Donella, Love, from Arecino; 16th, sch Elma D, Doucett, from Salmon River.

At Portsmouth, N H, June 15, schs Victory, Stiles, fr. m Port Joggins. N S; Annie A Buoth, Wasson, from Perth Amboy for Dver.

At Antwerp, June 14, bark Mary A Troop, Baker, from La Plata via Ply mouth.

At New York, June 15, Mary L Burrill, Kenney, from Iloile; schs Nellie I Weite, Morrison, from Sands River; Thomas C Rackett, Reckett, from Selburne.

At New York, June 16, barks M L Smith, Trefry, from Antigua; J H Masters, Moneit, from Alicante.

City Island, June 19—Ard, sch A B Perry, from Dorchester, NB.

New York, June 18—Ard, str Tauric, from Liverpool.

Cid, schs Greta; for Ste John; L T Whitmore, for Yarmouth.

CLEARED

At New York, June 9 schs Sabrina, Brinton, for St John; Centennial Hamilton, for do. New York, June 12—Cld, sch Gypsum Queen, for Hillsboro, NB.
Portland, Me, June 12—Cld, sch Kate and Mabel, Simmens, for Lockport, NS; bark B Wenster, Pray, for Buenos Ayres.
At Boston, June 12, bgt Diadem, for Lunenburg via Gloucester, Mass.
At Philadelphis, June 12, bark Persia, Malcolm for Port Bevis.
At Hys on, June 14, sch D Gifford, Baisley, for Hillsboro.
At New York, June 13, bgt Georgie, LeBlanc, for St Johns, PR; schs Karslie, Harris, for Dikby; Laconia, for Windsor; lith, sch Harry W Lewis, for Dorche-ter.
Boston, June 15—Cld, brig Evangeline, for Canada Creek, NS; sch Glenora, for St John.
New York, June 15—Cld, schs Oriole, for Shulee, NS; HA Holder, for St John.
Portland, June 15—Cld, sch Bessie Carson, Haws, for River Hebert, NS.
At Boston, June 15, schs Corsica, for Guysbore; Swanhilda, Croscup, for Annapolis; Christina, Moore, for Cheverie.
At New York, June 16th, schrs Turban, Hill, for Bermuda; Gjpsum King, for Windsor,

SAILED.

From Tenerifie, May 25, sch Canaria, Brown, from st Joan for Port Orotava.

From Nuevitas, May 31, sch Exception, for New York.

From Vineyard Haven, June 10, sch Parlee, from St John for New York.

From Boothbay Harbor, Me, June 13, schs Progress, from st John for Salem; John P, from Joggins, NS, for Boston.

From Jonesport, June 8, schs Elwood Smith, Drisko, for Hillsbore; Lanie Cebb, Kelley, for do; Hamburg, Bryant, for Two Rivers, NS; Charlie Bucki, Jenkins, for New York.

From New York, June 12, ship Wm H Starbuck, for Macassar.

From Tarragona, June 8, bark Vergine della Guardia, Lubrano, for Dalhousie, NB.

From Stavanger, June 8, bark Sigurd Jarl, for Canada.

From New London, June 12, sch Clayola, from Gonaives for Mentville (in tow).

From New Bedford, June 14, sch Clifford C, for St John.

From New York, June 14, ship Indus, for St John.

From Finshing Bay June 13, schs W H John.
From Flushing Bay, June 13, schs W H
Wattrs, Belyea, from New York for St John;
Harold Borden, Blackhouse, from do fer Wolfville, NS.
From Mobile, June 12, brig Estella, for Cardense denas,
From Whitestone, LI, June 13, sch Gypsum
Queen, Bentley, from New York for Hillsboro,
NB—not as before,
From Boston, June 14, sch Hunter, for St

NB—not as before,
From Boston, June 14, sch Hunter, for St
Jehn.
From Boston, June 14, sch Hunter, for St
Jehn.
From Providence, June 13, ship M
L Burrill, for New York; bark L M Smith, for
New York.
From Providence, June 14, sch Northern
Light, McLean, for St John.
From Glucester, June 14, bark Ina Barclay,
for Savannah, to load for Santos.
From Boston, June 14, sch Ser Raymond, and
Surprise, for Port Gilbert; Delta, for Cheverie;
Serapi ine, for Bear kiver.
From Norfolk, June 14, sch Walter Sumner,
Pye, for Nova Scotia.
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, MoNeil, for Savannah.
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From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, MoNeil, for Savannah.
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Savannah.
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Savannah.
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Savannah.
From Boston, June 18, ship Sokoto, Ball,
for Calcutta.
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Savannah.
From Boston, June 18th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Savannah.
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Savannah.
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Savannah.
From Boston, June 18, sch Lisonia, for Moneil of Calcutta,
From Gloucester, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for Barbarder, June 14th, bark Ina Barclay, Moneil, for

MEMORANDA

werp for Sydney.
Passed Nobska, June 15, sch Gypsum Prince,

Pettis, from New York for Windsor, Passed Lundy Island, June 16, bark Angola, Lockhart, from st John Lor Penarth. In port at Guantanamo, May 31, bark Brazil, Lawrence, for Delaware Breakwater. SPOKEN.

June 6, 54 31, 44 15 ship Naupactus, from Greenock for Miramichi.

Bork Endora, from Parrsboro for Dublin, June 7, lat 44 32, lon 57 53, all well.

Sch Boniform, Chute, Wilmington, NC, for Petit Goave, June 6, lat 21 30 lon 74 15.

Ship P G Blanchard. Zachariasen, from Parrsboro for Saltport, M vy 31, 1-t 42, lon 60.

Ship Celeste Burrill, Trefry, from Dunkirk for New York, June 7, lat 48, lon 10 W.

Ship Creedmore, from St John for Saarpness, June 5th, lat 43.12, lon 43.45.

Bork Arethusa, Anderson, from Rio Janeiro for Newcastle, N S W, April 23, lat 31 S, lon 34 W. Bark Mathilde, Polt, from Honfleur for Bay Verte, May 20, lat5, ion 15.

Bark Usko, Halsmann, from Liverpool for Miramichi, June 9, lat 48, lon 33.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, Me, June 9—Notice is given that the White Island ledge belt tuoy was placed in position on June 2 in 18 fathoms of water, and will hereafter be maintained as a permanent aid to navigation.

Bearings of prominent objects:—Isles of Shoals light, NE by N; Andover ledge spindle, E ‡ S. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately. New Haven, June 15—The lightship, two miles west of the new break water, at the mouth of New Haven harbor, has been discontinued for the summer.

Washington June 15—Notice is hereby given by the lightbough board that on over him. Washington, June 15—Notice is hereby given by the ligathouse board that on or ab ut June 26, 1891, a gas lighted buoy, painted black numbered I in write and shewing a fixed white light, will be substituted for the black spar buoy now marking the reef making off to the eastward from Little Captain Island, entrance to Greenwich Cove, north side of Long Island Sound, Connecticut. The buoy will be moored in about 21 feet of water off the easterly side of the reef.

Sound, Connecticut. The buoy will be moored in about 21 feet of water off the easterly side of the reef.

Bearings of prominent objects fixing the position of the buoy, as taken from Charts Nos 269 and 270 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Flat Neck Point Rocks, NE by EfE; Great Captain Island lighthouse, WSW; tangent to Field Point, W by WłW; Hen and Chickens Reef. NW by WłW.

On the same date a gas lighted buoy, painted black, numbered 1 in white and showing a fixed white light, will be established in about 19 feet of water to the southward and eastward of and close to Jones' Rocks, north rly side of the channel into Greenwich Cove, Connecticut, from the westward.

Be rings of prominent objects fixing the position of the buoy, as taken from Chart No 270 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Howers' I-land (middle), N½E; Great Captain Island lighthouse, Sk½E; Jones' Rocks, NW§N.

Should the light on either of the se buoys be accidentally extinguished, mariners are requested to inform the inspector of the Third Lighthouse district, T mykinsville, NY.

Bearings are magnetic, and given approximately; depths are given at mean low water.



EAGLES - At Douglas Avenue, June 12th, to the wife of John S. Eagles, a daughter. MCARTHUR-In this city, on June 17th, to the wife of George McArthur, a daughter. (Twenty-five cents for each notice.)

EARLE DUNN-At the residence of the bride's Dunn. DISHART-MORRISON-In this city on June DISHART-MORRISON—In this city on June 13th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Celebration street, by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, D. D., George Dishart of Kirriemuir. Scotland, to Frances M. (Tillie), eldest daughter of John McB. Morrison. No cards.

McKINNEY-PORTER—At the residence of the bride's father, on June 14th, by Rev. Job Shenton, William V. McKinney to Margaret, daughter of John Porter.

MCNUTT-CARR—June 12th at Trinity church, Sussex, by the Rev. H. W. Little, rector, James W. McNutt to Janie Carr, both of Waterford, Kings Co.

RUBINS-MORRISON,—At the residence of the bride's father, 43 Harrison street, north end, on Wednesday, June 13th, by Rev. Canon Develor, Jennie M. Rubins to Thomas W. Morrison. Veber, Jennie M. Rubins to Thomas W. Morri, son.

Sullivan-Hagles – At the residence of the bride's father, Bridge street, north end, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, Herman Su livan to Bessie Eagles, daughter of J. B. Eagles, E. q.

Starr Boyd — At St Paul's church, St, John, N. B., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Canen Deveber, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Hamilton Dicker, William Jervis Starr, son of the late W. F. Starr, to S. Florence Boyd, daughter of B. C. Barclay Boyd. Esq, all of this city.

SLOGGETT-BOLTON—At Christ church, St. Stephen, N. B., on June 14th, 1894, by the Rev. O. S. Newnham, assisted by the Kev. J. T. Bryan, Richard Lapthorne Sloggett of Pottsville, Pa., to Kate Gertrude Bolton of St. Stephen, daughter of the late John Bolton.



Margaret L. Johnston, aged 33 years, formerly of this city.

FAIRWEATHER—At his residence, Orange street, June 12th, Charles Henry Fairweather, aged 68 years.

McQUAIDE.—In this city, on June 17th, Bridget McQuaide, wife of Edward M. Quaide, aged 62 years, leaving a husband, three sons and two daughters.

SULLIVAN.—In this city, June 13th, at 308 Union street, John R. Sullivan, aged 44 years, leaving a wife and five chi dren. [Boston papers please copy.

SMITH—Un board bark Bessie Markham on pass-get to England, June 4th, Harold Sidney, youngest son of G. Sidney amith of this city, aged 21 years. The remains were landed at Liverpool, N. S., and will be brought here for intermeds.