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of the TRADE

ter Weight, Faster The experience of those on of the goods will prove ing Wholesale Houses.

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es, Handles, etc. CHLAN, ELSON STREET.



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nglish articles on the market.
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eited from the President, Vice of Canada; the President of the cu'to of Laval University; the cele These recommendations

Fred Waterson
W B. Deacon
C H Fairweather

EXHIBITION, 1886. thow in Connection.

WIN THE PRIZES. Comb White Leghorns, Lang-Comb White Leghorns, Iangdottes, my specialites Winners
ine special prizes in 1885 and
n the following varieties: Light
thins, Flymouth Rocks, Black
Rose Comb Grown Leghorns,
d W. C. B. Pol·sh.
250 per 26; Mammoth Bronze
er 9; Fehin Ducks \$150 per 9
who wins flist prize on Chicks
rdal Exhibition), and who purme from which the chicks were
ment the 1st prize \$200 and the-

PHILIP LAW. MONOTON, N. B.

the station:-

, P. E. I. BLACK

bice Heavy Feed; AN.

ices to the Trade.

PETERS. FF SOUTH WHARF

Mineral Lands.

ED is prepared to Survey, Ex-on, and Market Timber, or Maritime Provinces of Canada

per year, Liberal induces

YESUN, ST. JOHN.

smber, 1886. &DWARD JACK.

EEKLY SUN BLISHED BY BLISHING COMPANY NESDAY MORNING,

AT THEIR ing Establishment. treet, St. John, N. B.,

The deep-blue sky, the purple hills, The meadow flowers of varied hue, The placid lakes, the sunlit rills.

G. Weatherly in Quiver for July.

HEERIM



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

THE TROUT ROD ON THE WALL. This slender rod of mine; This delicate silk line,
And the creel;
This landing ret, these flies

Of every shape and siza With the reel. Now hanging on the wall, Such memories recall Of the past;

And rejoice as I did when

I made a cast. I can see the shady pool, Underneath the aiders cool;

Bending o'er.

Specks of foam about an eddy

Ciroling round with motion steady

To the shore.

Now I see the beauty rise
As the artificial flies
Strike the pool;
I can hear the water boil,
And the crazy reel uncoil

Ah! he's out upon the bank! And the specks upon his flank— How they shine! Ab, none but anglers know Why my eyes with tears o'erflow, As I think of days gone by, f the rod, the reel, and fly,
And the line.

SOMEBODY'S BOY.

MRS. ORIE A. RICE. Do not utter the careless words. "Oh, there is nothing for me to do!" Fields are open on every side, Waiting for workers strong and true. Golden moments are speeding fast, Gladly labor while yet you may; Oh, remember ere 'tis too late, Somebody's boy needs aid today!

The tempter calls with a dulcet note,
But a gulf of the dregs of dark despair,
Awaits the voyagers as they float
Slowly out from the friendly shore,
Over this stream of wide renown, Over this river that leads to death, Somebody's boy is drifting down!

Mother bending with lovelit eyes
Over the jewels that bless your home,
With waking dreams of a rosy hue,
Spanning the years that are yet to come, Other lips have been pure as these,
Others have worn that guilaless brow,
Other mothers have loved—and lost!
Ask the fiend of the wine cup, how!

Oh, for the leve you feel for those Safe in the sound of your cradle song! Oh, by the beautiful hopes you hold, Wreathing a manhood proud and strong! Falter not, though each set of sun Find you with aching heart and brow, Eager to grasp a helping hand, Somebody's boy is waiting now!

Let us labor, with purpose firm, And with a charity pale and sweet; May heaven help us to make the path Easy for all the wayward feet,
Count as nothing the sneers we meet,
Count our happiness unsurpassed,
If by a word or a deed of ours somebody's boy is saved at last!

HELEN OF TROY.

(From the Spectator.) Long years ago he bore me to a land beyond To a city fair and stately, that renowned must ever be, Through all ages yet to follow, for the light shed

there by me.
I am Helen: where is Troy? They have told me not a roof-tree, not a wall is standing now, That o'erthrown is the great altar where ten thousand once did bow,
While on high to Aphrodite rose the solemn

hymn and vow.
I am Helen: where is Troy? Do they deem that thus the story of my life

will pass away?
Troy betrayed, and all who loved us slain upon that fatal day,
Shall but make the memory of me evermore with men to stay,
I am Helen: where is Troy?

Fools! to dream that time can ever make the tale of Troy grow old; Buried now is every hero, and the grass green o'er the mould But of her they fought and died for, every age shall yet be told. FRANCES PEACOCK.

NOT GLAD, NOR SAD.

You sang a little song today, It was not sad, it was not gay, he very theme was not out-worn; Two lovers met, as lovers may, They had not met since yesterday-They must not meet again till morn

And did they meet again, my dear?-Did morning come and find them here, To see each other s eyes again? las, on that you are not clear. For hearts will shift as winds will veen And Love can veer like any vaue!

Ah no. think some sudden craze, Some bitter spire befell their days, What was that plaintive miner tor? No more together lie their ways,

Remote, perhaps, the lover strays, Perhaps the lady comes no more! So strange the numbers sob and swell; No, there's no guessing what befell; It is the sweetest song you sing!

Not sad, and yet—I cannot tell—

Not glad, and yet—'tis very well—

Like Love, like life, like anything!

Macmillan's Magazine,

A HYMN OF SUMMER.

Beyond the chestnuts on the lawn,
Two happy girls have made a swing,
Half hid in shadows of the dawn—
Fair types of Summer and of Spring.

O Spring, Spring, Spring, how fair art thou An April-time of smiles and tears—

all Summer with the sunny brow, Thrice-welcome guest, at length appears When wood and field are crowned by June, Rich garlanded with leaf and flower, Then hearts of men are all in tune With Summer's plenitude of power.

The fairest scenes crowd into view-

Then joyfully, in grateful mood,
Our hearts and voices join to praise
The great Creator of all good,
The Giver of glad Summer days.

was within the mansion soliciting Miss Hezel Traft's company for a drive.

The young lady had not the alightest objection to going with him. He was an old friend of her father's, an amusing storyteller and very fond of his horses. He was

BY FRANCES EDWARDS.

called 'colonel,' not from any connection with military life, but it was a title received in his early boyhood days and it had clung to him as nicknames and titles of this sort so often do.

As for Miss Hazel, she was an unspoiled child of sixteen, with a merry laugh, bright brown eyes, and hair that frizzled about her

face, cheeks where the color came and went like the rose flush in an evening sky. She had no extraordinary talents and gave promise of none, except the talent of being exceedingly femisine in all her tastes, and charmingly girlish. She was at that happy stage of young life—just beginning to have admirers.

Her dear friend, Effie Longstreet, had

said at parting from her the week before on graduating day:'Now, dear, at the first symptom of an engagement you write me, and I'll do the same to you; and be sure and accept your first offer. It always brings good luck in the end, and even if it isn't just what you desire it is always easy to break an engage-

With this sage advice reposing in her mind, Hazel kept her eyes open to the possible advent of a lover, though she felt very shy, and in fact dreaded a proposal outside of her own dreams.

The colonel she did not regard in the light of an admirer. He was older than her

father, and had been married twice already, which ought to be quite enough for any sane man, she thought. Presently they came out of the house and he helped her into the carriage. Very lovely she looked in a pale eorn dress and a hat to match with a large flaming bunch of

popples low down on one side.
'Which way shall we go?' he said, as he 'Oh, I don't care—anywhere so that we

This sly maiden well knew that the colonel always liked to drive fast. She gave him a quick glance and a little laugh.

'Well, have you been out to the park lately? No? Suppose we go out then; There is plenty of room and good roads.'

'Very well; that will be delightful! And when the horses are going really nice won?'

It is sly maiden well knew that the colonel always liked to drive fast. She gave 'No, no!' she said in distress, 'but I—'

'No, no!' she said in distress, 'but I—'

'Never mind, don't try to explain yourself or your feelings. Let everything be just as it always has been. Remember that I love you, and let me come and see you often'.

Pressing two fervent kisses on her hands, he shot out of the door and was off hefered.

She pressed her little foot against the rod and held the reins until her arms were tired. Then the colonel took them again and turned the horses toward Clifton avenue. Hazel chatting away about her friend Effie,

The moment he looked upon and saw them, he grasped his whip. The horse gave a start, which nearly threw the doctor over cold days. Her face grew pinched and lost backward, and went furiously up the street.

'Confound that colonel!' he muttered
under his breath. 'What business has he a grim smile and a long-drawn breath, he added, 'It's none of my business, though, none whatever, if she rides to the end of the earth with him.'

This young man had met Hazel the summer before while visiting a school friend. He was proud, poor, reserved and ambitious -a self-made man, but uncomfortable in society. He lacked the ease and polish that many an unworthy, weak man possesses,

who is brought up in the habits of refined society. He felt this lack keenly, and over-estimated his 'barbarism,' as he called his anpolished style. It was a singular fact that in the sick room he never felt any of these sensations, but was self possessed, calm, masterful. Many ladies who considered Dr. Whitbeck dull

and disagreeable on a first introduction. modified their ideas at once on seeing his tenderness and skill with a patient.

Hazel first saw him by accident when she was out for a walk in the country. He was binding up the broken leg of a dog, and his kindness to this little stray creature touched her heart, and his manly form and open face, beaming intelligence and kindness impressed her strongly. She went up to him like a

child, without embarasement, and speke of what he had been doing. It followed in the conversation that he knew the friends with whom she was stepping, and walked home with her. They were introduced, though as Hazel said it was entirely superfluous after such an extensive

acquaintauce. Almost every day through the remainder of the summer they were com-panions, riding, sailing and fishing, Dr. Whitbeck was more at his ease in the open air. His scientific knowledge often came into use, and he grew to be a sort of hero in her eyes; she thought there was nothing he did not know and could not do. To him this child-woman grew more charming every day. Her innocence and open admiration for him was quite too much for his reserve, which melted completely away in the sunshine of her presence. She was such a lovable little maiden, with her ready laugh and ready sympathy. He did not realize how he had opened his heart to her until it was too late. When he did see his danger he said to his realize his realization.

danger he said to himself:-'She does not know it. I'll make no re-

vited him to call, but he was always busy, HER FIRST ENGAGEMENT. and a strange coldness grew up between them. He actually seemed to avoid her. She thought with a woman's sensitiveness that she had been foolish and childish, and

A very pretty gray team and a rather old he regarded her as too trifling a piece of hufashloned basket phæton stood in front of a manity to be worthy of his attention.

The summer slipped away, she and the large, cream-brick house on Clifton avenue, one Tuesday morning in late June. The air colonel enjoying many a drive. She made and sunshine and sky were perfect. A a visit to Effie, and came back looking prettier than ever.

Autumn came and early winter, still she eccived no proposals. However the fatal most tempting morning for a drive. The owner of the turnout, Col. Baker,

day came at last. She and the colonel had been out for one of their numerous drives. On bringing her home the colonel had come in, ostensibly to get warm. Standing with his back to the fire and his hands behind him, he regarded Hazel abstractedly as she

threw off her wraps.

Suddenly bringing his heels together with a click, and raising himself on his toes and letting himself down again, he said:-'Come here, child, I want to tell you something."

ing, and, dropping into a chair, looked up with expectation in her eyes.

The colonel took a step, wheeled around facing her, and said in a deprecating way,—
'I don't know how to tell you, I am not an elequent man, but I—love you, have loved you since you were a wee child. Perhaps—I suppose I do seem old to you, but I feel younger than I did at twenty. I do to long to devote the remainder of my days

to you, darling. Can you—do you think you could be my wife?' Hazel, at first dumbfounded and feeling strong inclination to laugh and cry both tried in vain to collect her scattered wits. Her first offer? And Colonel Baker with his queer way and bald head standing there with that ridiculous quaver in his voice! It

was too much! 'No! How could you ever think I would onsent to such a thing?' she cried at length, springing to her feet.

Then a sense of all his goodness and worth—it mingled a feeling of pity at his distress—came over her, and clasping her hands together, she murmured brokenly:—

'Oh, you are so good—I like you, I am very sorry, but I am sure—no—I don't think I could make you happy.'
'My dear child, is there anyone for whom you care more?' he asked, taking her clasped

'No, oh, no, there is no one,' she said blushing and then suddenly paling.
'Then let me have an opportunity to wis your love. I can't give you up, dear. The thought of you has entered so completely can go fast—you know I don't like to poke | into my life that I cannot go away without a

when the horses are going really nice won't you let me drive just a little? I think I am a good driver, and with you here there could be no possible danger, with an upward glance.

So they went spinning along unfrequented with laughter. This was succeeded by fits drives and lovely shady places. The colonel prided himself on the rapid, even gait of his favorites.

Hazel had her wish to drive granted.

With laughter. This was succeeded by his of crying and, again more laughter and tears, until exhausted, she dropped asleep in her chair, with her head resting on the broad arm. When awakened late in the day by her cramped position and a raging headache, she was too miserable to think, or offer any resistance, when her sister in-

sisted on putting her so bed. It was so unusual for her to be ill. On the way down the avenue they met Dr. Whitbeck, driving slowly, and bent over in his seat meditatively eyeing the dashboard, as if profoundly considering the dashboard, as if profoundly considering the days that followed Hazel was alternately merry and sad, very talkative or absolutely silent for hours together. She at a little, and seemed restless and nervous in the house, would start whenever the results of the constant of dashboard, as if profoundly considering some scientific theory or studying the latest treatment of a case.' bell rang, and if it happened to be Col. Baker she always tried to escape to her room, and was invariably 'engaged,' or 'not at home.' She spent much time out of

How long this state of affairs would have continued it is impossible to say. But for to be driving her out so much?' Then with | the intervention of an accident, the colonel's efforts to win her love would probably have

never ceased to this day.

Hazel was coming up the street one day from the post office. There had been a storm of sleet and snow the day before and the walks were treacherously slippy. She was looking over her letters, when, suddenly, right on a crossing, her foot slipped. There was a horse coming around the corner. She never knew just what had happened; she struck something, and falt herself being

struck something, and felt herself being lifted, while a well known voice said,—
'My God! I have killed her! Oh, my darling! My darling!' Then all sensation vanished. Some time dater, when consciousness re-turned, she found herself in bed, with a frightesed, tearful group around her, and Dr. Whitbeck calmly pouring something down her throat. He had just put her displaced shoulder in order, and she felt a terrible dizziness in her head. Then he order-

rible dizziness in her head. Then he ordered everybody out of the room, and lowered a window, saying she must have more air. He wrote out his prescriptions and was ready to leave. He stepped to the side of the bed. Hazel's eyes were closed, but the capital built a saw mill to be moved by the tears were running down her temples. He set his teeth together, but it was no use.

'Forgive me!' he said in a tone of agonized entreaty. 'Oh, God! I might have killed

Hazel opened her eyes very wide. She gave him a look which said plainly, 'I love you,' and with a faint smile closed her eyes

In a moment he was on his knees heside the bed, and quivering with long repressed sayers assembled in great force and tore to pieces. The government compensated the owner for his loss, as was just. Some of the rioters also were convicted and imprisoned.

A new mill as then bullt, which was an empty hand; but I love you with all the strength of my being. Do you think you can forgive me?

She smiled again and said,—

'There is nothing to forgive dear.'

Then he bent over her and kissed her again, oh, so fondly,

again, oh, so fondly.
'Tell me, dearest, that you will be mine some day. I must hear you say it,'
'Oh, she answered with a sigh of hap-

piness, 'I am entirely yours.' 'She does not know it. I'll make no resistance now, but go on and be happy in the present, as I shall probably never again know happiness in my life.'

So they had parted without one word of love being spoken.

The following winter Dr. Whitbeck commenced practising in the city where Hazel lived, She met him occasionally and in-

HISTORY OF THE SAW MILL. An Interesting Description of Lumber Sawing in Ancient Times.

(Journal of Progress) How surprised I was on seeing in a museum, a long time ago, such things as scissors, seal rirgs, necklaces, and pairs compasses,

that were taken from Egyptian tombs 3,000 years old ! But, after all, men were men 3,000 years ago, and women were women. They had the wants, the needs, the vanities of men and women, and they had brains not unlike

our own to supply them.

The most boastful Yankee (not that Yankees are more boastful than other people) in some of the rooms of the British Museum is obliged to confess that the ancients originated a great many good notions which we moderns have only improved upon.

For instance, there are few toels more ancient than the saw. All the ancient nations appear to have had it; certainly the Hindoos, the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans. The saw may have existed even before there were any men on earth.

There is a creature called the saw fly, with two saws in its tail, which it actually uses for sawing the stems, leaves and fruits, wherein its eggs are to be deposited. There is also a saw-fish, the long snout of which is a saw. It is also said that the inhabitants of the island of Madeira found a ready-made saw in the backbone of a fish.

The Greeks had a pretty story attributing the invention of the saw to the accidental finding of the jaw-bone of a snake by one Talus, who used to out through a small piece of wood. Being a slave, and finding that his jaw-bone cased his labor, he made a saw of iron, and thus gave mankind a new and most valuable tool. The ancient saw differed from ours in two

ways. The teeth were so arranged that the cut was made by pulling instead of pushing; and the teeth, instead of one being set to the right and one to the left alternately, were set so that ten or a dozen in succession were slanted one way, and the same number the other way.

The ancients had several varieties of the

similar to those now employed. Still more strange, the frame saw tightened with a rope and stick, such as our street woodsawyers use, was probably as familiar to the Romans as it is to us.

A saw mill, however, by which wind, water or steam is made to do the hardest

part of the work, was not known to any ancient nation. Sawing by hand, next to digging a stiff clay soil, is about the hardest work that men ordinarily have to de. It is therefore not surptising that our case-loving race began to experiment a good while ago with a view to applying the forces of nature to the performance of this toil.

A learned German investor who has inves

tigated the subject very thoroughly states that the first trace of saw mill yet discovered is in the records of the German city of Augsburg, for the year 1337.

The reference is slight, and does not fix the fact with certainty. But there are two saw mills near that city which are known to have existed as far back as 1417, and they

are still used. Before that valuable invention, all boards and planks were split with wedges, and then hewn to the requisite smoothness with the

The splitting of boards is still practiced in remote settlements, as I myself have seen, and it is recorded that Peter the Great of Russia, that he had much difficulty in inducing the timber cutters of his empire to discontinue the method. At length he issued an edict forbidding the exportation of split planks. Even in Norway, covered with for

ests as it was, there was not one saw mill be fore 1530. Nowhere in Europe, it appears, was the introduction of the saw mill so long resisted as in England. In 1866 a Hollander erected one near London, but it brought upon the

one near London, but it brought upon the poor man such an outcry and opposition that he was obliged to abandon it.

The sawing of timber by hand furnished occupation, at that time, and long after, to large numbers of strong men.

In every town there was saw pits, as they were called, for the convenience of the sawyers one of whom stood at the bottom of sawyers, one of whom stood at the bottom of

the pit and the other on the log.

We can easily imagine that when every beam, plank and board, thick or thin, had to be a wed by hand, the sawyers must have been a formidable body, both from their numbers and their strength.

After the failure of the Dutchman in 1663,

capital built a saw mill to be moved by the wind. It was thought to be a great and difficult enterprise, and it attracted much public attention. Some years before an author had explained the advantages and economy of saw mills; then the society of arts gave the scheme of building one their arts gave the scheme of building one their approval, and, finally, the mill was actually built by an engineer who had studied the saw mills of Holland and Norway.

No sconer was the mill complete than the sawyers assembled in great force and tore

In to part of the world, probably, has the saw been more minutely and curiously developed than in Great Britain, where they have saws so fine as to cut diamonds, and circular saws nine feet in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick.

They have also veneer saws so accurately adjusted as to cut 18 slices of veneer from a

with a knife, without making a grain of saw-Daniel Webster tells us that his father had a saw mill after his removal to New Hampshire, at the source of the Merrimac

Daniel, who was by no means fond of labor at any part of his life, liked nothing better in his boyhood than to attend this in position and started the saw, he had six teen good minutes for rest or reading before the business required further attention.

SHEFFIELD, K. C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Case Settlement, June 21 .- Your correspondent has been favored with a copy of the New Brunswick Journal of Education, The first copy is a promising one. Such a

The first copy is a promising one. Such a paper is very much needed, and no doubt will meet with success.

A meeting of the teachers of Kings Co. is called, to be held in the Superior school room at Hampton, on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of this month, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute, Ail the teachers should be present.

Messrs, Wm. and Abner Sherwood, Midled are pleaking as a page with the state of called, to be held in the Superior school room at Hampton, on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of this month, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute. All the teachers should be present.

Messrs. Wm. and Abner Sherwood, Midland, are placing a new water-wheel in their grist mill, and adding other necessary

Revs. B. Colpitts and A. Hartt, of the holiness brethren, have been working in Midland for upwards of two weeks. Their labors are conducted in the F. C. Baptist

Rev. Wm. Bluett, Evangelist, and wife, have left their home for another tour.

Potato bugs promise a good (?) crop this year. Many fields are already yellow with

The farmers are fast finishing the sowing of their crops. A few have yet a little buckwheat to sow. Rain is very much needed. Grass is very short and cannot grow because of the dry weather. Apples and other fruit promise a large yeld.

F. A. Wightman delivered an elequent and interesting sermon in the Methodist church, Belleisle creek, on Sabbath morn,

ST. MARY'S. (FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) St. Mary's Ferry, York Co., June 19 .-The Rev. Mr. Jaffrey is building fine furni-

ing about three o'clock when the old woman was in bed, and tried to abuse her. Her cries and shrieks, brought her son, who lives in the next house, just in time to save his mother from the tramp. They are in pursuit of the vagabond. After leaving Mrs. Rice's house he entered Mr. Armstrong's and

took a hat and a pair of shoes. The potato bugs are making great havoc here. The farmers are busily engaged using Paris green, and I believe with great suc-

The crops are beginning to suffer for the want of rain. Times seem to be pretty good here. There are quite a number of lumber men about here. I mean those who were employed all winter in the woods, and who will be about the booms till such time as they return to the woods in the fall.

The Papal Embassy. ARRIVAL OF THE SERVIA WITH THE PAPAL

REPRESENTATIVES. NEW YORK, June 21.—The papal embassy arrived this morning and left for Baltimore at ten o'clock. The Servia was met at quarantine by the cutter Wm. E. Chandler. Aboard the cutter were Rev. Dr. Foley, Vicar General of the diocese of Brooklyn, and others. The embassy from the Pope were Mgr. Stranlero, Count Macciola and Rev. T. S. Lee. They were taken aboard the cutter with their baggage. In one of the trunks were the scarlet beretta and zuebetta to be presented to Cardinal Arch-bishop Gibbons of Baltimore, on behalf of the Pope. The presentation is in celebra-tion of the archbishop's 25th anniversary of

bishop Gibbons of Baltimore, on behalf of
the Pope. The presentation is in celebration of the archbishop's 25th anniversary of
priesthood. The outter reached the pler in
Jersey city at 9.50. There the embassy
boarded a director's private car accompanied
by the reception committee from Baltimore.

At four o'clock this afternoon the zuebetta
will be presented to Archbishop Gibbons by
Count Mucciola. The Count's quarters have
been engaged at the Hotel Remert. He will
array himself in the pleturesque form of the
Guard Noble and will be driven to the archbishop's residence. The ceremony will be
private and without the pomp and display
which will accompany the investiture of the
beretta, which will take place in the cathedral June 30th. The count is a young man
and was dressed in the costume of a tourist.
Mgr. Stramlera was dressed in clerical black
and wore the purple raboa of his order. He
will make a tour of the United States and on
his return to Rome will, it is said, be promoted to the post of chamberlain in the
was conferred for distinguished services. He
will make a tour of the United States and on
his return to Rome will, it is said, be promoted to the post of chamberlain in the
papal household.

Beecher for Gladstone.

PLYMOUTH'S PERACHER WILL SPEAK FOR THE
CAUSE OF IRELAND.

New YORK, June 19.—Henry Ward Beecher
who sailed for England today, intends to take
the stump for Gladstone. That is why he con-

who sailed for England today, intends to take sents to quit his pulpit in June, instead of waiting until July, as usual. His physicians and friends urged him to rest, for his health had failed alarmingly, but he refused until it became certain that Gladstone would go to the English people on the Irish issue, and then he suddenly decided to cross the ocean. Being asked before his departure if he would electioneer for Gladstone, he replied: "I expect the stump for Gladstone. That is why he con-

to. At all events, I shall proffer my services, and I have had an intimation that they will be acceptable. Such oratory as I am capable of shall be at the command of the cause of Irishmen's rights in their own laud. Probably this is my last chance to help a good movement."

"You may find antagonistic audiences," was suggested.

"Unless I do, I shall not speak at all," Mr. Beecher replied. "What would be the practical value of my talk if we were only heard by persons who already agreed with me? No; I shall ask to be sent into cities where the feeling against the Irish is strongest, in order that I may have the topportunity to render actual assistance. I have been mobbed by an English populace for speaking for the negro. I can stand the same sort of treatment again if I know that I don't deserve it. My route isn't made out. I shall do more or less lecturing, under the management of my usual agent, for Iv'e got to make my expenses somehow, you know. But make my expenses somehow, you know. But my labor of love shall be done in Gladstone's

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The Great Western Insurance Company (defendants below). appellants, and James G. Jordan (plaintiff below), respondent. The Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, on . Tuesday last, delivered judgment in this cause, allowing the appeal with costs and setting aside the judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. The facts of this case, an important one to shippyways and case, an important one to shipowners and insurance companies, are briefly these: On the 23rd of November, 1882, James G. Jor-dan, the plaintiff below, entered into a charter party with the Compress Association of Norfolk, Virginia, for the freighting and chartering of his bark the Veritas, for a voyage from Norfolk to Liverpool, England, to carry a load of cotton. The bark arrived at the Miramichi on the 25th of November. implement. The Greeks, for example, had cross-cut saws for two men, also saws for cutting marble into slabs. And they had a kind of a tubular saw for hollowing out a marble bath-tub, similar in principle to the method now employed.

Charles of the chose for his text the following on the control of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. Owing to the late-ness of the season and the rapid formation of the charter party. method now employed.

Among the pictures uncovered in the buried city of Herculaneum there is a representation of two genii sawing a piece of wood on a carpenter's beach very much like ours, and using a saw with a wooden frame similar to those now employed.

Sell recommendation of season with rejoicing, bring-ing his aheaves with him."—Psalms our way out and remained frozen in the ice until the following spring. In consequence of the delay she lost her freight, and Mr. Jordan, who had effected insurance to the amout of five thousand dollars on her chartery to those now employed.

Sell recommendation of two genii sawing a piece of wood on a carpenter's beach very much like ours, and using a saw with a wooden frame similar to those now employed. ice in the river she was unable to make her. Company of New York, brought an action in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to recover this amount and interest for total loss of freight by reason of the delay. The case came on for trial in the St. John circuit court, on the 30th of August, 1884. A non-mit was more department. The Rev. Mr. Jaffrey is building fine furniture wareroom opposite his factory. It is going to be a magnificent building when finished.

The people of Gibson were greatly excited over the Mrs. Rice scrape; some ill-disposed tramp entered her house this morning about three o'clock when the old woman was in hed, and tried to share her. Her

dinary and invariable course of nature, and dinary and invariable course of nature, and was not a peril of the sea contemplated by the parties when the insurance was effected. Mr. Justice Wetmore, the presiding judge, nonsuited the plaintiff. From this decision Mr. Jordan appealed to the full court at Fredericton. In Easter Term, 1885, the Supreme Court of New Brunswick set aside supreme Court of New Brunswick set saide the non-suit and ordered judgment to be en-tered for Mr. Jordan for \$5,000 and interest with costs of suit, Mr. Justice Wetmere dis-senting. From this decision the company appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. This last named court has now set aside the judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, thus restoring the non-suit of Mr. Justice Wetmore. C. W. Weldon, Q. C., counsel for Mr. Jordan; Dr. Silas Alward counsel for the Great West Insurance Com-

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR SYSTEM. To be Adopted by the Canadian Pacific-The Vice President Urges its Adoption Throughoht Canada.

THE PUBLIC TO BE SUPPLIED WITH NEW DIALS FOR THEIR CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne has issued the folowing circular : In view of the new conditions that have to be met by this Company in establishing a continuous train-service on a line of railway covering fifty-three degrees of longitude and soon to cover sixty degrees or four hours of time), it is necessary for convenience and to avoid confusion to adopt what is known as the "twenty-form hours system."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO:SUBSCRIBERS.

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

LEGALINEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office-whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not-is responsible for the pay.

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

THE PLATFORM AT LAST

The Provincial Liberal Convention has given to the public a so called platform. It is a remarkable affair. We publish it in

1. Inasmuch as the debt of the courtry ha assumed such vast dimensions it will not, we regret to say, be possible for many years to facturers, therefore, whether benefited or injured by the tariff will have the taxes as high as in any reason they can desire, but it will be the duty of the Liberal party, on accession to to so temper taxation as while encoursging the manufacturers to also foster the foreign trade of the country, and allow raw material that enters into manufacturing. coal and flour and other necessaries of life, to

come into the country free of duty,
2. The reform of the senate should not be allowed to drift as an abstract question, but should be taken up in a practical way asspe as possible. The senate should be made elective by the people, or be appointed for a term of years by the legiclatures of the provinces, in order to secure the best representation, increase and maintain the importance of the provinces and lessen, to that extent, the centralization a largely increasing at Ottawa. people of Canada should have the

power to negotiate commercial treaties with any and all governments. 4. The Liberal party of New Brunswick regret that the Canadian government did not adopt the suggestion of the imperial govern-ment and endeavor, in accordance with such suggestion, to negotiate for and secure, if pos-sible, with the United States a renewal of the ishery clauses of the treaty of 1871, before the abrogation, and at the same time endeavor to secure a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. It seems abundantby clear that whilst the present ministry pre-fess to be willing to protect the fisheries, they are not in favor of reciprocity, and therefore they have allowed the whole matter to drift and become so involved that the interests of Canada have not orly been lost sight of bu the business of the country has been greatly injured as well, and the Liberal party condemns, in the strongest possible manner, the conduct of the present government in so neglecting the

5. It is the policy of the Liberal party to bring about reciprocal trade relations as speedily as possible with the United States, the West Indies and other countries. Such treaties need not be considered as favors by either party thereto, but in the mutual advantage of the contracting countries, and upon the coming into power of the Liberal party it should, with all possible speed, seek such

reciprocal relations.

6. The system of settling the registration of voters has become so expensive and liable in the future to abuse, that it would be better and cheaper for each province to have control of its own franchise, with a view, for each of the provinces that may desire to do so, manhood suffrage as the basis of voting, and that the location and division of electoral districts be

left with the local legislatures. 7. The Liberal party of New Brunswick expresses its approval of the general policy of the opposition as led by Mr. Blake in parliament, opposition as led by Mr. Blake in parliament, and has full confidence that under his leadership, and the support that is coming to him from all parts of the country, that the time draws near when the government of the country will pass into the hands of men who, while guarding our interests, will not, like the present ministry, follow a course that will be injurious to the business of the country.

The tariff plank is a pitiful attempt to dodge the issue. It is neither protectionist, nor free trade, nor tariff for revenue only. New Brunswick does not furnish flour or coal to other provinces. It was safe to declare for free trade so far as these goods were concerned. New Brunswick has manufactories, so the convention adopted the policy of protection to manufactured goods. Of fact. The taxation per head in Great Britcourse no Capadian government could protect New Brunswick products alone. But is no protection in Great Britain. A it was not the intention of the convention to be anything but sectional. It is worthy of note, however, that the party has admitted

the error of its opposition to protection ! The senate plank is the same as that against which every New Brunswick Grit in the house of commons voted ten years ago, and is flatly opposed to the policy of George Brown and Mackenzle. It is, perhaps, a little singular that the convention should insist on a definite practical policy on this question, and in the next sentence give first and last part of the tariff plank. Mr.

Plank number four contains a falsehood. The members of the convention, if they not be reduced. He closes with the asser-

negotiations. Plank number five is good. It is stolen

from the Liberal Conservatives. Regarding the franchise it is well known has enfranchised thousands whom the pro- duce it? If the taxation can be reduced, auffrage.

The power to negotiate commercial treatle practically belongs at present to Canada. tion to manufacturers by abolishing the The Liberal convention would not, we think, care to have Canada left to make treaties and establish consular agencies at every capital. We are an important people, but the prestige of the British empire is still

of some value to us. The "platform" is an unfortunate affair as a declaration of principle, but it has some value as a commentary on the history of the Grit party for the past twenty years. Daring this time governments opposed by the Grit party in this province have accomplished much in the face of the most determined hostility and bitter denunciation. Today we find that in respect to all these great we find that in respect to all these great the best authority as to the revenue policy St. John, June 28.

either opposed by acknowlegement or silence, while the Grit party, now led by Edward Blake, has abandoned nearly every ago.

position it has ever occupied.

The so-called Liberals were opposed to Confederation andto Sir Leonard Tilley for promoting the union. They dare not congratulate the party in Nova Scotia lest it should be taken as an approval of the repea movement. They were opposed to the acquisition of

the Northwest. They dare not now mention the subject with disapproval. They were opposed to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They now claim to be entitled to credit for helping on

with the great work. They were bitterly opposed to the treaty of Washington, and they supported Blake when he moved the rejection of the treaty. Now the Fredericton convention humbig acknowledge their blunder and sould the Dominion government because that treaty has

They fought tooth and nail the policy of protection to manufacturers. Now they calmly take protection to manufacturers as

They condemned the government for conceding equal rights to the French speaking people. They now support a leader who demanded immunity from punishment for a murderer whose only justification was that he had French blood in his veins. The New Brunswick supporters of the

Mackenzle government voted to a man, ten years ago, against a change in the corstitu tion of the senate. They are now in favor of a change.

The platform is not much as an indicag tion of policy. But it amounts to somethin-

as an expression of confidence in the past

action of the Government, and as a condemnation of the past twenty years of gritism. THE TREATY MAINTAINED.

Our esteemed New England contempo raries appear to be heartily enjoying the opinion that United States fishing vessels will no longer be prevented from purchasing bait in Canadian ports. The fishermen, however, find themselves excluded from Canadian waters as strictly as before. THE Sun has refused to believe that any concession would be made by the Dominion government, and our Ottawa correspondent, in the despatch published yesterday, shows that THE SUN was right. Under the first orders, the customs officials were instructed to furnish a printed copy of warning to fishing vessels found within three miles of shore, "for other purposes than those of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water." Under the latest orders, the officials are instructed to furnish copies of the warning to all foreign fishing vessels, boats, and fishermen who are found within the three mile limit, no matter what may be their purpose. Under the latest orders, in case any such vessels are found fishing or preparing to fish or hovering within the three mile limit. twenty-four hours after the warning has violations of the treaty of 1818 are known to have been committed, the vessels are to be selzed, as in the case of the Adams and the Doughty. It is generally admitted that since the marine police force has been sent out, there is practically little or no violation of the treaty, as interpreted in Canada. The United States mackerel fishery is a fallure, while that of Nova Scotia is comparatively successful.

THE TABIFF PLANE.

"Insemuch as the debt of the country has assumed such vast dimensions it will not, we regret to say, be possible for many years to come, to have a low rate of taxation. Manufacturers, therefore, whether benefited or injured by the tariff will have the taxes as high as in any reason they can desire, but it will be the duty of the Liberal party, on accession to as while enpower, to so temper taxation couraging the manufacturers to also foster the foreign trade of the country, and allow raw material that enters into manufacturing, and coal and flour and other necessaries of life, to come into the country free of duty.—Liberal

Mr. C. N. Skinner, late judge of probate, submitted the above article of faith to the New Brunswick convention and the convention unquestioningly accepted it. Mr. Skinner and his friends make the assertion that a high rate of taxation necessarily implies protection. Nothing can be further from the ain is twice as high as in Canada. Yet there polloy of taxation for revenue only is quite possible in Canada, and the Fredericton convention knew it very well. But the convention knew that the people of New Brunswick are in favor of protection, and therefore repudiated the old platform and took up the Liberal Conservative trade policy. The plea of the necessities of revenue is only brought in for the purpose of

obscuring the retreat of the party. There is a flat contradiction between the as its policy an indefinite pair of alternative | Skinner sets out with the announcement that the National Policy must remain, because the debt is so high that taxation canknow anything, know that the reason no tion that the duty of the Liberal party will practical negotiations took place respecting be to take cff the tax on coal, flour and the fisheries reciprocity, was that the United other necessities of life, as well as on raw States senate, by vote, refused to allow material for manufactures. Now, when Mr. Skinner's convention has taken off the duty on breadstuffs, fuel, boots and shoes, and other clothing, materials for houses, furniture, crockery, tea and other provisions, all that the Mackenzie government, of which of which seem to be necessaries of life, where Mr. Blake was a member, proposed to pass | will they raise their revenue? If it be true a Dominion franchise act. It is further that taxation cannot be reduced, what is the well known that the present Dominion law sense in declaring that the Liberals will revincial legislatures refused to admit to the and the policy of protection is bad, why not first of all throw off protective taxes? Above all why increase the protec-

> duties on raw material for manufactures? The reason is evident. The New Brunswick Grits have abandoned the fight against protection so far as New Brunswick manufactures are concerned. They are free traders in respect to Ontario flour, and Nova Scotia coal, because they are only seeking New Brunswick votes. But they cannot expect the people in this province to believe that a government under Mr. Blake will coincide with their views on protection. It is our opinion that Sir Richard Cartwright, is

The tariff platform of the New Brunswick Grit is a National Policy platform, Sir received this tribute of admiration from his late opponents. The only thing that is needed to convince the people of the sincerity of the conversion, is for Mr. Skinner and his school to support the National Policy government.

THE innocent Telegraph wants to know not negotiate with the United States in re in this position that when the senate of the United States refused to negotiate Canada could not force a bargain. But the Telegraph ought to know that had the United States legislature and government been willing to enter into new treaty arranges ments with regard to Canadian trade and ishing privileges, our government would have been allowed to arrange the terms without interference from England. It was not the home government, but the United States legislature which brought to an

own stock in subsidized railways, This Ottawa plank does not suit the climate of G. G. King, M. P., Charles Burpee, M. P., and C. W. Weldon, M. P. We believe the Central Railway Company will be in a position to draw a portion of their subsidy before the next general elections.

WE say the so-called Liberals in New Brunswick were opposed to Confederation as well as to every other progressive measure of the past twenty years. The real Liberals were Confederates and are progressive. The so-called Liberals are the men who compose the opposition party today. The real Liberals are the Liberal Conservatives. Does our esteemed so-called Liberal morning contemporary see ?

WE publish today a table showing the number of names added by the revision to the list of voters for the city portion of the city and county electoral division. The total number of votes in this portion of the disincrease is about 35 per cent.

A Veteran Publisher Dead

HON, MOSES A. DOW EXPIRES AFTER A LONG TLUNESS

[(Boston Traveller, June 22.) Hon, Moses A. Dow, the veteran editor and

publisher of the Waverley Magazine, died at his residence, Harvard street, Charlestown District, this morning at six o'clock. Though his death at any time had not been unexpected for the last two or three months, the announcenent was received with sincere regret by hosts of his friends.

Moses A. Dow was born in Littleton, N.H., in 1809 and was 77 years of age. From Littleton, his native place, he removed temporarily to Franconia. From thence he came to Boston and chose printing as his profession. For and chose printing as his profession. For a time he was employed on the Boston *Fraveller* as compositor. Becoming master of the "art," and with a speculative as well as literary turn decided to become a publisher. Story papers at that period were few. The Branch once a noted Methodist organ, had chenged to a semi-religious story paper, "weekly," Gleason had just begun to make "weekly," Gleason had just begun to make himself known through his several weekly pa-pers. Dow started the Corsair, which had a short run of six months and then subsided. Dow, however, was not discouraged. His brother Joseph had aided him financially in this enterprise, but declined to go further.
Wright & Potter were then prominent printers

Dow succeeded in getting them to print his new paper, the Waverley. His new work he caused to be put on sale through the New England Association all over the country. After six months he was satisfied of success. The Vaverley, though not the first of the weekly story papers, soon rapidly advanced, and has more than held its own to this day. One secret of the success of Mr. Dow was that he encouraged all literary attempts and published them in his paper. Toand published them in his paper. To-day there are scores of popular writers whose magazine and newspaper articles command the highest price who are indebted to Moses A. the first start. The Waverley Magazine was started 38 years ago and now has a circulation hardly second to that of the

New York Ledger.

Mr. Dow, from his earliest manhood, took a lively interest in the old town of Charlestown, and invested liberally of his capital in that place at times, devoting considerable sums to the adornment of its public squares, etc. His monumental effort in this direction, however, is the Waverly House, which he caused to be built upon a scale of magnificence equal to anything in Boston or New York. If, as fterwards, it proved a failure according to bis estimate, the motive remained and the people

of the district appreciate it.

Mr. Dow was hardly a society man in the general acceptance of the term. In politics he took no very active part, though he was re-turned to the Massachusetts senate for one term. In his early life he was a devoted Universalit, and worked among his personal friends, Ballou, Strater, and Whitmore. He leaves a widow and two married daughters. Outside of his bereaved family those will miss him most are he numercus emplo of the Waverley Magazine and those of the Waverley House, to whom he has always been a liberal employer and a generous friend. It is but a few weeks since Mr. Dow contributed an article to the Traveller that was pubished over his own signature.

Sugar Importation.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-The Globe this evening trys to make a "mountain out of a molehill," by giving a case of a small importation of American lump sugar, by one of our merchants, which paid duties

upon countervailing duties. The Globe ought to know, and very prob ably does know, that those duties have two well defined objects, which are in the best in-terests of the Dominion, and especially the maritime portion, viz: The protection of our sugar refining industries against the bounty system of foreign countries, and as a means towards developing direct trade with the West

LOCAL MATTERS.

WORK ON the Central railway has been com nenced at Chipman, near the residence of G. G. King, M. P., and extending southward Leonard Tilley must have smiled when he toward Norton. About a mile of the road is said to be already graded. THE SUN has always claimed that the building of this road could not be dispensed with, and it congratulates its friends in Queens on the prospects of an outlet being afforded in the near future fer its inexhaustable mineral wealth.

An Indian Killed .- At 430 Friday morning as the incoming I. R. C. freight was near Torryburn station the mutilated remains how it is that the Canadian government did of an Indian named Frank Muse were noticed a short distance ahead of the locomotive. The gard to the fisheries and reciprocity, if as the driver and trainmen got out to see who the engine was quickly brought to a standetill and The Sun says the government enjoys to all intents and purposes the right of making treaties. Well the right to negotiate is enjoyed by Canada under certain limitations. One of the conditions is the willingness of the conditions is the willingness of the conditions in the millingness of the conditions is the willingness of the conditions in the conditio the other party to negotiate. Canada is in twenty feet or more from the body. One boot was found in the ditch on the side of the road with a part of the foot in it, and pieces of flesh and bone were to be seen near by. The remains were afterwards removed to Rothesay The deceased was a heavy drinker and it is generally believed while drunk he laid down on the track and went to sleep SUDDEN DEATHS .- John McGullion and his wife left their home on St. David's street, Sunday afternoon, for a short drive out the road.

On reaching the Roman Catholic cemetery Mr. McGullion, who was driving, complained to his wife about his head. Almost instantly he fell forward without uttering a word. Mrs. McGullion although badly scared stopped the States legislature which brought to an untimely end the reciprocity negotiations between the late George Brown and the United States.

The Liberal convention of Fredericton did not condemn the members of parliament who to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the horse and getting assistance had her husband discovered on reaching the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned and having examined the body it was removed to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the horse and getting assistance had her husband discovered on reaching the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned and having examined the body it was removed to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the horse and getting assistance had her husband discovered on reaching the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the horse and getting assistance had her husband discovered on reaching the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the horse and getting assistance had her husband discovered on reaching the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the house that life was extinct. Dr. D. E. Berryman was submoned to the deceased's late residence. Mr. M. Gullion although badly scared stopped the house that life was extinct. He died of heart disease. The deceased was 37

years of age.

Early on Saturday evening John Thompson entered his home on Sheffield street and proceeded to his own room in the upper flat. He remarked to a little boy who was in the room remarked to a little boy who was in the room that he felt unwell and fell on the floor. The lad hurried out of the house and notified Mr. Thompson's sister, who lived with him, of the occurrence. She hastened to the room where she found her brother lying on the floor. She raised his head and in response to her questions he said "foot slipped." Mr. Thompson almost instantly lost consciousness and never spoke again. He lingered until two clock yesternay morning when he died. It is supposed Mr. morning when he died. It is supposed Mr. Phompson died of erysipelas of the brain, his father having died of that disease. The de-ceased was 55 years of age and unmarried. Coroner Earle was notified and inquests will

Gullion and Mr. Thompson. Young Immigrants -Yesterday S. Gardner, immigration agent, received the following telegram from Halifax: "Can you find night's lodging for twenty-three boys and girls rear the station. They go by boat in morning to Fredericton," This telegram was signed by John T. Middlemore, who brought these young persons from Birmingham by the last English steamer. During the present month Mr. been given, an officer shall be put on beard trict is 5,358. The number under the prov- Gardner has found places for one hundred im- was drowned on May 28th. Deceased was a and information sent to Ostawa. When incial franchise last year was 3,909. The migrants. Places for the twenty-three above native of Joggins, N. S.

VAIL ISSUES ANOTHER CHAILENGE. - R. J. Nagle, of this city, on behalf of Harry Vail challenges any oarsman in Philadelphia, Daniel Galanaugh preferred, to row him (Vail) a three mile race, in best and best boats, for any reasonable amount. The race may take place either in Et. John or Philadelphia. Will give or take expenses, or meet on neutral water, each to pay his own expenses. To show that he means business, Mr. Nagle has deposited \$100 with D. C. Clinch, banker, of this city, awaiting an answer from the Philadelphia

FURTHER ISSUE OF CARAQUET RAILWAY Bonds.—The Imperial Bank, Limited, are authorised to receive applications at the price of 98 per cent., for an issue of £70,000 Caramet Railway 6 per cent, first mortgage sterl- of July. ing hands of £100 each, being the unallotted portion of £100,000 authorised. Coupons are payable on the first of January and July, and the bonds mature on the 1st of January, 1904. The Dominion and Provincial Government have contributed cash subsidies amounting t £76 800, and of this an amount sufficient to £76,800, and of this an amount sufficient to provide interest on the bonds until January, 1889, is to be deposited in the Imperial Bank in the names of the trustees. The London directors of the Company are—the Hon. C. L. Cadogan, George Brooke Mee, of 9 Great St. Helen's, and Lieut. Gen. Alexander Fraser, P. F. L. R. Canda Grante London R. E., C. B.—Canada Gazette, London.

A GREAT CATCH OF TROUT .- There were shown yesterday in the jewelry store of Mr. McDuffie, on Prince William street, about 100 speckled trout-as handsome specimens of the ribe as were ever exhibited in St. John-which were caught in a single afternoon and evening in Maguadavic Lake, by Mr. McDuffie and Harry Brennan a day or two since. The heaviest weighs about five pounds, and the smallest, hardly less than a pound. The reporter remembers fishing in this lake many years ago with Mr. Knight, then a prominent merchant of St. George, and his wonderful success, but it is surpassed by that of Messrs, McDriffs and Repnan.

McDuffie and Brennan. FIRE. - The Portland fire brigade was called out about eight o'clock last night for a fire in John R. Palmer's barn off Main street. The firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the fire very quickly but not before the building, which was very small, was almost destroyed. Mr. Palmer's cow and fowls were saved. It is believed it was the work of an in cendiary as no one had been in the barn for some time, Mr. Palmer being away from

papers that a young woman named Brook and decamped frem Fredericton with \$300 her employer's money, is false, and made o of whole cloth. She had been in the emplo of Mr. Jer. Driscoll for three years, and her haracter for honesty has been irreproachable persion on her probity. - Fredericton Capital. THE ROTARY in Murray's mill at Marble

day for eight days, during the past fortnight, hal! at the same hour,

THE SPRINGHILL Times is the title of a modest little weekly of six pages, three columns each, which made its first appearance in the flourishing town of Springhill, N. S., on Saturday last. It contains a variety of interesting local and general news matter, is well patron-ized by the business men of Springhil, and is issued at the low figure—too_low one would think—of 75 cents a year. The aim of the Times is to advance every undertaking that will benefit the locality in which it is published and surrounding country. H. A. McKnight is publisher. The Sun hopes the success of the Times may surpass the most sanguine expecta-tions of its promoters.

GEO. WHITENECT while painting A. B. Wetmore's house on Garden street yesterday after. oon, was precipitated to the ground by the breaking of the rope by which a ladder was ecured. Mr. Whitenect was considerably injured about the head and legs.

THE STR. DREADNAUGHT of Cole's Island has been chartered to convey stone from one of the Spoon Island quarries to the bay. She is a vessel of remarkable sailing qualities, and it is heped none of our Yankee brethren will have an opportunity to steal her model in the present critical state of fishery affairs. THE BRIGHT little story of adventure entitled

A Dakota Episede, published in THE SUN of of June 12th and credited to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, was written by Rev. Canon Mackray of St. John's College, Winnipeg. Canon Mackray has acquired some reputation as a writer, and is now engaged on a book of which the scene is laid in Manitoha.

GORDON DIVISION.-The following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter at Gordon Division, S. of T. rooms, last evening: John Kenney, W. P.; Stephen B. Bustin, W. A .: Frank S. Estey, R. S.; Arthur Boyer, A. R. S.; Thomas Lawson, F. S.; Heury Wills, Treas; Jas. N. Wetmore, Chap.; Wm. H. Secord. Con.; H. H. Hayes, A. C.; Wm. Millican, I. S.; Robt. Maxwell, O. S.; Miss Ida Lawson, Organist.

PORTLAND DIVISION, No. 7, S. of T., elected the following officers last night: W. Richardson, W. P.; F. Fitzpatrick, W. A.; C. Mc. Beath, R. S.; Miss Streit, A. R. S.; A. Y. Paterson, F. S.; Jas. Smith, treas.; W. Irvine, chap.; R. Reubens, con.; Miss Urquhart, A. C.; Miss Nelson, I. S.; John Lister, O. S.; Miss McCord, organist; Mrs. John Lister, P.

S. M. STARKEY, of Johnston, Queens Co., will leave here in a day or two for his new home in Calgary, whither he will take a lot of cattle from Western Ontario. Mr. Starkey has two sons on a ranche on High river, 17 miles southeast from Calgary, and will himself resume his position as D. L. S. on the north branch of the Saskatchewan and a short distance west of Edmunston.

THE BIGGING, anchors and chains of the new ship which Joseph Dunlop is building for Wm. Thomson & Co. at Courtenay Bay, have arrived here from Liverpool.

GEORGE CAVANAUGH had a portion of two of his fingers cut off his right hand in Young Swanton's barn on Waterloo street, a few days since. He was playing with the hay cutter when he met with the accident. ALFRED BRIDE, steward of the schooler

Ofter, jumped overboard from the vessel and ANY FRIENDS of the Y. M. C. A. having

stationery and reading matter would confer a politan has been spending a few days with his favor by leaving it at the rooms for use at son, Rev. Canon Medley, at the rectory. He Camp Suisex. H. HUMPHREY's schooner of 100 tons, built in Cambridge, Q.Co., was launched last week.

and will be brought to St. John in a few days, where she will be rigged Mont McDonald of this city, is one of her principal owners, ABOUT 700 cases of salmon arrived here last week from the North Shore for shipment to Boston and New York.

THE N. B. Granite Company and the St. George companies are forwarding large quantities of granits to the upper provinces. THE LADIES' COMMITTEE of the Free Public

Library, hold their annual reception on the 8th DURING THE present month eighteen cargoes

of English goods arrived here from Halifax by the I. C. R. LARGE QUANTITIES of eggs are being received in St. John from P. E. I. for shipment to the

American market. CAPT. J. W. PERRY of Cole's Island will start his saw mill today, and will furnish employment to experienced men.

YESTERDAY MORNING, three cars of starch from P. E. I. were shipped by the New Brunswick railway to the St. Croix cetton mill. DURING THE week ending on the 26th inst. nearly 6,000 barrels of flour were received at the I. C. R. flour shed and in the same period over 1,600 barrels of sugar were received.

THREE HUNDRED fathoms of steel wire rigring from Liverpool were recently shipped from this city to Springhill for use in the coal

Revising the Electoral List.

Yesterday, His Honor Judge Watters, re vising barrister for the City and County of St John, held a court of revision for the City of John, in the electoral district of the City and County of St. John. There were very few present, and the work of revision was therefore easily accomplished. The following will show the total vote of the city in the city and county electoral division : Printed List, Added. Total.

aved. It is believed it was the work of an in-	Aings waru-		
	District 1 181	18	199
endiary as no one had been in the barn for	11 2 140	9	149
ome time, Mr. Palmer being away from	11 3 174	7	181
ome.	11 4	8	100
	Wellington Ward-		
InquestsYesterday Coroner Earle held	District 5 181	12	193
rquests on the bodies of John McGullion and	11 6	8	173
/ H 후 JD 10 1 시간 전 경험 경험 (10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	7 183	5	188
John Thompson whose sudden deaths were re-	11 8	6	188 192
orded yesterday. Death from natural causes	н 9 186	U	154
was the verdict in each case. The inquest on	Prince Ward-	8	176
(1941) 이번 100 (1941) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945) (1945)	District 10 168	4	112
he remains of Frank Muse, the Indian found	11	6	191
lead on the line of the I. C. R., Friday, was	11 14	10	207
아름이 있다면 살아가 아이에서를 통해들어왔습니다. 그는 그 그런데 그리고 하는 아이를 가는데 되었다.	13 197 14 174	5	179
neld at Rothesay yesterday. A verdict of ac-	161	4	163
cidental death was returned, no blame what-	17 10		
ever being attached to the railway authorities.	Queens Ward. 195	5	200
점점 교육 전기 위한 경우 회사를 통해 중에 가입니다. 그는	District 16 195	2	191
A HANDSOME new reredo curtain has been	10 138	6	144
presented to Trinity church by the ladies,	19 121	1	122
sewing society in connection with the church,	20	5 *	188
그리 마양의 특별 등 사용하게 되는 때문에 가장 하는 것이 되었다.	Dukes Ward.		
The curtain hangs on the wall behind the altar	District 21 107	4	111
and covers the whole space across. It is made	11 22 161	6	167
of English felt cloth, scarlet color, with dark	11 23 139	5	144
	24	2	201
ground, and is of ecclesiastical design. It pres-	Sydney Ward.	4	164
ents a very chaste appearance and adds much	District 25 160	8	172
	27 140	5	145
to the beauty of the building.	Gugs Ward.		110
Ti D Mile 12-41- 54 Tele-	District 28 169	1	170
FALSE REPORT.—The report in the St. John	11 29)34	1	135
papers that a young woman named Brooks	30 106	1	107
had decamped frem Fredericton with \$300 of	Albert Ward		
	Distr t 31 290	9	299
her employer's money, is false, and made out	Brooks Ward.		
of whole cloth. She had been in the employ	District 32! 234	5	239
of Mr. Jer. Driscoll for three years, and her	5.177	181	5 358

The final revision of the city of St. John electoral list will take place today at 10 a. m., at the vice admiralty court rooms. The Portcove, cut on an average 40,000 feet of deals per land court will be held on Wednesday in Union A HAMPTON SENSATION.

One J. Wightman Arrested on a Serious Charge.

THE EVIDENCE AT THE PRELIMINARY EXAMI-NATION.

(FROM ATTR OWN COPPESPONDERS) Hampion, June 28 .- A dastardly attempt at chleroforming Miss Stewart, daughter of W. O. Stewart, was made early yesterday norning. A man named J. Wightman was captured after a hot chase by the father and brother of the young lady, and brought to

This afternoon, Wightman was brought hefore George Barnes, J. P., on the charge that he "did unlawfully enter the dwelling house of W. O. Stewart and endeavored to have illegal and carnal knowledge of Isabella Stewart." The prisoner pleaded not guilty. W. STEWART, JR.,

gave evidence as follows: -

I went to bed between eight and nine Satur day evening. On my way to bed I saw the back door open; shut it, but did not fasten it; was woke up by screaming of my sieter; her from is to the north of mine, south upper flat, I got up and lit a match and went into my sister's room. There is a stovepipe hole be. tween the two rooms. I saw a man with coat on, checked shirt, no hat, no boots, and thin hair. I followed him down stairs, I dentify the prisoner as the man I saw in my father's house at the time referred to. Whe following him down stairs, I called to my father, "Man in the house." I lest sight of him, but mother showed us the direction he took and I saw a man a short distance away. Father told me to fire. I snapped the gun and the prisoner said: "If you fire I'll fire. He ran on and jumped the fence and fell. I fol. lowed him, but he was up before I got over the fence. I chased him and shouted to him to stop. He turned round and saw that I was boy, and made fight at me, but I struck him on the head and then told him if he moved I would shoot him. My, father caught him by the whiskers and threw him down and sat on him, then tied him. Jag. Bonaird came then. When we found him he had no boots, no hat, one arm in his coat. When we got him up to where we first saw him he said he lest his shoes. We found one of them and the next morning we found the other. We brought him to jail. After we roused th brought him to juit.

jailer, he made a desperate attempt to wrench
the gun from me, but Mr. Sproul assisted me
and we get the gun from him. It was leaded, and we got the gun from him. It was loaded I have not a shadow of doubt but the prisoner

was going down stairs. I loaded the gun be-fore him, when he was down. It was a breech Jas. Boraird stated that he was roused from sleep by one of Stewart's sons telling him that there was a man in their house and they invited him to come and help them; when he got there they had caught the person. He found one of his boots; the prisoner told him

s the man I saw.

Cross-examined - When I first saw him he

where to look for it.

Jas. W. Sproul searched the prisoner when he was brought to him; found no chloroform nor anything that smelled like it about him. Isabella Stewart says she was awakened by a smothering sensation and felt a hand and whiskers, and shoved the hand away. She whiskers, screamed and her brother struck a light when she saw the figure go away; did not recognize the man, and never saw him before,

Sussex Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) preached in Trinity church morning and evaning. In the evening his lordship preached a most admirable sermon, his subject being The Ceremonial Law, choosing for his text the 15th verse of the 10th chanter of Hebrews - For the law having a shadow of good things to come and not the very image of the things can rever with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. Though the sermon was one of un-usual brevity it was of the most intense interest and was listened to with breathless attention by the well filled church. His lordship seems to retain his marvellous powers wonderfully. His presence in Sussex always causes the church to be filled by the many who consider

they are sure of an excellent sermen.

William Howse, who has so successfully established his foundry here for the manufacture of all such articles as are usually found in such places, is having a handsome residence built for him. Edmund Fairweather is the ontractor and builder.
Indications of the coming of our loyal de-

fenders are apparent by the preparations being made for their comfort by the pioneers and fatigue parties which usually precede the coming of troops. ng of troops. The 74th Batt, band serenaded H. A. White

on Saturday evening, in acknowledgment of favors received at his hands. Their excellent playing attracted quite a large number of The pleasing and ever popular and sparkling comedy entitled Our Boys is to be given in White's hall on Friday and Saturday evenings next by the Sussex Amateur Dramatic Club the proceeds to go in aid of the Sussex club. Great preparations have been made to insure this performance a success, and Our Boys ought to be well patronised. ought to be well patronised.

Hon. P. G. Ryan, chief commissioner of public works, was in Sussex on Saturday in company with our M. P. P's. He has made inspection of roads and bridges in many parts of the county, and it is said a considerable amount

of money will be laid out in making much needed repairs.

Col. Maunsell is in Sussex today and is givng necessary instructions on the drill ground

The Country Market. The market has been poorly supplied during the week, and it is not likely that today's market will be any better than that of the past few weeks. Lamb is coming in more plentiful and butchers' beef is present in fair quantities. A few pails of strawberries were brought in during the past few days and sold readily at 25 cents per quart.

The quotations are: Butchers' beef, 6 to 7½; mutton, 7 to 8 per lb; veal 4 to 7; lsmb, 70 to \$1 00 mutton, 7 to 8 per lb; veal 4 to 7; 1smb, 70 to \$1.00 per quarter; butter, 16 to 17; roll do., 20; eggs, 12; chickens, 60 to 70 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 16 per lb; lettuce, 25 to 30 per doz, heads; radishes, 25 to 30 per dozen bunches; rhubarb, native, 1; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.10 to \$1.15; kidneys. \$1.70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1.40 to \$1.50; calf skins, 10 to 11.

A New Jersey judge holds that a witness who swears by the Bible is not bound to kiss the book. Alexander Kennedy, aged, but healthy and mentally bright, claims fame as the only surviving eye-witness of the Andrew Jackson battle of New Orleans.

A "John" picnic is a peculiarly Pennsylvan. ian festivity, where everyone rejoicing in the front name is entitled to a plate of cake and a dish of ice cream free.

It is estimated that the area sown in wheat in Manitoba this year is 450,000. Four years ago it was 94,000. An average of 25 bushels to the acre, which present appearances would seem to warrant, would give 11,250,000 bushels as the total crop for this year.

The income of the people of the U. S. average 40 cents per day for every one, men, women and children. Not half enough to keep an able-bedied man in cigars and beer, a woman in ice cream and ribbons, or the child in The manufacture of solid carbonic acid gas

has become a settled industry in Berlin. It is put up in small cylinders, and if kept under pressure will last some time—that is, a cylinder one and one-half inches in diameter and two inches long will take five hours to melt June 30.

Death of Rev. Large Amo FREDERICTON. sittings of the Su Mrs. McLeod, died Saturday me Rev. B. C. Be Academy, preach Rev. Dr. Elliott Presbyterian chu being absent at H Prof. Dyde, of Foster, of the co. Coloniel Exhibit

The rain has d

The Presbyter

netted \$111.

An Asylum Suj Riel 1 (Speci MONTBEAL, Ju mant medical s Asylum, has an

Journal, publish of his observation dition during the the seylum. H read man, well philosophy, which ter than he did (spectfully of Juridiculed Prote was far from con thought it should be a sincere C speak respectful nuns. Sometin that the do theories all male pathological defe defect of thinking therefore, Riel v logically, but he He does not con in him a knowle right and wrong tutes a different Riel to have bee he believes Riel and this was t He also says be

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The Treaty

murder who gay than Louis Rie

Sir John's Hea

OTTAWA, Ju made by severa United States, Dominion gov attitude fon the nected with country and ou eries. A rece stated that th effect notified judicious and the Canadian facilities which really desire of a positition to ments, I am at government in ment of the highest autho restricted the ment in the po tial change has acted for carry treaty of 1818 of customs ha certain matter it has always b that any Unit fishing, preparing in Canadi without w

not refer to the receive warning four hours, an been committe fish, trading, goes, shipping will follow wi Any Unite within Canad cept the four are amenable ly enforced statement minion gover will reasence mer t have had slightest degree announced in deliberately d United State

in the circular

treaty as expr visions of the OTTAWA, J turn of the sc ed last session council meeti The genera with the st position respons you yesterda Several sur

The first re R., from Mo through the corated with fi LONDON, J a conciliatory

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the occasion reported, but ger to condol received the count's mar towns thro been mailed The royalist

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as follows: d between eight and nine Satur On my way to bed I saw the shut it, but did not fasten it; y screaming of my sister; her north of mine, south upper flat. a match and went a match and went into my rooms. I saw a man without ad shirt, no hat, no boots, and followed him down stairs. I isoner as the man I saw in my at the time referred to. When at the time referred to my n down stairs, I called to my I lest sight of in the house." I lest sight of her showed us the direction he a man a short distance away. e to fire. I snapped the gun and said: "If you fire I'll fire. He umped the fence and fell. I folthe was up before I got over the ened round and saw that I was and made fight at me, but I a the head and then told him if the head and then told him if would shoot him. My, father the whiskers and threw him on him, then tied him. Jas. then. When we found him he no hat, one arm in his coat. m up to where we first saw him he shoes. We found one of them, orning we found the other. We to jail. After we roused the a desperate attempt to wrench ne, but Mr. Sproul assisted me gun from him. It was loaded. adow of doubt but the prisoner

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BY TELEGRAPH

FREDERICTON.

peath of Rev. Dr. McLeod's Mother-A Large Amount of General News.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, June 26 .- The Nisi Prius sittings of the Supreme Court open Tuesday. Mrs. McLeod, mother of Rev. Dr. McLeod, died Saturday morning.

Rev. B. C. Borden, principal of Sackville Academy, preached at Marysville today, and Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Chicago, officiated in the Presbyterian church here, Rev. A. J. Mowatt, being absent at Harvey on a vacation.

Prof. Dyde, of the university, and B. C. Foster, of the collegiate school, will sail for the Coloniel Exhibition next week. The Presbyterian bazaar at New Maryland The rain has done incalculable good to the

MONTREAL.

An Asylum Superintendent Speaks on the Riel Insanity Question.

(Special to THE SUN.)

MONTREAL, June 24 -Dr. Havard, government medical superindendent Longue Point Asylum, has an article in the Canada Medical Journal, published here, referring to the result of his observations about Riel's mental condition during the period that he was confined in the aeylum. He says he found Riel a well read man, well posted in Greek and Pagan philosophy, which he appeared to respect better than he did Christianity, and he spoke respectfully of Judaism, although he found fault with the Jews for having crucified Christ. He ridiculed Protestantism as all humbug, and was far from considering Catholicism what he thought it should be. Riel never appeared to be a sincere Catholic, and certainly did not speak respectfully of the bishops, priests and nus. Sometimes he made strange and ridiculous statements, but in such a way that the doctor couldn't help feeling he was humbugging. According to the doctor's eories all male criminals, either insane from pathological defect, or fools from teratological defect of thinking tissue or brain. For him, therefore, Riel was insane, defacto or teratologically, but he makes a distinction de jure. He does not consider him a fool, recognizing in him a knowledge of the distinction between right and wrong, the absence of which consti-tutes a different grade of madness. He shows Riel to have been responsible for his conduct, as he knew right from wrong. The doctor says he believes Riel's friends knew his idea of him, and this was the reason that they did not bring him forward to give evidence at the trisl. He also says be has known many men hung for murder who gave stronger proof of being insane than Louis Kiel.

OTTAWA.

No thange of Policy on the Fishery Question.

The Treaty of 1818 Will be Strictly Enforced.

Sir John's Health-The First Through C. P. R. Train.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, June, 27-Statements have been made by several journals in Canada and in the United States, giving the impression that the Dominion government have changed their attitude fon the bait and other questions connected with the controversy between this country and our neighbors respecting the fisheries, A recent Washington despatch has stated that the British government has in the Canadian authorities to grant all the facilities which the United States fishermen really desire or have contended for. I am in a positition to deny on authority all these statements. I am authorized to deny that any charge has taken place in the policy of the Dominion government in reference to the protection of our fisheries in the line of less vigorous enforcement of the law. I am authorized on the highest authority to deny the statement that the British government has interfered with or restricted the action of the Canadian government in the policy adopted by it. No substantial charge has taken place in the instructions issued for the enforcement of the statutes enacted for carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1818, the recent circular to collectors of customs having merely been to make plain certain matters of interpretation. It is now as it has always been the pol'cy of the government that any United States fishing vessels found fishing, preparing to fish, or having been fishing in Canadian waters will be seized at once and without warning. The warning referred to in the circular which gave rise to the notion that the imperial authorities had dictated a pusil-lanimous policy to the Ottawa authorities does not refer to the fishing vessels under such circumstances. The twenty-four hours warning is applicable solely to United States fishing vessels found hovering within the limits. These receive warning to depart within the twentyfour hours, and when, however, an effence has been committed, as by fishing, preparing to fish, trading, buying bait, transhipping car-goes, shipping men, etc., seizure or prosecution will follow without the warning or the lapse of

Apy United States fishing vessel being within Canadian waters for any purpose except the four permitted by the treaty of 1818 are amenable to law, and the law will be strictly enforced in all such cases. This statement of the policy of the Dominion government, as it is today, and has been since the fishing season began, will reasure those who have feared that the Canadian government or the imperial government have had the intention of relaxing in the alightest degree, that strict regard for the provisions of the treaty of 1818, which has been announced in the Canadian parliament and in the imperial parliament as the rule of action deliberately decided upon since the time the United States concluded to felt back upon that treaty as expressive of their views of the limitations to fishing by their fishermen, which were more satisfactory to them than the pro-

visions of the Washington treaty. OTTAWA, June 28 .- Sir John had a slight return of the sciatic pains from which he suffered last session. He did not remain long in the council meeting today in consequence.

The general feeling here is one of satisfaction with the statement of the government's position respecting the fisheries, telegraphed you yesterday.

Several surveying parties are ordered by the railway department to hold themselves in readiness on the 1st of July.

The first regular through train of the C. P.
R., from Montreal to Port Moody, passed through the capital this evening. It was decorated with flags made for the occasion.

THE EXILED PRINCE.

London, June 28 .- The Pope did not write a conciliatory letter to the Count of Paris on the occasion of his expulsion from France, as reported, but commissioned a special messenger to condole with him. The Count of Paris received the messenger coldly. Copies of the count's manifesto have been placarded in the towns throughout France, and copies have een mailed to every elector in the republic. The royalists are preparing for an active cam-paign on the basis of the manifesto.

CANADIAN NEWS

A Budget of News from the Upper

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA. June 25.-The government in the sufferers by the fire in Vancouver city. Capt. W. McLaren of Georgetown, P. E. Island, has been appointed fishery officer and

commander of a vessel protecting the fisheries. John Charles Bourinot has been appointed ustom collector at Port Hawkesbury. Two bands of Indians in the Northwest and one in Manitoba have been declared so far advanced that a proclamation will tomorrow issue nfranchising them under the provision of the Indian Act of 1880.

show an increase of exports over May, 1885, of \$1,316 000. A statement has appeared in several jour-nals to the effect that Mr. Woods, of Winnais to the thece that Mr. Woods it will nipsg, has been appointed Agent General of Canada in Australia. The statement is not accurate. Mr. Woods is a member of the Australian firm of Carson, Woods & Co., and Australian firm of Carson, Woods & Co., and before going back to Australia has been authorized by the government to make equiries respecting Canadian products of all kinds, in order to acquaint himself thoroughly with the capabilities of Canada for the purpose of establishing a direct trade between this country and Australia.

Trade returns for the month of May last

and Australia. TORONTO, June 25 .- The Anglican synod of Toronto diocese today passed the following re-

solution unanimously : That we the members of this synod desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with our fel-low Protestants and fellow-churchmen in Ireland in the trying circumstance in which they are placed, and we earnestly pray that he who ruleth over all may so dispose the hearts and minds of those who may be called to the courcils of the nation that no measure may b adopted which shall in any way imperit the integrity of the empire or expose our Protestant fellow subjects in Ireland to injustice or op-

They also passed unanimously a resolution That this synod instruct its delegates to the previncial symod respectfully to request that body to appoint a committee of representative men to confer with any similar committees appointed by other Christian bodies, for the ourpose of ascertaining the possibility of orable union with such bodies, and if such a union be found possible, without sacrifice of sential Christian principles, to formulate

cheme for effecting such union. Cable advices have been received by a firm here that the ship Wallace B. Fliat sailed from Yokohama, Japan, with a full cargo of teas for Vancouver, B. C., for Canadian and American houses; also that the Flora P. Staf-ford is ready to sail, and another vessel with a third cargo would sail a few weeks later.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lendon, June 22. - The Marquis of Salis bury, in the house of lords last evening, opposed the Election bill because of the objectionable nature of certain clauses introduced into it after Gladstone had promised that al contentious matter should be avoided during the remainder of the session. These clauses were those introduced by Labouchere.

Earl Kimberly, secretary for India, then agreed to withdraw the objectionable clause in

order to save time by preventing a return of the bill to the House of Commons. The lords then read the bill a second time. GLASGOW, June 22.-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were given an enthusiactic reception them at the station and cheered them coived by a hurricane of applause. The audience saug Auld Lang Syne and He's a Jolly Good Fellow. At all points along his route after leaving Glasgow, Gladetone was greeted with tremendous crowds and intense enthusi-

asm, but in one or two instances some confus-ion was caused by the hostile element in the

crowd shouting for Saliebury and the union-

effect notified Canada that her action was inindicious and precipitate, and has instructed wore waiting at the station, despite the lateness of the hour. The party arrived at Ha-warden at 10 this morning and received a hearty welcome from the villagers.
London, June 24 — Sir John Lubbock, liberal, member of parliament for London University, in a letter to the president of his elec-tion committee, published as a manifesto, says he agreed to Gladstone's programme at the last election, but that the proposal of a separate parliament for Ireland was not included in that contested in the last election the Parnelites secured 68, while they only polled 90,000 votes against the 150,000 cast by the liberals and conservatives. Thus by an accidental distribution of the Irish votes, securing four seats to one instead of two seats to one, which their votes represent. Sir John Lubbock contends further that the suffering and discontent existing in Ireland is not due to political but to economical causes, the principal of which he says is the potato disease, which he points out is a local trouble beyond the power of the government to prevent. He then adds that to conocde a separate government to Ireon, "should remember that they contribute nothing to the national debt or imperial expenses on account of army or navy. Chamberlain's proposal of municipal councils is open to less objection than the proposal of a sep-arate parliament, but it involves great difficulty and should not be entertained unless the people exhibit a stronger desire for them than they have yet manifested. My opinion is that the true policy for the government to pursue towards Ireland is, while providing her with the same powers of self government for purely international affairs as are accorded England and Scotland, to maintain law and order in the country and give security to the lives and property, which will be the best encouragement to Irish industry.

It is stated that the Right Hon, M. E. Grent Duff President of the Madrag province.

Grant-Duff, President of the Madras province of India, intends to resign his office in protest against Gladstone's home rule policy.

John Bright has issued a manifesto to the electors of Central Birmingham, in which he "We are asked to pledge ourselves to a says: "We are asked to pledge ourselves to a principle which may be innecent or most dangerous, as may be explained in future bills. I cannot give such pledge. The experience of the past three months has not increased my confidence in the wisdom of the administration or in its policy respecting the future government of Ireland." Mr. Bright maintains that he has always been a friend of Ireland, and is now, and for that reason he is not willing to give support to a reason he is not willing to give support to a measure that will thrust people of Ireland from the generosity of the Imperial parliament. In conclusion, Bright declares his belief that

two seperate legislative assemblies in Great Britain would work intolerable mischief. LIVERPOOL, June 28. - Gladstone address an immense concourse of people in Hengler circus this evening, and the enthusiasm was boundless. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher occupied a seat on the platform. Gladstone said the present contest was between the classes and masses, and he believed that in any contest for right the masses would at a Teach test for right the masses would win. Ireland, he said, had been governed long enough by force. He proposed she should be hereafter governed by love. Under such a government the Irish would become as loyal as Englishmen

BAVARIA'S RULER.

MUNICH, June 28.—Prince Luitpold was today formally installed as regent of Bavaria during the reign of King Otto, the insane successor to King Ludwig. The ceremony was witnessed by a great throng of people.

Since the opening of the spring, 15,000 head of cattle have been imported from eastern Canada, principally Ontario, into Manitoba and the Northwest.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

A Difficult Political Situation.

Gladstone's Strong Attack on Goschen. council today decided to give \$5,000 in aid of Grand Ball to the C. and I. Exhibition Com-

missioners.

(Special to THE SUN.) NEW YORK, June 27 .- The cable respondents are very reticent as to the probabil ties of the coming electoral contest. Most of the cable specials are tinged with a fee ing that Gladstone will be defeated.

Justin McCarthy says: The situation is very difficult to see one's way through. Lines of cleivage show themselves suddenly and in unexpected places. The question of church disestablishment comes up in Scotland to add a new perplexity to our efforts to forecast the probable vote.

The one sanguine correspondent whose views are ablished, this morning is Thus Power.

are published this morning is Thos. Power O'Connor, who cables to the New York Star. My personal experience the last week in the metropolis and provinces, convince me that popular arder in favor of home rule hasresched popular ardor in favor of home rule hasresched a height never witnessed in the previous political contest. All meetings are crammed, cheers are deafening and the Irish members of parliament are received by English audiences with enthusiasm. The tories are winning great victories on paper, but Gladstonites are arousing public opinion the length and breadth

The Times correspondent cables: The political contest becomes hotter every day, and the evilences of bitterness appear more and more frequently in the speeches of the less known candidates, who in this respect are exceptions to the party leaders. The St. James hall meet ing on Thursday has done much to clear the fog and to reduce the question to a single issue, all of which was needed more in London than in any other part of the country. This fog had been made very dense by the Times' attempt to foist upon the public a

BOGUS FENIAN MANIFESTO and bewildering the intermixture of parties by Mr. Chamberlain's illconsidered alternative suggestions, by Lord Randolph Churchill's violence, and by the persistent misrepresenta-tions of the London tory press. In fact, the whole press has been thoroughly partisan, making no pretence; of fairly reporting the speeches or events unless coinciding with their own desires. Another cause for the political fog in London has been the flooding of the city with hand bills which are believed to have emanated from the Chamberlainites. One of these, which is printed in glaring type, reads

as follows : What does home rule for Ireland mean to the English and Scotch, and Welsh workingman? It means that the employers of laborers will be Griven out of Ireland, and that the Irish workmen and loborers will flock over to England in tens of thousands to find employment and keep themselvas from starving. Home rule for Ireland means, to the English, Scotch and Welsh workingmen, less work and lower wages. Oppose to the utmost this home rule. God Save the Quaen.

Another issued by the national and patriotic league headed "Dismemberment of the em-pire" and calling a meeting in Hyde Park as a counter demonstration to the disloyal and socialistic meeting convened by Joseph Arch, has been scattered broadcast. Personal obser vation of the self-styled patriots who assembled to the number of about 4,000 convinced me that they consisted chiefly of uninterested onlookers and mostly of roughs. There was a wagon for the speakers and a display of Union Jacks, but there was no enthusiasm. Two hundred yards distant there was another

MEETING OF BOUGHS led by Champion and Burns, the socialists was to speak, was packed. When the premier and his wife and Lady Aberdeen entered the building they were reled by Champion and Burns, the socialists the police, who assembled in large numbers, but both meetings dispersed without any trouble occurring. So far as I can learn none of these tactics have | been resorted to by the

liberal side. The Tribune's correspondent cables: The return of the Queen from Balmoral made it possible to dissolve parliament and dissolved it is. The eleventh Victorian parliament exists no longer. Writs for the election of members for the new house of commons have been issued. the elections will begin in the boroughs next Friday. The verdict of the boroughs will be given by the Tuesday following, when the county elections will begin and last through the week. It will be known in a formight from today whether the constituencies are for or against Gladstone's home rule scheme. Gladstone's reception at Manchester was the scene of tumultuous enthusiam in the streets. in the great hall and by the roadside for three parliament for Ireland was not included in that programme. It is important to remember, the letter says, that the Parnellites have more members in the house of commons than they are justly entitled to, because of 83 Irish seats now abound in personalities of every kind. As he crossed the border he flung half a dezen sentences at Mr. Ferguson, unionist mem-ber for Carliele and crushed him, and poor Mr. Ferguson abandoned the field. He attacked Mr. Goschen vehemently, but Mr. Goschen is not a man to be crushed. He is not only what Mr. Gladstone called him, the soul of the opposition, but also its latel-lectual leader. Nowhere has the case against home rule been stated so clearly, cogently and copicusly as in Mr. Goschen's speeches. Mr. Gladstone's attacks on Chamberlain are even more vehement, and yesterday he assumed a new tone toward Lord Hartington whom, like lann would simply aggravate the suffering in that country, becausa it would adrive capital and enterprise away. "These who point to the example of the colonies," the letter goes settem. He speaks with tanderness of Mr. public capacity with every profusion of private esteem. He speaks with tanderness of Mr. Bright, in whose integrity, he says, I revere, whose character I love and who has conferred on his country inestimable services. All these are old colleagues. Then he assess to paragraic on his present colleagues. passes to panegyric on his present colleagues, Lord Granville and Lord Spencer. Then in well weighed words he singles out Lord Rose berry as his own successor, and names him to Liberal party as the man of the future. Latest of many compliments to the Indian and Colo-nial commissioners now in London, was a ball given in their honor at Guild hall last night, by Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. There were 5,000 invitations and over 4,500 persons present, the men all wearing court dress or uni-form, and the whole scene being of great splen-

BRITISH POLITICS. Seventy-Seven Parnellites Already Elected,

A HISTORIAN ON THE IRISH PEOPLE. London, June 27.-In Ireland 77 Parnell

ite candidates will meet with no opposition and seven seats will be contested. In London nine tory seats will not be con-In Scotland, the unionists and conservatives

will contest 60 out of 72 seats.

Freude, the historian, writes, "The Irish will be loyal and obedient if firmly but justly governed. They are as little capable of governing themselves as a ship's crew or an English public school. There is in Ireland a discontented and missrable public served. and miserable population, among whom a desire for separation and the hatred of Esgland are universal. Another part of the population is neither discontanted, miserable, or disloyal. The proposed legislation would place the loyal and worthy minority at the mercy of the mutinous and worthless. It is the least promising expedient ever proposed to recover the shaker

Cardinal Manning has written a letter to leny the statement circulated that he was an opponent of home rule. On contrary, he says he has always favored a plan of home rule, consistent with the integrity of the empire and soversignty of the Imperial parliament.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Sir George Bowen's Paper before the Royal Colonial Institute.

Royal Colonial Institute, in St. James's Hall, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Sir George F. Bowen, G. C. M. G., on the "Federation of the British Empire." There was a large attendance, including Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Derry, Earl of Belmore, General Harnley, General Pitt-Rivers, Lord Lingen, Sir W. Dobson, Chief Justice of Tasmania; Mr. Graham Berry, ton of Malta; Sir W. J. Clark of Victoria; Sir George Wilmot, Sir Francis Smith, and quite a bevy of Canadians.

SIR GEORGE BOWEN

n opening recalled the fact that he had for 25 years occupied the position of governor in colonies-Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius and Hong Kong—both crown and self-governing. He adopted in substance Rt. Hon. Mr. Forster's definition of the meaning and object of imperial federation, viz, such a union of the mother country with her colonies as would keep the British empire one state in relation to other states through the agency (1) of an organization for common defence; and (2) a joint common foreign policy. If the colonies were left to drift as at present, one day disruption would surely come. He held that the advance must come from the colonies, and that no change should be made in existing relations without their free and full consent. The creation of a Consultative Council at the colonial office (such as the Marquis of Lorne, Earl Grev. Mr. Forster and other prominent men had advocated) composed mainly of the Agents General of the self-governing provinces, should be regarded as only the first provisional step towards a scheme of imperial federation. A federation on the lines of that of Germany and the United States must be established in the early future if the British empire is to be held together permanently. A successful federation must be not merely a federation of governments, but it must have a central and representative federal executive and legislature. Already there are ten millions of people of British blood in the colonies, and fifty years nence the British crown will have as many white subjects abroad as at home. A hundred years hence it will have far more. It was incredible, therefore, that Canada and Australasia, fifty years hence, would consent to share the expenses of the imperial army and navy, and of the diplomatic and consular services, or be dragged into foreign wars, unless they have a voice in the im-perial council sitting at London. At the present time England was the only colonizng nation which refused her colonies a voice n the national councils. The future imperial or federal council, would, of course, only deal with federal matters, such as revenue, war and peace, civil and diplomatie service and the like; while the local houses of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada and the other colonies would attend to local affairs (ss on their present lines in the colonies) like the German and American diets and state legislatures. A powerful argument, to his mind, was that the house of commons would then be relieved from the intolerable and increasing burden of affairs which now threaten to break down its machinery. Another strong argument was that imperial federation was regarded by many competent judges as the system best adapted to render safe alike for Irishmen and the empire at large, the concession which, after recent events, would probably sooner or later become inevitable, if some measure of local self-government for Ireland. Imperial federation would have the effect of practically obviating the constitutional and other difficulties raised

respecting (1) the control of the national troops in Ireland, and (2) the proposed removal of the Irish representatives from the British commons. At present, however, Ireland has what the colonies have not—her voice in the foreign policy and her share in the common defence of the empire. But Ireland has not what the self-governing col-onies have—full control over her internal administration. Said the speaker: "I may be permitted to remark that if Irishmen do not altogether govern themselves at home, they may derive some consolation from the fact that they have long governed a great part of the rest of the world. Throughout the present century there have been not only Irish prime ministers, chancellors, states-men, ambassadors, judges, admirals, generals and other high functionaries in England, but a very large proportion of our colonial and Indian governors have been Irishmen, I recoilect that it was once alleged at a public dinner in Australia that, at that period, there was only one great colony governed by an Eoglishman, and that this fortunate Eog-(Cheers and laughter.)

lish governor had had three wives-all Irishwomen." While he feared that it would be extremely difficult to induce the majority of the present generation of Englishmen to give up any of the grounds of the existing so-called imperial parliament, he warned them that the perma-nent maintenance of the British empire cannot be secured hereafter without a real imperial council, representing in fair proportion all the provinces of Great Britain—to be elected, not directly by the people, but rather by the several local legislatures. As to India, he personally thought it should be regarded as a crown colony on a grand scale, and that former members of the supreme council at Calcutta, including a certain proportion of rative princes, should be delegated to represent her in London. For the present, however, he thought that England should aim at securing a concert among the several local self-governments rather than at the establishment of an imperial council.

In the discussion that followed, GRAHAM BERRY.

agent general for Victoria, said he for the most part agreed with the views of the lecturer, though he saw many difficulties that must be removed ere foderation could be accomplished. The attempt at federation in Australia was found to be attended with difficulties. He regarded the federation of groups of colonies as necessarily preliminary to imperial federation. When they came to discuss this question they would have to consider what should be the foreign policy of the empire. In Australian, for instance the condition of the Pacific was of more mo-ment, touching their comfort and safety, than the union of the Bulgarias or the claim of Greece to an additional province. (Hear, hear.) He did not feel that there could be a federation of the British empire for purposes of offence, but he thought there might be one for defence, and such a federa-tion would be extremely powerful. It would be the police of the world, able almost to deter natives from going to war. If the British people apart from the government, once took up this question, a vast atride would have been made towards the settle-ment of the problem. Speaking for his own colony, he said it was quite willing to

Irish nation to which he belonged would be able to manage its own affeirs.

Capt. J. Colomb said that the deadlook on the question of Imperial federation was due to the ignorance of the Eaglish constituencies acting on the House of Commons. The one thing to aim at in promoting federa London, June 16.—Last evening the Marquis of Lorne presided over a meeting of the He asked, was this country doing anything to promote good feeling between England and Canada? In the question of the Cana-dian Pacific Railway, the English government was apparently doing its utmost to thwart Canada establishing a swift line of steamers, which would materially add to

the defence of the empire. SIR JOHN HALL. the first Governor of New Zealand, did not think that federation would be arrived at in detail, for one reason given for refusing to join in the Australian federation was that agent general for Victoria; Sir J. Hall, ex-premier of New Zealand; Sir Victor Houl-is would present an obstacle to Imperial federation. He wished to correct the impression prevelent in England, that the colonies had done little for their own defence. The Australian colonies had done a great deal for the maritime security of the empire by fortifying their ports. Whatever might be the difficulties of federation, the difficulties and dangers of the present state of things were greater. The question was an urgent one, and the initiative in its settlement should come from England and not from the colonies.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE. proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said they ought to keep prominently before the government the necessity of conceding to Canada her desire with regard to swift mail steamers, capable of being turned into armed cruisers at short notice, and also that the New Hebrides question should be promptly settled in accordance with colonial deas. The Marquis placed Canada, as he always does, to the front among the colonies, and urged her claim for better mail service with much force and earnestness.

VISITING THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

London, June 17 .- Says the Canadian Exhibitor :-A few days ago, by courtesy of the pro orletors of the London Times, a small party of Canadians were invited to inspect the great establishment in Printing House quare. The invitations were the Hon. Hector Fabre, Canadian commissianer for France; Hon. G. Onimet, superintendent of education, Quebec; Dr. May, education department, Ontario; Ira Cornwall, representative of New Brunswick; J. E. Marmette, Canadian librarian; R. A. Payne, St. John Sun; M. Bremner, London Free Press; and E. B. Biggar, representing the Exhibitor and Canadian press generally. Mr. Macdonald, the mechanical manager, showed the visitors the various features of the office, including the eight Walter presses on which the Times is printed, and the typesetting machines, which were first brought into really successful use here. The parliamentary reports are now dictated direct from the short hand writers in the house by telephone to the operator at the machine. thus attaining the shortest transition known in journalism from the speaker's voice to

the printed page.
Concerning the shipping trade, the opinion is strengthening among hardware manufacturers that trade with India and the colonies is likely to be directly promoted by the holding of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Already Canadian and some other No country hamlet ever founded on the manufacturers of furniture and other goods sunny side of a Pennsylvania hill has wit-shown at South Kensington, and who have hitherto been getting their supplies in fit-ville. A few years ago its one street was hitherto been getting their supplies in fit-tings in brass and other metal from United States makers, are beginning to inquire whether Birmingham cannot supply

them at a cheaper price.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce, 15th inst.

FLY-CASTING. It is not necessary to wait for summer nor for access to water, in order to practice castor river. Fly-casting is a very simple movea little, and most of the work is done by the wrist. Holding the rod by the "grip," the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to scarred and battered and blackened and ere casting. After hooking a fish many anglers turn their rods so as to bring the reel to the come upon the rod itself instead of upon the

> For the first cast, take the end of the line in the left hand, and bring the rod upward and backward until the line is taut. As you release the line, the spring of the rod carries the line backward: This is the back cast. Then comes an instant's pause, while the line straightens itself out tion box. The pure voices seemed possessed behind, and then, with a firm motion of the of heavenly attributes, and when the receswrist, helped a little by the forearm, the rod | sional was sung and the bewitching melody is thrown forward, and the line flies easily | died away behind the scenes it was as if the out in front. Begin with a line once or once-and a half as long as the rod, and lengthen it out by degrees. The main points to be remembered are: to keep the elbew at the marbles on week days and went fishing even tco far forward or back, always to wait until the line is straight behind on the back cast, and to make sure that in this the line falls

rod down to a level with the horizon. When the learner becomes accustomed to andling his rod, he must try to perfect himself in two matters of great importance -accuracy and delicacy. Place a small plece of paper fifteen or twenty feet away, and aim at making the knot in the end of the line fall easily and quietly upon it. Your efforts will be aided if you will raise the point of the rod a trifle, just as the forward impulse of the line is spent, and the line itself is straightened in the air for an instant in front. This is a novel kind of target-shooting, but its usefulness will be realized when the angler finds it necessary

for July. On the 17th inst., Elijah Bishop, a young man of Presque Isle, about 19 years old, borrowed a team belonging to his brothers, John E. and Lincoln Bishop, to go to Fort Fairfield, While there, entirely without the knowledge of the ewners of the team, he took in one John Miller and drove across the line, where they brought five or six bottles of whiskey. On their arrival at the Fort on their return, Danuty Collector Lowney seized not only the Deputy Collector Lowney seized not only the whiskey, but the team, The liquor was appraised at \$3.50, and the team at \$125. The officer refuses to release the team, and an appeal has been sent to the treasury department.

Just think of it. Here we are yet in the month of June, but cur markets have for sale, new potatoes, beets, string beans, tomatoes, asparagus, cucumbers, cabbages, squash, onions, own colony, he said it was quite willing to undertake the charge for its own defence.

THE BISHOP OF DERRY

referred especially to the case of Ireland, and expressed the hope that that part of the

A BIG GAS WELL.

New Brunswicker's Ramble Through Pittsburg-Sights Worth Seeing.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—Yesterday beng Sunday, I spent the greater part of the day in rambling about the smokey city of Pittsburg. A Sunday ramble is usually an almless affair; but if the rambler is within two or three miles of a big gas well, the object is not only supplied, but in my judgment much food for subsequent thought will result from such a stroll. If sermors can be found in stories, there is a barrel of them

and a Sunday school library besides, in a "roarer." It pays to visit a gas well, even if the task should imply the expenditure of time and muscle. If the supply of natural gas should ever give out, it will be something to tell one's childrens' children of the days when Moses brought water from a rock; and then glide naturally into the modern period when Pittsburgers drew fire from a rock by ounching a hole in it. A big gas well is a beautiful picture, as well as an astonishing phenomenon. The roar betrays the force with which the orange-colored flame leaps up against the blue sky to make a memorably beautiful spectacle and to arouse at once wonder and admiration. Years ago, workmen sinking a well for water in Italy, uncovored a statue, and so Pompell was discovered, after eighteen centuries of burial, Years ago, men of Pennsylvania, sinking wells for oil, discovered treasure buried when the earth was an infant—treasure compared to which all the gold and silver of Hercu-laneum and Pompeii is a very small affair. High authority states that there is no nights in heaven. If gas wells continue to multiply in this vicinity this heavenly attribute will be bestowed upon Pittsburg and her suburbs. Already it is hardly possible to get beyond the flame-lit circles, that have their centres at the foot of Tenth street on the south side. If the days may be full of darkness, owing to the cloud of smoke which hovers over the city, the nights are radiant with soft light, and if Pittsburg rules as a dusky queen, she is set about by brilliants, such as noother city possesses. When a steamer enters the upper Ohio her pilots' mind is comparitively easy and the government beacons have no special value in his eyes, no matter how heavy or thick or low the clouds may hang. In fact the natural gas beacon sheds wider radiance when midnight clouds are thickest. Passing over a burning well, the vapor absorbs light as a sponge does water, and becomes a mass of acquired lustre visible for miles. Our cities of the north have the weired beauty of the aurora borealis. Pittsburg knows a thing or two far ahead of the northern light. She possesses that which runs her mills, heats her dwellings and cooks her meals by day and by night, and makes it impossible for a sober citizen to lose his way in the most devious lane. A city set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither can one set amid the gas wells of western Pennsylvania. The waste is something depressing to think of,

but the towering, wavering flames are some-thing wholly unique, and altogether beauti-Occasionally the gas, when confined in pipes and not properly attended to, explodes. Last week I visited the uncrossed save by the vagrant pig or the sibiliant goose. The profound quiet of the little village was broken by no louder sounds than the crowing of the feathered Mormon of the barn yard or the distant toot of the locomotive. Each week day was a Sabbath for silence, and on Sunday the stillness of an Arctic winter brooded over the place. Then came such a change as can only be conceived-and shuddered at-by Murrays for access to water, in order to practice cast-ing. A housetop, a dooryard, or even the volcano. Great pipes latticed their lots and spacious floor of an old-fashioned barn, offers lanes with wrought iron cylinders, which just as good a chance for practice as a lake crossed and recrossed the yellow roadway through the village. The roar of the liber-ated monster sounded day and night and the ment and not a flourish. The elbow is kept rush of escaping gas drowned every other down at the side, the forearm moving only sound. Finally the invisible demon

assist the grasp, one finds that the reel, which is just below the "grip," aids in balancing the rod. The reel is underneath in the United States. As between the sulphurous slopes of Vesuvius and the gasecus precincts of Murraysville, I should prefer to upper side, thus letting the strain of the line | take my chances upon the Italian volcano, for there, at least, a coming outburst is rings. In holding the "grlp," the thumb should be extended strait along the rod, as this gives an an additional "purchase."

Last evening I attended St. Peter's church and was greatly pleased by the service, especially the boy choir. Such a choir lifts the thoughts and feelings of the most obtuse to the proper plane for receiving the words of the good man in the pulpit and for bestowing more than a nickle in the contribu-

side, to train the wrist, to move the rod not to far forward or back, always to wait until the line is straight behind on the back cast, my home in New Brunswick last winter there was a controversy in the church which no lower than your head, a process which it I attended over the advisability of placing will take time to accomplish. There is no an organ in the edifice. Many Christians more awkward fault than that of whipping a object to the organ as a means of enriching object to the organ as a means of enriching and enhancing their forms of worship. To the anti-organ element of these worthy Christians an organ is a source of anything but melody and harmony. To them it savors rather of temptation and falling from grace and backsliding. It is but natural to find that the majority of the opponents of the church organ are men and women no longer young. They are honest in their convictions and sincere in their regrets that youthful worshippers will not dispense with box full of pipes and bellows in the sanctury. It is natural to find that the numbers of those in favor of music in churches grow each year. It could not to drop his flies lightly just over the head of some wary trout.—From Fly. Fishing for Trout, by Ripley Hitchcock, in St. Nicholas less service. Home life would be dull without music and social pleasures robbed of their greatest charms. And certainly a service wherein the rich melody of the pipe organ is never heard cannot be anything but hard, dry and profitless to the young lover of melody in every form, despite too any degree of eloquence which may be possessed by the preacher. The disappearance of the anti-organ element in New Brunswick churches can only be regarded as a mere question of time. If orthodoxy places harps in the hands of angelic choirs another and far more perfect form of musical instrument ought to be accepted gracefully by earthly worship-

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Lake Shoreofficials succeeded in sending out a freight train today. The engine and cars were covered with officers armed with rifles, and although the strikers were congregated in great numbers, no attempt was made to interfere with the train. This breaks the blockade caused by the strike.

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 30, 1886

ENGLISH CAMPAIGN LITERATURE

Occasionally Canadians are advised to take pattern from England and cease from political violence. It is pointed out to us from time to time that "in the old country" there is no scurrility, no wanton abuse of public men, less suggestions of low motives, and generally more courtesy in discussion. But the last year or two has pretty well cleared away the superstition that there is more political rowdyism in Canada and the United States than in Great Britain. Neither is the extreme northern end of the exhibition. there more recklessnes of statement with us, while in the past there has certainly been less effort put forth to win favor of the lower orders by appeals to ignorance and prejudice. The recent election in Nova Scotia is The visitor standing with his face towards however calculated to leave the impression that a "three acres and a cow" campaign might be conducted in the provinces with some success, and the Rielite agitation in Quebec furnishes a parallel to some of the incendiary speeches on both sides of the home rule question. The following circular issued within the past few days by the Primrose Club, is interesting as illustrating election literature of a light vein:-

Selling Off! Alarming Sacrifice! GLADSTONE, PARNELLI& CO.. (LATE PEACE BROS. & CANT).

Every kind of Disaster, Disgrace, Defeat Delay, kept in Stock. A Large Supply of Excuses and Equivocations on hand,

WHITE LIES. - A Specialty. Going BLACK LIES.-A new invention; white till exposed to the light. CROCODILE TEARS. - W. E. G.'s patent. WIDOWS' TEARS. - A large Stock; recently

LATEST NOVELTIES IN DISASTERS, -- Great variety; more expected shortly, ex ss. Afghanistan, Egypt, Transvaal. "PLAIN QUESTIONS AND CROOKED

The new game. G. O. M.'s patent, with Granville improvements. Has provoked Roars of Laughter from Crowned Heads, Foreign Ministers, and Diplomatists in every Court in Europe. See Prince Bismarck "AT THE PLAY; or How We Kept it up when

Gordon Died, by a Grand Old Man. "Really funny."- John Bull. "The perfection of good taste."- Englishman, Try our DISGRACE. - Very cheap (Majuba, Sinkat, and Khartoum brands).

PERJURERS. - Aston brand. Only £1 each.

"AFTER ALL" SALVE. - A Radical Cure for

Confiscation Process - Easily applied; stretch of ground nearly covered by universally popular; success guaranteed. Testimonials from Michael Davitt, Henry George, and other connoisseurs. G. P., AND CO.,

G., P., AND CO., Have still A SMALL SUPPLY of that splen

growing scarce; intending purchaser should apply early. G., P., AND CO., Are also prepared to dispose of SEVERAL

Magnificent Colonies. Going dirt cheap to the first bidder. Private offers for the lot entertained. G., P., AND CO.,

Present Address: DOWNING STREET. Come Early! This is Positively the Closing Business short'y to be given up for public and

HOW IT WORKS.

Our friends in the glorious republic have hurried to the conclusion that Canada would not have enforced her territorial rights in the matter of the fisheries, but for the hope that a spirited policy on our part would lead to the abelition of the duty on Canadian fish. This conclusion is a false one. We take care of our coast fisheries because we want them for ourselves. We hold the United States to oyster culture, turtle breeding, etc., are here their bargain in regard to the purchase of balt, because greater facilities for securing supplies places our fishermen on more even the miniature tanks are of honest Canadian terms with their New England rivals. The Adams and the Doughty were seized, not for the purpose of inducing the United States senate to agree to a treaty, but for the purpose of inducing United States fishing vessels to remain outside of Canadian waters. The object of the Canadian government about the terminal position of the canadian government about the canadian government abo ment should be to enforce all fishery treaties in for great notice and should sell well in which make for the prosperity of Canadian the English market. Scribner's rods have a which make for the prosperity of Canadian

Taking this view of the case the government is already justified. Nearly all the mackerel so far caught have been taken by Canadians. The Gloucester fleet has failed miserably. The fallure has decreased the total supply and raised prices. In the cod and halibut fishery the Nova Scotians have more than held their own. On the whole it appears that the enforcement of the treaty of 1818 has been of great benefit to our fishermen. It has occasioned some loss to the Gloucester men. This is a pity, but the Gloucester people would have it so.

A Montreal despatch to the Halifax Herald save:-

Another great link in the Canadian trans continental road from the Atlantic to Pacific has just been forged by the Atlantic Northwest railway. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago it was announced that negotiations were in progress for the purchase by a syndi-cate of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, Waterloo and Magog, Missisquoi and Biack River valley and International railway of Maine. It now appears that the Atlantic and Northwest railway, which is an off-shoot of the Canadian Pacific, has completed arrangements for the purchase of the above roads, as well as the Pepe line or International railway. A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and Northwestern shareholders of the Atlantic and Northwestern has been called for the 21st prox., to authorize the purchase of the above roads, as well as to consider and authorize the assumption of a contract made with the government of Canada by the International company for the construction in part of a railway connecting Montreal and St. John and Halifax.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY FIELDING of Nova Scotia is now in Prince-Edward Island, He Scotia is now in Prince-Edward Island. He has a week left before the election to form a after night. An additional court has been repeal party in the island province,

THE I. AND C. EXHIBITION.

How the Kensington Buildings and Grounds are Laid Out.

The Position Canada Occupies-Notes and Incidents.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN) CANADIAN COURTS, June 10 .- All the principal courts and galleries in this vast exhibition are designed with reference to the points of the compass, so that the visitor, plan in hand, can have little difficulty in at once grasping its chief features. For instance, Albert Hall, at which many visitors arrive by road and which is a conspicuous object from most parts of the grounds, is at The southern boundary runs parallel with the national portrait gallery and the natural history museum. The main entrance the Albert hall, has the east on his right hand, and the west on his left hand side The buildings have been greatly enlarged since the three former exhibitions, and the decorations are much more elaborate. The past exhibitions held here were the International Fisheries in 1883, the Health exhibition in 1884, and the Inventors in 1885. BROADLY SPRAKING

the buildings consist of three immense galleries running east and west, viz., the great southern gallery, with its north, middle and south courts; the south central gallery, and the central gallery with its two annexes— while the remaining bulldings, the east and west arcades, avenues, galleries and annexes, run north and south. The Queen's Gate annex which runs parallel with the latter buildings, is situated at the extreme west, and is quite detached from the remainder of the exhibition buildings. The east and west arcades are united to the Great Conserva tory in front of the Albert hall means of two covered galleries, called the east and west quadrant.
The Albert hall and the celebrated Indian nuseum are included in the exhibition. Albert hall is a vast structure of an oval form, capable of holding 10,000 persons. The design was suggested by the late Prince Consort and carried out by Capt. Scott. It is used for exhibitions of art and science, for concerts, etc. Its dimensions are 200 feet long, 160 broad and 140 high. The interior. which is very elegant, is lined with seats rising one above another round an arena, after the manner of a Roman circus. One end is occupied by a large organ and space for an orchestra of 200 performers... building was opened by the Queen in 1871 and cost about £200,000. Kensington gardens cover about 200 acres, are planted with noble trees and embrace ponds, fine walks,

CANADA OCCUPIES

the great central gallery, and a very large part of the west gallery, the Avenue and the Arcade blanking the gardens, or in fact about one-third of the entire buildings within the grounds.

The great southern gallery with its three courts is given up to India, Caylon and the principal dining rooms. Between this gal-lery and the central block of buildings is a "Old | the location of the lands, etc.) R. A. P. electric lighting sheds. To the extreme east of the palace is a charming bit of garden, in which are Indian and Colonial tea rooms, Are the Cheapest and Best House for Casuistry, Dodges, Surrenders, Moral Indignation, Latin Hymns, Tarradiddles, and Philanthropy.

Which are Indian and Colonial tea rooms, etc. The central block is given up to the fine Australian colonies. New Z aland is placed near Canada, the African colonies occupy the Queen's gate annexy while the occupy the Queen's gate annex; while the West Indies, the Mediterranean settlements, Hong Kong, Borneo, etc., are to be found in the various galleries and arcades on the

One of the general features of the show is the Aquarium, which was constructed for the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 at a cost of some \$30,000 and in the incredibly short space of six weeks. The salt water for the tanks containing the sea fish, to the amount of about 65,000 gallons, is brought from Brighton, a distance of 25 miles. It is kept in circulation among the tanks by means of gas engines, driven at the pumping station in the southern end of the west gallery. The fresh water fish are kept in tanks supplied with water softened by a patent process, for the water on which London is fed is too "hard" for fish to live in fer any length of time. In fact, "soft" water is an almost unknown luxury here. The tanks in the aquarium contain many in-

teresting specimens of fish. THE FISH CULTURE

department of the exhibition runs parallel parentage. Fish breeding ponds, fish ladders, boats, nets, canoes, etc., etc., here abound, likewise, in confusing variety, backed up by edifying studies from the Buckland Museum. I had almost forgotten big reputation here already, while Mr. Dal-zell, not to be behind hand, has mounted his exhibit in a pretty case. Mr. Veale, who is in charge of this department, as well as Mr. Cornwall, assures me that New Bruns-wick fishing rods, like Nova Scotia boats, take a leading rank here against all competi-tors. And just here

A WORD TO NEW BRUNSWICK EXHIBITORS who desire to sell their exhibits. If they have not already forwarded their selling price, they should do so immediately. All the other provinces, and especially Oatario, have looked after this point carefully, and enquirers are promptly furnished with the fullest details as to prices, etc., for this is really a fair as well as an exhibition. Mr Cornwall has done all in his power to furnish details, but he is practically tied down to glittering generalities in very many cases by the neglect of exhibitors to send in-

voices, etc.

And the same remarks apply with especial force to our woods and wood trophy. It is very embarrassing to be asked the figure at which some of the woods (birdeye maple, for instance,) can be had, when the forwardfor instance,) can be had, when the forward-ers have neglected to give even the slightest dats. With our sbingles, laths, etc., it is the same, while British Columbia, Quebec, New Zealand and the West Indies have their

so have neglected to give even the slightest data. With our shingles, laths, etc., it is the same, while British Columbia, Quebec, New Zealand and the West Indies have their woods "marked in plain figures," by special instruction of their respective local governments.

Within the past ten days much has been done, under the personal direction of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Stevenson and testal, towards further beautifying and more fully displaying Canadian exhibits. Though at no time was the many active and obligation of the courts by visitors, most of the work being done in early morning or after night. An additional court has been opened for Canads, but even with this (and

she has now double the original share granted) there is little chance for dupl unless they have specially attractive features. Our carriages are now in a fine position and

the machinery in motion is one of the sensa-tions of the day. At the foot of the steps leading to the great central gallery in which the Canadian machinery is driven by a large Galloway engine stands the Canadian collec-tion of minerals, including two obelisks re-presenting respectively the amounts of gold which have been obtained from the fields in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. A weel hence. I hope to be able to speak in detail o our Canadian section, but with the rapid changes now going on, it is impossible to do justice to many exhibitors.

PROVINCIAL VISITORS

have graced our courts very freely this week the ex-Empress Eugene of France and escort being present yesterday. The Marquis of Lorne brings a party almost daily to see what Canada shows. The attendance last week was 167,473 and

the total since the opening, 713,754, which is largely in excess of even the most sanguine One of the largest gatherings yet held in

the Conferences Hall of the exhibition was that of last Tuesday evening, called together to hear Alex. Begg's paper on the Canadian Northwest. His remarks on the resources of the country and upon the manner in which the Canadian Pacific Railway had led to their rapid development were well timed and neately put. He pointed out that a country which could send forth such a magnificent display of grains, fruits, roots, etc., as was to be seen in the Canadian courts, must be a land worth living in and not the would lead the people of England to imagine. Lord Lorne, who presided, endorsed Mr. Begg's remarks as fair, honest and thoroughly reliable. Some very fine lime light views of Canadian scenery, etc., were given, after which, on motion of the Marquis, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the lec-

The St. John, Moncton and other photos are now being beautifully mounted in the educational court. The delay was caused through lack of space with a good light. until the recent extension.

Prominent among the articles that go to make up Canada's glant product trephy are T. Rankine & Sons biscuits, and Miles' fruit syrups. The four corners of the cap of the trophy are adorned with New Brunswick corn on the stalk—the only exhibit of the kind in the entire Dominion section. Adjoining the New Zealand section, but still in a prominent position in the N. B. and Quebec educational court, is the office exhibited by the New Brunswick Rallway Co. manufactured from woods grown on their lands. On the windows of the office there

appears in large letters the following :"Exhibited by New Brunswick Railway Company. Head office, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Constructed native woods of the province. Awarded highest medals at the Forestry exhibition, Edinburgh, 1884, also at International ex-hibition, Autwerp, 1885"—"address Land Department, New Brunswick Railway Co. T. W. Whitehead, secretary, Fredericton, N. B., Canada, About 1,650,000 acres of "land for sale, Termed the fertile belt of New "New Brunswick, See map." (A large map is hung on the adjoining wall, showing

An Arbitious Project.

THE PROPOSED WORLD'S EXPOSITION AT WASHINGTON TO COMMEMORATE THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DIS-COVERY OF AMERICA. (Fron the Bangor Commercial)

The announcement that the secretary of the Portland board of trade has been appointed a member of the board to promote the permanent exposition at Washington brings home an interesting matter. It is an ambitious project which the promoters of the enterprise have outlined and presented to the attention of congress. In three years from the forth of last March the constitution of the United States will be 100 years old. Six years from the 12th of next October will be the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. It is proposed to celebrate these great events by the greatest exposition that the world has witnessed. As the time to the first date is short, it is evident that an affair of such magnitude can only be begun by that time. The exposition will then be opened under the auspices of the sixteen American republics, leaving the consummation to the latter date, when a permanent world's exposition is to be established as a

monument of both events. The government park extending from the capitol to the national observatory, is suggested as the site of the buildings. These buildings would include a grand American museum, state and territorial buildings, art gallery, patent building zoological garden, Spanish American buildings and temporary structures for other purposes. The buildings for general purposes would of course be erected by the United States, but the state and foreign buildings would be provided by the governments represented by them.

When the exposition is complete, in 1892, the plan for the sixteen American presidents the Emperor of Brazil, the Governor General of Canada, the King of Italy and the Queen of Spain to units in unveiling a colossal

statue of Columbus. This in brief is the outline of the dazzling plan presented to Congress and referred to the proper committees, which now have it under consideration. The exposition will cost a mint of money, although the promo-ters are sanguine that the permanent build-ings will in the end prove a good investment. World's fairs have never paid; that is, there never has been a direct return of the money put out, though they have been indirectly profitable as stimulants of trade and com-merce. The first American exposition at Philadelphia came the nearest to paying expenses, but the last, at New Orleans, was a complete and disastrous failure. Nevertheless it is likely that financial considerations will not have undue weight in deciding the question of the Columbus exposition. brations and monuments are not expected to yield a money return; if they were there would be no celebrations and no monuments. In the government of this world settlement

also has its place. Not long ago Mr. Sanborn, a keeper of bees, missed several hives from his place at the Katahdin iron works, Maine, and many were Astandin fron works, Maine, and many were the inquiries made and schemes laid to catch the thief. One day about noon, hearing the shouts of some school boys he went to the top of a hill and was surprised to see a bear making off with a hive well stocked with honey. The animal was laboring along in a upright position, holding his prize between his fore paws.

MEMRAMCOOK.

The Commencement Exercises at Joseph's College

An Address by D. Corbett of Milltown-Presentation of Prizes.

Speeches by His Lordship Bishop Sweeny and others.

(FROM A MEMBER OF THE SUN STAFF.)

MEMBAMCOOK. June 22.-The annual comencement exercises took place this morning at Saint Joseph's College, and students, some one hundred and seventy, were dismissed at noon by Very rev. President Lefebvre, C. S. C. Tais college, which was founded in 1864, is growing more popular every year, and the number of students in attendance during the past few years has been greatly in excess of the number that previously attended.

The studies, among which religious instruction stands pre-eminent, are divided into two courses: the commercial and the classical.

The English and the French language are taught with equal care. The commercial course is designed to fit young men for a business life. It comprises four classes, namely third, second and first English and business class. Diplomas are awarded to those students of the course who pass satisfactory examinstions on practical commerce and the various branches pertaining thereto. The object of the classical course is to enable young men profitably to pursue the special studies required for any of the liberal professions. During the past few days

THE TERMINAL EXAMINATIONS have taken place and the students have shown themselves very proficient in all the branches of study.
This morning's exercises were of an unusual-

some of us, perhaps forever, our dear alma mater, within whose cherishing arms we have been shielded from the turmoils of the world; and from whose loving voice we have learned to appreciate and prize the priceless blessing of a true education, and we would not are to St. Learn ly interesting character. They took place in the recreation half, which was almost com-pletely filled with people from the village and other parts of this province and Nova

and we would not say to St. Jessell, and we would not say to St. Jessell, "good bye" be it for years or for months without paying a tribute of loving gratitude to the devoted president and faculty whose self-sacrifice and zeal have been so abundantly manifested in our behalf. Though the lips may not be the heart would fair be Scotia.

His Lordship Bishop Sweeny, and Rev. Fr. Bradley of Cape Bald; Rev. Fr. Cormier of Cocagne; Rev. Fr. Ouillet of Shediac; Rev. Fr. Meahan of Moncton; Rev. Fr. T. Belliveau of Fox Creek; Rev. Fr. Belliveau of Sussex; Rev. Fr. Labbe, C. S. C., of Barachois; Rev. Fr. J. Ouillet of St. Marys; Rev. Fr. Hornett of Buctouche; Rev. Fr. Garson of Buctouche; Rev. Fr. H. Ouillet of Cape Bald, were present and also spect, esteem and love. In years to come when on the battlefield of life, the memories linked with redoubled ardor, and victory will owe its greatest sweetness to the fact that our success

THE FACULTY. which consists of:-

Rev. Camille Lefebvre, C. S. C., Superieur. Rev. A. Roy, C.S.C., Asst. Superieur, Rev. A. B. O'Neill, C. S. C., Prefect of Studies, Professor of English Rhetoric. Rev. F. Perquis, C.S.C., Prefet des Etudes Françaises, Professeur de Philosophie, de 1 ere Classe Francaise, et de Plain Chant, Rev. A. Renaud, C.S.C., Prefet de Discip-Rev. F. Tessier, C.S.C., Professeur de Bel-

and diplomas and distribution of premiums followed. His Lordship Bishop Sweeny preles-Lettres, Directeur de L'Academie Franser ted the medals, which were as follows:

Medal of honor (gold), donated by Very
Rev. E. Sorin, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.,
awarded to Vital LeBlanc of Memramcook. Rev. A. LeBlanc, C. S. C., Professeur de Methode et de Versification. Rev. E.St. Arnaud, C.S.C., Professeur d' Ele-Gold medal, donated by Prof. A. Belliveau of Fredericton, awarded for excellence in busi-ness class to Paul E. Poirier of Riviere du ments et de Syntaxe, et de Catechisme.

Rev. J. P. Manning, C.S.C., Professor of
English Belies-Lettres, and of Catechism;
Director of English Academy.

Rev. J. Girard, C.S.C., Professour d'Instruc-

on religieuse. Rev. A. T. Bourque, C. S. C., Professeur de Ausique,
Rev. G. Berthiaume, C. S. C., Professor of
Business Class and Telegraphy. Rev. T. Casey, Professor of Christian Doc-trine and Second English, Frere Datien, C.S.C., Professour de 3 e, Classe Française, Maitre de Salle Frere Wiifrid, C. S.C., Professeur de Classe

P. E. I.
Silver medal, donated by the Very Rev. A.
Louage, C. S. C., of Montreal, P. Q., awarded
as premium for Christian doctrine to Andrew
O'Neill of St. John.
Commercial diplomas were awarded to
Arthur Biddington of St. John; Arcade Belliveau of St. Mary's Bay, N. S., and Paul E.
Poirier of River du Loug. M.F. McMurray, Eccl., Professor of Mathe-M. E. P. Chou'nard, Eccl., Professeur de 2 e, Classe Francaise.
Mr. F. McRae, Eccl., Professor of Third Ecg-M. O. Turcotte, Eccl., Professeur de 4 e.

lasse Française. M. A. Perron, Eccl., Maitre de Salle, Sur-Poirier of River du Loup.

The prizes in the different studies were then eillant. Mr. Paul Dufour, Professor of First Euglish. E. T. Gaudet, M. D., Medecin du College. handed to the winners, the prizes being books of every size, and numbering in all about two

Then followed the exercises, which began at nine o'clock. The opening selection by the band in connection with the college was well played.

undred and fifty.
HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP hen addressed the students briefly. His lordship said he felt a great deal of pleasure in being present at the distribution of premiums. If he could make all present understand him he would like it, but there were those present who DANIEL CORBETT OF MILLTOWN gave an English discourse on education, which the following is a brief synopsis: would understand him if he address would understand him it he addressed them in English and others who would prefer to have him use the French language. He thought the best way out of the difficulty was to speak to them briefly in English and to leave to the In opening he said that the theme of hi rise to many an elequent oration. It had formed the basis of the world's civilization and them briefly in English and to leave to the others present to say something to those who understood French better. He had seen today that which was an evidence of application, labor and good will. It was only reasonable to suppose that the rewards received were well merited, and if that was so he thought he could that its destiny was linked with the prosperity or the downfall, the glory or the shame of peoples and of ages. It was one whose im-portance has challenged the attention of each bygone century, and was one which assuredly merits careful consideration from this on congratulate the faculty on their successful work. The students had received medals and merits careful consideration from this one nineteenth century. It was education. Age after age has mouldered away within the sepulchre of time, since first the Chaldeans from their lofty towers marked the passage of alse a full library of books, which were most suitable prizes. He was glad to hear the sentiments expressed by those who were leaving the institution and glad to know they were attachthe stars through the firmsments etherial blue; since Pythagoras donated to India and Egypt the science of Geometry. Centuries have rolled away since the Goddess of Poetry him speak well of the institution in which he waved her flaming torch affront the sightless orbs of Homer. Decades by the hundreds have flowed onwards to the ocean of eternity since the belching flames of Demosthenes' artillery kept safe and sound the ramparts of Athens; sincerely trusted that such would be the case. In this college the students before him had and the terrible denunciation of Cicro drove forever from the senate halls of Rome the been instructed in all the secular branches of education and they should always remember the days spent here with pleasure. A great part depended upon themselves at home as well as at college. If they desired to become men honored by their fellow-citizens they must con-tinue to labor after leaving the college. They wrathful Cataline; and yet down the darkened corridor of the future we see those heroes pass again with measured tread; again they sing their knowledge chants to the eager multitudes gathered around their favorite shrines. He traced the course of knowledge from the gloom of antiquity and fable down to the noonday of history. He spoke of those who, wrapt in admiration, listened to the old Grecian and Roman cration, and of those who now listened to the same orations speaking from the rostrums of colleges and universities. Man, the noblest of all God's creatures, was created to rule the universe. So strong was his mind for knowledge, that when placed in the garden of Eden that thirst when placed in the garden of Eden that thirst when placed in the garden of Eden that there are rewards, they were now going home, and they should always remember that days spent here with pleasure. A great part depended upon themselves at home as well as at college. If they desired to become men continue to labor after leaving school what they have commenced in it. The instruction they had received was founded on God and all else would be of no use if they forgot what they owed him. They should remember that their fathers had troubles of this life. Having received these rewards, they were now going home, and hoped that their parents and friends would wrathful Cataline; and yet down the darkwhen placed in the garden of Eden that thirst for knowledge proved his ruin; and he plucked the forbidden fruit. But now no creeping serpent coils his sting folds beneath his feet to tempt him, but an intellect as stupendous as the tewering summits of Mount Blava points out to him the luscious fruit of the tree of knowledge and he plucks it unhesitatingly. Education is the passport that unlocks the gate to relative honor and fame in the world, and to absolute glory and renown in the next; and those gates swing not open to wealth's imperious demand, but to the modest rap of genius and of persevering industry they perpetually stand sjar. In this the nineteenth century man is nothing if these rewards, they were now going home, and he hoped that their parents and friends would see in them the effect of the instruction re-

ing industry they perpetually stand sjar. In this the nineteenth century man is nothing if not educated. The parliament of the world, was a season for recreation it was not one for not educated. The parliament of the world, the benches of judges and the thrones of monarchs are filled with men who have deffed the slough of primeval ignorance, and donned the raiment of God-born knowledge. To sum up all. Is education essential to man the slough of primeral ignorance, and donned the raiment of God-born knowledge. To sum up all. Is education essential to man.

Yes; it is the literary breath of immortality form a just estimate of the system of intellectual and moral training to which during the past ten months they had been subjected. He called their particular attention to the subject of their holiday reading, urging them to sedulously avoid the light and very frequently immoral literature that is proving the bane of the youth of the ninesenth century. In conclusion, he cardial

they hail some conquering gladiator or drown the voice of some poor and despised Christian martyr. The saints of heaven have sung the requium of nations; and the grandest trophies of generations have succumbed to the fierce on-claught of time; but knowledge has withstood all the charges and denvedations of college of a more advanced nature. This statenent certainly does an injustice to St. Joseph's ment certainly does an injustice to St. Joseph's college whose graduates are achieving as great a success in all of the liberal professions in Canada and the adjoining states as are those of any similar institution whatever. In 1868 parliament granted St. Joseph's power to confer degrees and although advantage of the act has not as yet been taken the college will all the changes and depredations of time, and will so continue until the clash of trumpets announces the coming of eternity. The Roman Empire is at an end; but the empire of Horacs and Virgil shall has not as yet been taken, the college will

Punishing an Erring Paster.

MOB TOOK HIM TO THE WOODS, TIED HIM TO A TREE AND WHIPPED HIM

cease only when time merges with sternity. Gratton, Emmet, O'Connell and Carran, have

played their parts in the drama of life, and

he beautious shamrocks they loved so well, bloom luxuriant over their graves, but the electric light they illumned for Erin still burns

and will forever burn until the waves of the

Atlantic cap the lofty summit of the Wick-lows. Want of education in one sense of the word is not the distinctive characteristic of

the nineteenth century. In no other age perhaps has the intellect shown so determined.

ly and so successfully to fathom the uttermost depths of the well of knowledge, as on our own

age and time. The millions of our day are not ignorant, but their education, it is to be regretted, is only too of eu a one sided affair. The

state may endow majestic universities; but if it leaves our Maker outside the portals, it "is

sowing dragon teeth" that will crush its ribs to atoms. The object of education is to fit man

for his destined end; but that end is not simply the attainment of earth's greatest

gift. The world of our time has enough and perhaps more than enough of

intellectual smartness; what it wants is a little

nore Christian morality, and this is found

within those universities and colleges where a religious education is meted out to students. In conclusion, he said that it must be a source

of gratification to the Catholic parents of New Brunswick to know that here in the featile plains of Acadia there stands an institution

wherein their sons may receive the training that ensures a successful career, not only as men but as Christians. Today we are to leave

utter but broken words, the heart would fain b

eloquent, in assuring them of our gratitude, re-

with that old-time home will nerve us to fight

will prove another blessom added to the gar

clamation by Edmond Talbot of Riviere du Loup, P. Q. V. LeBlanc of Memramcook delivered a veledictory in French, and Alban Robichaud of Buctouche gave a piano solo.

THE PRESENTATION OF MEDALS

Gold medal, donated by Rev. A. Onillet of

C.S.C., for excellence in religious instruction, awarded to Pierre Arsenault of Tignish, P. E. I.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 19 .- A deg. patch from Ripley tells of the summary and terrible punishment inflicted by a Jackson county mob upon a minister, whose course has scandalized the entireneighborhood. The erring preacher, a tall, intelligent-looking young man about 30, came to Jackson Co, from the laterior of the state with his wife and children. He gave the name of Heze. kiah Alltop, and began to expound the Scrip. tures to the rather primitive population scat. tered along the valley of Sandy Creek, in Arenswood district. Before many months had passed stories regarding the preacher's immorality were in circulation. He went on from bad to worse until deserting his family. he carried on his amours in an open manner with a number of the women of his flock but particularly with a widow from whom the farm upon which he had lived was

leased. A week ago a conference of the outraged eighbors was held, at which it was determined to obtain convincing and undoubted proof as to Alltop's guilt, and then take prompt and vigorous action. Accordingly, sples were placed on his track, and on Thursday he was caught at the home of the widow in a most compromising position.

This discovery settled his guilt, and last night the erring brother was captured, taken to the woods, tied to a tree in a true West Virginia red man style, and whipped in a terrible manner. The mob then left him to

the house of his forsaken wife, where he now lies in a critical condition. A Robber's Cave in Texas.

his fate. Alltop managed to drag himself to

ONE MAN'S BONES TAKEN FROM IT-A BELIEF THAT IT HIDES MANY MORE.

San Antonio, June 15 .- Since the killing land of honor's flowers that deck the classic brow of dear old St. Joseph.

A vicin solo was then given by Y. Lamontagne of Ste. Anne des Montagnes, P. Q., in good style, and was followed by a French declaration by Edmond. Talbot of Bijiges declaration by Edmond. of United States Marshall Gosling by the Pitts gang of desperadoes last year, luck seems to have been against these outlaws, Old Grandma Downs was with the party on the train at the time that Gosling was murdered and in the melee that followed she received a and in the meies that followed she received a fatal wound. Up to that time she had exercised a wonderful influence over the gang, adjusting their quarrels and generally making peace among them. One of the Pittses was also killed at the same time, and Yeager, a member of the murderous band, has since the prison for a long trans been sent to prison for a long term.
As the surviving outlaws have been quarreling of late it surprised no one a few days ago when the Scotts, father and son, came to town and gave information where one of the Brannons could be found. Officers went in search of the desperado, found him at work in field, and killed him as he was resisting arrest. This brought Cal Brannon, a brother, to the front thirsting for revenge, and he, in the Shediac, awarded for excellence in French literature to Henri Roy, Riviere du Loup,

The Lansdowne silver medal, awarded for proficiency in English rhetoric, to Wm. Mc-Inerney of Kingston.

The Lansdowne bronze medal awarded for course of an interview with the police, told them where they could find the body of Frank Harris, a man who disappeared two years ago, and at the same time conveyed the information

that the Scotts had murdered him. proficiency in third mathematics, to Frank
O'Neill of St. Andrews.
Silver medal, donated by Rev. C. Lefebvre. It had been known for several years that the outlaws had a retreet somewhere in the neighborhood of the Helotes settlement, several miles north of this city, but until Brannon miles north of this city, but until Brannon came in its exact location was a matter of conjecture. He gave the officers explicit directions, and, by following them closely, the officers came upon a small circular opening which answered to Brannon's description of the entrance to what is now called Robbers Cave. As it was pitch dark in the hole, a Mexican with a lighted cancle in his hand was sent down, and he speedily announced that he had come upon a human tkeleton. After much difficulty the bones were conveyed to the surface, where they were recognized as those of Harris, Although little time was spent in examining the cave, it was seen that it dimensions were large, the entrance alone being small. This goes down for perhaps twenty feet, like a well, and then the cave broadens out in all directions. It then the cave broadens out in all directions. It was at the bottom of the well that Harris' re-mains were found, just as they had been thrown

there two years before.

The murder of Harris was the result of a quarrel between him and Jim Pitts, growing out of the admiration of both for a girl belonging to the admiration of both for a girl belonging to Scott family. Jim was the leader of the desperadoes, and he could not brook the idea that Harris should be his rival in anything. Harris, on the other hand, was regarded by the girl with much favor, and he swore that he would marry her, and that no one else should. The Scotts favored Pitts, and on several occasions they had trouble with Harris on account of his persistency in wooing the sit. At sions they had trouble with Harris on account of his persistency in wooing the girl. At length, in 1884, as Brannon row confesses, Pitts arrested Harris on some trivial charge and turned him over to the Scotts, one of whom was a constable, notwithstanding his connection with the gang. The Scotts set out one evening with their ing his connection with the gang. The Scotts set out one evening with their prisoner, for the purpose, as was supposed, of bringing him to this city, but he was never afterward seen alive. He was killed the same night, and his body was concealed in the secret cave from which it has just been drawn. Soon after the tragedy Pitts married Miss Scott, and they lived happily together until he was killed in the Gosling affray. The Scotts are now under arrest for murder, and there is not much der arrest for murder, and there is not much doubt that they will have other crimes to answer for before they again see the outside of

the jail.
Since the discovery of Robbers' Cave, inter-Since the discovery of Robbers' Cave, interest in the place has become very great, and several exploring parties are making preparations to investigate it closely. It is believed to contain the remains of a good many people who have disappeared very mysteriously in the last few years. The entrance is not more than a hundred feet from the house in which the Scotts have lived for some time, and old residents in the vicinity predict that it will be found to be a regular private graveyard.

An office-seeker sent in his card to the president inscribed 'jest a minit.' The president said he had no time to jest a minute; and besides ne nad no time to jest a minute; and besides running the government and trying to please both mugwumps and democrate, was no jesting matter. Spelling reformers shouldn't be put into the offices, anyhow.—Norristown Herald. It is well to inculcate habits of economy in

your children by giving them a toy savings' bank and teaching them to save up all their spare pennies. Besides you will find the bank convenient to borrow from at a low interest when you get hard up yourself! The Sioux Indians of Dakota are adopting

white people's customs, and recently a wedding party started on a bridal tour. One of the braves had married, and under the charge of a chief, about 50 of the tribe took a tramp of several days over the territory, pitching tent at night and giving dances and other entertain

Two little girls of Hagarstown, Md., sent a bouquet to Mrs. Cleveland on her wedding day, and have their reward in this autograph

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON. My dear little friends—What good fairy prompted my two little unknown friends to reprompted my two little unknown friends to remember me so sweetly on my wedding day? Whoever the fairy, who I think was your own little loving hearts, I thank you most sincerely, and the President joins me very cordially, Sincerely your friend,

FRANCES CLEVELAND,

The Spanish minister of marine wants to build naval armaments that will cost \$60,000,-000. He expects to raise this money by the

Ah me! these Are we half aw Do we ever troe Where the jest fall? The latest chir We jerk them

> What fam By a word A sneer -- a shr They are poise Shot by the cos They pierce th To turn the pi The lip may c But the hear while!

Ah me! wh What ri By a word By only A kindly word To only God in They can lift i They can turn The beart close Will fling at t And the hate Will melt in th

> By a word of By enly s By Rev.

Exposition of

What ice-be

A congrega way, nook an Henry Ward platform at P. last Sunday r parture for roses and p The musical than usual, a ice of more the eves of ting several ministering l and adults. I as follows : J Then Jesus s unto you, Moses but my father gi For the bread of heaven and give unto him Lord, Jesus said unto

meth to me al eth in me shall He said : (prise that suc laid by our bread and th and that for taught that i was itself the cause he decl because he to that the wine It has been h transformatio the person ar why should been literal! a door; and substantiatio he was a vine

and if he wa

some invisib branches, or stand connec Whoever d The water t up in him as significantly that lighteth understood t but when we figure but a li it is not the the basis of which all the against, in uses in Jesu the formation to consider t regard to thi one stage fe GRE

> those elema tion of the ne The earlier rial upon wh and develop grass he was and assimila For though t out, not a sp on him. Th convert the by digestion into the new creature rec of thought le the bread t The bread, hours have g red at the body. That I but it become throughout,

have been so

tion for thos

GRAN takes place food. Now, lated into G communion; and the infl tiated into u divine in so The process is part of the is bread He We do not my mother, she gave me have been? of food wron the identity soul: it is t we would plu of the union They fed er love; as cour feeds on he magnanimit tion. There

tive and

advanced nature. This states an injustice to St. Joseph' ates are schieving as great djoining states as are those of itution whatever. In 1868 tution whatever. In 1868 d St. Joseph's power to conough advantage of the act en taken, the college will

g an Erring Paster.

TO THE WOODS, TIED HIM AND WHIPPED HIM.

W. Va., June 19 .- A des. y tells of the summary and ent inflicted by a Jackson a minister, whose course he entireneighborhood. The a tall, intelligent-looking 30, came to Jackson Co. of the state with his wife e gave the name of Heze. egan to expound the Scrip. primitive population scatvalley of Sandy Creek, in ct. Before many months regarding the preacher's circulation. He went or until deserting his family. amours in an open manner the women of his flock. with a widow from whom

conference of the outraged eld, at which it was deterconvincing and undoubted op's guilt, and then take ous action. Accordingly, d on his track, and caught at the home of the compromising position. settled his guilt, and last rother was captured, taken to a tree in a true West style, and whipped in a The mob then left him to managed to drag himself to rsaken wife, where he now ndition.

which he had lived was

4-010r's Cave in Texas.

TAKEN FROM IT-A BELIEF HIDES MANY MORE. June 15.—Since the killing

Marshall Gosling by the

radoes last year, luck seems sainst these outlaws. Old was with the party on the that Gosling was murdered, that followed she received a to that time she had exertifluence over the gang, ad-rels and generally making. One of the Pittses was same time, and Yeager, a murderous band, has since prison for a long term. ng outlaws have been a it surprised no one a few outlaws Scotts, father and son came formation where one of the found. Officers went in ado, found him at work in d him as he was resisting ght Cal Brannon, a brother, g for revenge, and he, in the view with the police, told ould find the body of Frank disappeared two years ago, ne conveyed the information wn for several years that the Helotes settlement, several is city, but until Brannon cation was a matter of con officers explicit directions, them closely, the officers circular opening which andescription of the entrance led Robbers Cave. As it was

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MANSION, WASHINGTON. friends—What good fairy ittle unknown friends to retly on my wedding day? who I think was your own thank you most sincerely, oins me very cordially.

FRANCES CLEVELAND. inietar of marine wants to ents that will cost \$60,000,-o raise this money by the A WORD ABOUT WORDS.

June 30, 1886.

Ah me! these terrible tengues, of ours! Are we half aware of their mighty powers!
Do we ever trouble our heads at all Where the jest may strike or the hint may The latest chirp of the "little bird."

The latest entry of the "little bird,
That spicy story "you must have heard"—
We jerk them away in our gossip rash,
And somebody's glass, of course, goes smash,
What fames have been blasted and broken, What postilential sinks been stirred, By a word in lightness spoken,

A sneor-a shrug-a whisper low-They are poisoned shafts from an ambushed Shot by the coward, the fool, the knave, They pierce the mail of the great and brave, Vain is the buckler of wisdom or pride To turn the pitless point aside; The lip may curl with a careless smile. But the heart drips blood—drips thought

while!
Ab me! what hearts have been broken; What rivers of blood been stirred, By a word in malice spoken, By only a bitter wor

A kindly word and a tender tone -To only God in their virtue known!
They can lift from the dust the abject head, They can turn a foe to a friend instead; The beart close-barred with passion and pride Will fling at their knock its portals wide. And the hate that blights and the scorn that

Will melt in the fountain of child-like tears. What ice-bound griefs have been broken,
What rivers of love been stirred,
By a word of kindness spoken,
By enly a gentle word.

SERMON

By Rev. Henry Ward Beechar.

Exposition of His Views on Transubstantiation.

A congregation filling every aisle, passageway, nook and corner to overflowing greeted Henry Ward Beecher as he stepped upon the platform at Plymouth church to preach his last Sunday morning sermon before his departure for Europe. Beautiful clusters of roses and peonlos adorned the platform. The musical services were more elaborate than usual, and everything betokened a service of more than customary importance in the eyes of the congregation. After admitting several persons to the church and administering baptism to a number of children and adults, Mr. Beecher announced his text as follows: John vl., 32 35:

Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily I say unto you, Moses gave you not that broad from heaven, but my father giveth you the true bread if m hasven. For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven and giveth life in o the world. Then said they unto him Lord, evermore give us this bread. And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believely in the shall never thirst.

He said : One cannot be struck with sur. prise that such an emphasis should have been laid by our great elder brother upon the bread and the wine of the Lord's supper; and that for generations it should have been taught that it was transformed, and that it was itself the substance of Christ, simply because he declared that he was the bread, and because he told his disciples in the communion season that that bread was his body, and that the wine was the blood shed for them. It has been held, and is held, that there is a transformation by miracle of the bread into the person and body of Christ, and a transformation also of the wine into blood. Now why should not all the other figures have been literalized? He declared that he was a door; and why was there not some transubstantiation of a door? He declared that he was a vine, and that they were

THE BRANCHES: and if he was a vine, why was there not some invisible ligneous miracle, and why should we not feel the wood in us if we are branches, or something that should nearly stand connected with that? He was water. "Whoever drlnks of me shall never thirst. The water that I shall give him shall spring up in him as an everlasting founatain." More significantly still, he was a light, the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. All these are passed by, and it is understood that they are illustrative figures, but when we come to bread we have been but when we come to bread we have been taught from age to age that this is not a figure but a literal thing. We shall see what it is before we finish. In each of these cases it is not the nature but the uses which are the basis of interpretation. The uses to which all these things are put stand over against, in a shadowy way, certain great uses in Jesus Christ to us. The steps of the formation of this globe, when we come to consider them, will be instructive to us in regard to this matter. For it is a fact that whole world has been so created that one stage feeds on the anterior or foregoing stage of existence, and it may be said that

GREAT LEVELS OF CREATION have been so many stages of food prepara-tion for those that are to come after. Not conscious food necessarily, but preparing those elements which go into the organiza-tion of the next ascending series in creation. The earlier stages were preparing the material upon which the latter stages should feed and develop themselves. Because the ox ate grass he was not grass. In that preliminary process there began the system of digestion and assimilation that runs through creation. For though the ox ate grass year in and year out, not a spear of grass ever grew in him or on him. The food does not, I have said, convert the recipients in its own nature, but by digestion and assimilation is converted into the new nature into which it goes of the creature receiving it. Now, from this line of thought let us hear the Saviour. "I am the bread that came down from heaven." The bread, when I eat of the loaf, ere twelve hours have gone round, that loaf is beating red at the down of covery the loaf is red at the door of every single organ in my body. That bread became me; it was wheat, but it becomes brain. It was unthinking substance, but it becomes phosphorescent

throughout, and this GRAND TRANSUBSTANTIATION

takes place in me as it regards the lower food. Now, it is not that the bread is translated into God, which we eat at the holy communion; it is that the thought of God and the influence of God are transubstantiated into us; and we are changed into the divine in so far as we are changed at all. The process of change is not miraculous; it is normal, it is universal, it is continuous, it is part of the order of nature, and if Christ is bread He is the food that builds us up. We do not eat him literally. I did not eat my mother, and yet without the food that she gave me of body and mind what would I have been? It is this blessed transformation of food wrought out by others that goes into the identity and personality of a body and a soul; it is this that we must think of when we would plunge into the deeper mysteries of the union of Christ with his disciples. They fed en him, how? As love feeds on love; as courage feeds on courage; as hereism feeds on hereism; as magnanimity inspires magnapimity; as example makes imita-

tion. There is NOTHING MORE UNIVERSAL than the fact that souls that are apprecia-tive and sensitive are borrowing their

sources and elements of life from those around them in society, or those remembered; and even books that are the embalmed men of time; even these are perpetually our ood; and we are not transformed into the food, but we are transformed into our own person, only upon a higher model than the food itself was. Now, who eats Christ? Who loves him, who imitates him, who sees by the light of Christ the dawn of immortality, who knows what is the sacredness of humility? Who could learn anywhere else but of Him that he who would be first must be last and least; and that he who would seek royalty should become a slave? Who could teach us what is that law not of the animal life, nor of the civic life, but of the soul life and of the life that is above us in the invisible sphere of heaven? Who could teach us but Carist? His words, yea, his deeds, the example of his life, the whole manifold instruction that he gave us as to this higher life; for he talked very little about the lower life; the plow was not his thought; though the handled the saw and the hammer and the plane, he

NEVER SPOKE A WORD. nor, so far us I know, drew a figure from the shop where he was bred; but "I came down from heaver," and he remembered his so-clety there and the commerce of the spirits simply because we are not yet unfolded enough to take in those higher conceptions of life and duty. And it is Christ in you the hope of glory, that makes you what you are, expectant princes, exiled sovereigns. Any man, then, that would come to Christ and understand His instruction under the allegories of the figures of bread and of food, had a pleasant word for every one, acquaintlet him bear this in mind; that we are to feed ances and strangers alike. During Mr. upon Him by the soul. I say nothing to the discredit, certainly nothing to the wounding; I pour no contempt upon the ignorant religieuse that has been taught and that believes when he takes the morsel of bread he eats actually at the body of his Saviour. He thinks so, I do not; but I respect even his superstition, his ignorance. But when I feed on my Lord and my Master I

by the mouth; I disdain to feed except by my soul. It is not my lower self, which I inherited from downward; it is my higher self that is lifting itself above time and toward eternity, and I feed upon my Lord as the child on his parent, as the lover on the beloved, as the enthusiast upon the noble examples of history. As all men that are capable of receiving inspiration from higher natures than their own, or from wider experiences than those that they themselves have traversed, as they know what soul commerce is, and know what spiritual and higher life is and are aware that their whole increment comes from the effect of other minds upon theirs, so I feed on Christ in

and hope. I think my eyes have been touched only once since then, and I saw men as trees walking. It pleased God, I think, to give me a second touch, and now I know what it means to have a Saviour of the world. I get adde all these

world. I set aside all those. COARSE ANALOGIES

which were borrowed from states and from the forum; I set aside all those mechanical images which present us as eating the body of Christ; I go to the higher experiences of my soul and say, Christ is my life. The life
I now live I live by faith in the Son of God,
who loved men and gave himself for me.
He is to me divine in that, that long before I reached the assignable boundary of Christ's life, I have exhausted my power of rising any higher. A mere name does not signify much, but everything that enters, or can enter, into my conception of divinity-I reject the idea of the crown, I reject the idea of glory in the form of light—but everything that influences my conception and imagination of the glory in moral quality, in exquisite excellence, enters into the thought I have of Jesus Christ. Now, let men slight Him; let man put Him into the Trinity or eave Him out of the Trinity, it is their iberty; I for one accept His relations to the Father and the Spirit; but I do it as a child accepts a fact stated but not understood; but this one thing I do—I believe that to me Jesus is

ALL THAT GOD CAN BE and that He gives to me all that in life he horizon; that He is my bright and morning star; that He is my forerunner, my intercessor; that He pleads in love for me at the celestial realms whose necessities I know not; but one thing, He is my Alpha and my Omega; He is my beginning and He is my ending; He is first, He is last, He is ever present with me and always my stay and hope and my Redeemer. I know that He loves me; no such atmosphere could come round about me, but from the loving heart of my Saviour, and I know that I love Him; unworthy of His love, nevertheless I love Him, and He knows that I love Him, and all the things of life are not to be compared with Him. Whom have I in the heaven but Thee? And there is none to be desired but Thee; and that which I have experienced through sorrow, through joy, through weariness, through strength, for many years, in tumults and in various experiences of life itself, I owe it to Him, and it is that Saviour that with the last communion Sabbath I bring to you. Children of those that

FORMED THIS CHURCH, children of the companions of my early ministry among you, I bring to you no wizard doctrine, no superstitious doctrine, but this —that as the whole creation feeds on some-

distress in a far country the child that has wasted his privileges and gambled his money and looks into his trunk to see if there be anything that may be pawned, and there falls upon some little memorial which his mother gave him, and, at the sight of it, her face, her ministrations, his whole youth springs up before him and

IN BITTER TEARS he says: Oh! my mother, my mother, would you were here to help me," She is not there, thank God. She is not where she can know it. So when we come to so simple a memorial of Jesus Christ as this, would to God that we too in our sins, in our weakness and in all our wants could have that same revelation of the grandeur of his life and the depth and riches of his love; of that mercy which makes us what we are and is to make us kings and priests unto God. Oh, then. us kings and priests unto God. Oh, then, hark to the benediction; and as many of you as are disposed to unite yourselves with us in partaking of the Lord's supper, I havite you to tarry. I ask you to come, not because you are members of this church, nor of this denomination, but simply because you belong to Christ, and because Christ is your hare your explanting food, and if you are hepe, your everlasting food; and if you are hungry for excellence to free yourself from sin and to lift yourselves up into virtue, I clety there and the commerce of the spirits
of just men made perfect, and he poured out
his instructions, which is mysterious to us
simply because we are not yet unfolded

sin and to litt yourselves up into little, in the first you to come and take of this lost, the
soul's food, Christ, the bread of life. And
now may the blessing of Almighty God, the
Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be upon you all. Amen.
After the communion service had been celebrated, Mr. Beecher was surrounded by

a great throng of persons eager to shake his hand and wish him a safe and pleasant voy-age. He seemed in excellent spirits, and had a pleasant word for every one, acquaint-Beecher's absence his pulpit will be filled by Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor, Rev. Dr. Bratford of Montclair, N. J., and Rev. Dr. Noble of Chicago, at different times.

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

[Continued from last week] Rav. J. C. Berris announced that an open air meeting would be held this evening near the Rev. S. T. Huestis moved, seconded by Dr.

Allison, that the thanks of the Nova Scotia conference be presented to the N. B. and P. E. conference, and the people of Sackville for their hospitality.
This was carried and the thanks of the Nova Scotia men were tendered to the N. B. and P. E. I. brethern by the president of the N. S. The minutes of the meeting were read and confirmed, and it was decided that there be

inserted in the minutes of the conference record of of this united meeting. OPEN AIR MEETING. This evening an open air meeting was held in front of the church. There was a large num-ber of persons present and several of the

MERC	HAND	UR.	CCOU	NT.				
By advance paymen By sales Cash Cradit, By stock on hand, Profit and loss,	ts on	**	dical \$ 5,8 12,7	302	72)	18	180 ,542 ,780 44	93
				•		\$27	,547	73
	- 1	CR.						
To stock 1885, purchased To trade charges, \$140, To expense account	\$900.	Adv	. pa	ym	-	12	,439 ,440 ,040 ,627	00
WI	SLEY	N AC	COUN	T.				
		R.						
By adv. payments,. By subs paid \$4 602 Assets—Subs. due le Old subs. Advertisem Paper on ha	ess 1		ald \$	1,	26.00 60 0 750 0 250 0	0000	215 ,628	00 32

Paper sold. To steck \$3,249.40. Paid for paper, \$1 (28.11, paid for printing, commission, \$38.25. Sundries, \$75.17, p adv payments, \$1,299. Expense \$1,800,... BYPENSE ACCOUNT. By modes account To salaries, \$3,447; taxes, \$288.50; Insurance, \$42 To coal, \$3290; gas, \$43 10; Repairs, etc., \$55. To adv. postage, \$60; Nfi 1. Conference, \$40. 120 00 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. Dr.

To merchandize, \$44 53. Wesleyan \$216 31... \$260 8 55 Sundries, \$36 30. Suspense account, \$70.94. 107 2 STOCK ACCOUNT. Dr. By Deficiency, Cr. BALANCE SHEET.

DR. By Cash and Bills receivable,
Ledger Accounts,
1 ess 10 per cent,
Wm Theakston, \$1072 5\$9161 59 .. 916 45- 8248 Weslayan. _____ Stock on Hand, Deficiency, ____ is try among you, I bring to you no wizard dootrine, but this great of the present is not is the food of the world. He loves you, His heart is a perpetual banquet, forever giving, never wasting; Jesus Christ, your hope of glory. And this emblem of the bread, the loaf broken, the wine poured, how simple it is, and yet when you come to associate this with soul food, Christ your food digested this with soul food, Christ your feed agong; what simplicity, but what significance is given to this breaking of the loaf. I beg of you dismiss the superstition; and as in

tendent, Rev. Dr. Williams, in the chair, and after the customary devotional exercises, the clerical members sat for an hour as a minis terial conference considering the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Rev. D. D. Carrie. It was finally decided to select another committee to further investigate the matter, which was done.

Rev. Henry Daniel asked if there were any other memorials for consideration by the company of the memorials for consideration by the comother memorials for consideration by the com

mittee on memorials.

No others were reported.

Rev. Dr. Pope moved that the thanks of the conference be tendered to Rev. Dr. Williams, the general superintendent, and Rev. Dr. Stewart, the president, for the excellent sermons presched restrader. Consider mons preached yesterday.—Carried.

Rev. Dr. Williams returned thanks for the same for himself, and also for Rev. Dr.

Rev. E. Evans read the report of the mis-The minutes of the missionary committee show the following (in addition to what has already been published):

already been published):

Resolved, That the sum claimed by Robert Duncan as due him from the mission rooms be a first charge upon the grant next year. The following esses recommended by the district meetings, wersonsidered and enders at obe forwarded to the committee of fluance: Rev F. D. Ca'der, \$12. for medical expenses; Rev. Mr. Goldsmish, \$70, on account of protracted personal affliction. For the supply of the Digby mission during the idness of Rev. Mr. Wells, \$40; Rev. Mr. Penna, for personal affliction, \$16.55; Rev Mr. Lawson, for loss of receipts owing to failure of fishery, \$100; unexpected appropriation of \$59 for Sabasintac mission, on motion was returned to the committee; a grant of \$16 was recommended to meet the loss of income of Rev. Mr. Goldsmith. W. E. Dawson was clouted a lay representative to the general board of missions.

The report was adopted. The report was adopted.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE. The report of the educational committee was presented by Prof. Burwash, the secretary, showing the returns of the different circuits.

The following report a decrease in their returns:
St. John district—Centenary church and Upham; Fredericton district—Boiestown, Keswick, Florenceville, Andover, Upper Kent; Miramichi district—Chatham, Newcastle, Derby; Sackvl'e district—Sackville, Shediac, Petite diac; St. Stephen district—St. James, Deer Island; P. E. Island district—Cornwail, Upper Prince at the Cornwail Mayorte Bidge. Upper Prince street, Tryon, Margate, Bide ford.

The following are the returns from the several di tricts : District. Receipts. Expenses.

\$'06 40 171 74 43 11 \$11 40 They recommended that Messrs. Dawson Clements and McLaughtin attend college, N

McLaugh lin to receive a loan from the society. The report was on motion adopted. Rev Mr. Weddall read

THE PASTORAL ADDRESS

ommerce is, and know what spiritual and higher life is and are aware that their whole increment comes from the effect of other minds upon theirs, so I feed on Christ in the love, in appiration—in the love, submission and obedience to God, as he to it is father. He is my example, He is more than my elder brother—He is my father and my mother; and I belong to Him, not by any manife statement, and it is to the statement of the content of th To the Members of the Methodist church within the bounds of the N. B. and P E. I. Conference.

solution of the church of your sholes to send your sholes to the same time armestly exhert you to give proper attention of two rehalters in the schooles were to send your sholes to the same time earnestly exhert you to give proper attention to the training of your children at home we commend to you the sciptural admonition "Train the folly spirt an opportunity to bring them back to Christ. Dedicate them to the Saviour and then train them for heave and God, "that they may never wancer into sin nor into the evils of an unbridled appentite." We fast that in many of our homes the children never hear their parents pray, and we, as being entured by the Great Master with the spiritusi interest of the familia sommitted to our ca. e, feet that we would be alike guilty in the sight of Aminghty God and before our own consciences if we did not most earnestly and faithfully exhort you, as you prizy your own children, not to neglect the family sitar. The more thing they gratifying and give much promise for the future. Rea sizing that the future prosperity of our church is dependent upon those who are now theyouth, we cannot lay too much thress upon the importance of Sabbath school instruction. It is to as however, a subject of anxiety and cepe regret that in many of our schools the catechism is faling however, a subject of anxiety and cepe regret that in many of our schools the catechism is faling however, a subject of anxiety and cepe regret that in many of our schools the catechism is faling however, a subject of anxiety and cepe regret that in many of our schools the catechism is faling however, a subject of anxiety and cepe regret that in many of our schools the catechism is faling however, a subject of anxiety and cepe regret that in many of our schools the catechism is faling however, a subject of anxiety and the subject o

This was, on motion, adopted and ordered to be printed in the minutes and also in the

Wesleyan. RAV. BOBERT WILSON read the report of the special committee of

Johnson, M. D., and F. W. Moore, was committed to this committee; and Watch them in the halls of the legislature a

this committee; and
Wher-as, Having carefully examined the records of
the case, as contained in the journals of the conference; therefore
Resolved, That this committee are of the opinion
that the action of the late conference of Eastern
British America, in relation to these breahnem was intended to permit them to retire from their ministerial
p sition in connexion with their conference in order
that they which enter upon scales during

p sition in connexion with their conference in order that they might enter upon secular duties.

MThat in view of the present depression in business, the smallness of our missionary grent, and the consequent hardships to which may of our brethren will be subjected during the conference year, we deem the present an inopportune time to make an appeal to our people on behalf of theirust relief fund, as suggested by general superintendent Carman, as we could not hope to do what under other circumstances, we would be glad to do, and would therefore, recommend the matter to be deferred for the consideration of the next general conference.

Some discussion to be been a this matter.

Some discussion took place on this matter. Rev. Dr. Williams said he did not think ither of the ministers mentioned in the report

could marry a couple,
Prof. Burwash did not think a minister except in charge of a congregation could perform

J. E. Irvine, St. John, thought that a
greater interest should be taken in our Sackisters could not then marry, they being merely retired ministers.

The chairman appointed Rev. Job Shenton

to examine J. W. Tait, the candidate for the ministry, and the conference adjourned until four o'clock to give the committees which have not reported an opportunity to meet and prepare reports. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference resumed work at four o'clock this afternoon. James W. Tait, a candidate for the ministry, was examined, and several of the ministers spoke in laudable terms of his preaching abilities, and his ordination was fixed for this evening.

The children's fund committee's report was read by Ray, Mr. Johnston. It showed that

ead by Rev. Mr. Johnston. It showed that the committee had made provision for two hundred children during the year. It order to neet the claims of a number it was necessary to have the income of eight thousand and fifty dollars. This sum has been raised by assessments on various circuits throughout the con-ference. Several children have been reported whose names have not been entered in the stimate of the previous year.

The report was discussed fully and some conversation ensued as to the propriety of

authorizing the committee to pay On motion, the report was ordered to be aid on the table for further consideration. Some discussion also took place on the ques tion as to whether the figancial secretary should be reimbursed for claims paid by him in anticipation of conference allowing the

OBDINATION SIRVICES.

This evening a large congregation assembled in the church on the ccussion of the ordination of James W. Tait. The services opened with a hymn, after which Rev. Mr. Daniel offered prayer. At the request of Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. Tait told the congregation what led to Mr. Tait told the congregation what led to his conversion and determination to enter the

ministry. Rev. R. Wilson then said Mr. Tait had been recommended for the ministry by the district board and subsequently by the conference, and he now presented him for ordin-

ation.

Rev. Dr. Williams read the collect, Rev. Robert Wilson the epistle and Rev. Mr. Paisley the gospel. Rev. Dr. Williams read the address according to discipline and asked the candidate disciplinary questions, to which Mr. Tait replied.

After silent prayer, Mr. Tait was ordained

Atter stient prayer, Mr. Tait was ordained by the laying on of hands by the members of the conference present, namely, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Messrs. Stewart, Wilson, Paisley, Shenton, Read, Teed and Chapman.

Rev. Job Shenton made the customary charge to the newly ordained minister, and the service closed with the dovelors and here.

service closed with the doxology and bene-Rev. Mr. Tait is a native of Chatham and sheet preaching at Weldford for two years, He will be stationed at that place.

Sackville, June 22.—The conference met at nine a. m., Rev. J. Shenton presiding, After singing, W. Heard and Rev. E. Bell led in has been preaching at Weldford for two years. He will be stationed at that place. SACKVILLE, June 22.—The conference met at sine a. m., Rev. J. Shenton presiding. After singing, W. Heard and Ray. E. Bell led in prayer. Minutes of yesterday afternoon ses-

ou read and confirmed. On motion of Rev. Thomas Allen, the committee on travelling expenses was dissolved.
Rev. A. D. McCully, B. A., and J. A.
White, were appointed a new committee.
A long discussion ensued relative to the disbursement of the collections.
J. E. Irvine moved that the matter be left in

George L. Holyoke moved an amendment that the distribution be made pro rata.

Rev. J. Read moved in amendment to the amendment that the travelling expenses be paid only to those who remain to the close of

the conference or to those who have been pre-viously excused.

Addresses were given by the movers and

THE NEXT CONFERENCE. In answer to the question where shall the nanswer to the question where shall the next conference be held? Rev. J. Read said that there was an invitation from the Marysville circuit to hold the conference there next year. In extending the invitation, Rev. Mr. Read said that Mr. Gibson had promised to make the conference comfortable.

The conference cordially accepted the invitation.

On motion of Rev. Silas James the conference agreed to meet the third Wednesday in The Rev. B. Wilson submitted the order of business for the conference of 1887.

Rev. E. Evans submitted, as treasurer of the Children's Fund, a partial statement which, on

motion, was laid on the table.

The conference then proceeded to vote on the resolution moved by Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M., yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the treasurer of the children's fand be authorized to borrow a sum of money sufficient to pay all claimants for the present ficient to pay all claimants for the present

year.
This was carried unanimously.
A memorial from Shediac circuit, coming through the Sackville district, asking that the children's fund be remitted for the past year, was next taken up. was next taken up.
Several brethren took part in this discussion.
including Revs. W. E. Johnson, B. A., B.
Chappell, G. Steel, J. J. Colter, J. Read, S.
T. Teed, Dr. Pope and others.
Rev. R. W. Weddall, A. B., moved that
\$25 be remitted

\$25 be remitted. This was seconded by Rev. B. Chappell. A discussion ensued, participated in by Revs. Sellar, R. Opie, J. K. King, S. T. Teed, D. Chapman and others.
This was lost, and the recommendation of

he committee surtained.

Oa motion the matter was referred to the issionary committee for consideration and On motion of Rev. Dr. Pickard conference resolved to hear the representatives of

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Dr. Inch, president of Mount Allison College, was then called to the platform. He began by expressing his pleasure at the pres-ence of a conference in Sackville. He said he would be glad to show any members of the conference through the institution. The value of the property at Sackville was then given. There were between 50 and 60 acres of land valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The buildings, furniture, etc. were estimated to be worth about \$100,000. The arts department has an endowment of \$86,000 and a further sum of \$10,000 secured on notes of hand. The theological department had an endowment of batseen \$18,000 to \$20,000. lowment of between \$18,000 to \$20,000. The

downent of between \$18,000 to \$20,000. The Sackville institutions were worth probably about \$225 000 to \$235 000. The total debt was about \$20,000. In the college there had been about 75 students. He complimented the institution on acquiring the services of Principal Borden. While believing in the voluntary principle for the support of churches, he thought the educational work deserves recognition, certainly the work should not be ignored nor descriminated against. He made a com-

wherever man have an opportunity of making heir mark. In whatever places you find them you have no reason to blush. He referred to some disabilities under which they labored and

hoped they would soon be removed.

Principal Borden, of the Ladies Academy, next ascended the platform. During the year there had been 110 enrolled students. The average attendance had been between 90 and 95. The board of governors had regarded the financial results as satisfactory. For their future work they had secured the services of a competent teacher. She is a lady who speaks German, English and French with equal profidency.

German, English and French with equal proficiency.

T. G. Davis, B. A., principal of the Boys' Academy, was next called upon. He declined making a set speech. During the year they had had 71 students. He thought that the ministers should do more in speaking of their work in the circuits and hoped that they would have a prosperous future.

greater interest should be taken in our Sackville institutions. They were worthy of our
confidence and support.

Rev. G. M. Campbell suggested that much
good might be done by the professors during
their vacation visiting the various centres with
a view of securing students.

Dr. Pickard moved that Revs. H. P. Cowperthwaite, R. W. Weddall and W. Heard be
a committee to prepare a mieute for insertion
in the minutes expressing confidence in the

in the minutes expressing confidence in the professional staff.

J. E. Irvine seconded this, which was passed

the conference.

Dr. Pope said that he had attended the closing exercises for sixteen years in succession, but never with more pleasure than the present

A report from the visitors to the Sackvilla institutions was called for but not forthcoming. Rev. W. E. Johnson, B.A., made a vigorous and talling speech, censuring the committee for a neglect of duty.

Dr. Pickard submitted the programme for the temperance meeting in the evening. the temperance meeting in the evening.
On motion the ex-president was requested to

take the chair.

J. E. Irvine was excused from further atendance at the conference sessions.

The conference then closed with the benedic-

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session met at four o'clock, President Stewart in the chair. The record of the previous session was read and approved. Dr. Pickard read the report of the supernumerary committee which was adopted and on motion was ordered to be published in the printed minutes.

The report of the temperance committee was

The report of the temperance committee was next read. As some of the expressions used were considered rather strong, it was resolved to have a certainverbal amendment made before the report was adopted. The educational report was read and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Huestis wished to call attention to an error in the Telegraph's report in reference to the deficit in connection with the running of the book room and publishing the Wesleyan, and stated that the total deficiency was only \$24, instead of the amount stated. He said that such a report was calculated to do injury and such a report was calculated to do injury and the wished to have it correct. Mr. Huestis also called attention to the disadvantages attending holding both conferences at the same time. It was moved and seconded that this con-ference meet next year on the fourth Wednes-

day in June.

Moved in amendment that it meet on the second Wednesday.

Moved in amendment to the amendment that it meet on the third.

The amendment to the amendment was car-A resolution thanking the book steward for his services, and expressing sympathy with his difficulties was passed unanimously. Also a resolution of thanks to the editor of the

table.
Conference adjourned until tomorrow morn ing at nine o'clock. SACKVILLE, June 23,-Toe conference met at nine o'clock this morning, Rev. Dr. Williams. the general superintendent, in the chair. The meeting opened with devotional exercises, in which Rev. George Steele and others took

Rev. Edwin Evans read the report of the missionary committee with reference te a memorial from the Shediac circuit, and recommended that the prayer of the same be not

amendment that the travelling expenses be paid only to those who remain to the close of the conference or to those who have been previously excused.

Addresses were given by the movers and seconders of the various amendments and by several others.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

1885. Nov. 3. To grant to West Cape parsonage ... Jan. To grant to Bideford parsonage..... 100 00 \$207 31 Resolved that the sum of \$100 be granted to

Desr Island when the secretary cartifies that the conditions of the constitution have been met.

This was, on motion, adopted.

The report of the children's fund committee was read, showing that it was found that the number of claimants on the fund for the present year was 260. A note of hand for the sum of \$40, from the late Rev. A. R. B. Shrewsbury, by unanimous vote was destroyed. It was resolved that the payment of Brother Wells' note of \$30 be deferred until next year and stand against his claim. It was further resolved that all claims of children reported at last conference be paid in full by the treasurer. The memorial from the Shediac circuit was then discussed, and it was resolved that this committee, having considered the memorial from the Shediac circuit, regrets that it cannot recommend the conference to comply with the request.

This was adopted.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND. The report of the treasurer of the children's

\$3 035 00 \$3,320 00 Fredericton # 52 " 2,080 00
Miramichi # 15 " 600 00
Sackville # 32 " 1,280 00
Ft. Stephen # 17 " 680 00
P.E. Island # 401 " 1,610 00
D. D. Currie, 2 childran 89 00
this year's claims, 8 childran 320 00

THE THEOLOGICAL UNION from \$1 to 50 cents, and hoped that the laymer would avail themselves of the privilege of mem-

It was decided to have the lecture of the Union on the Tuesday before the meeting of conference one year, and on the following year the annual sermon.

Mr. Colter and W. E. Taylor were excused from further attendance at conference. Rev. A. D. McCully reported that the stravelling expenses of the members had been \$391 67, and the amount paid was \$165 68.

This report was adopted and the bills ordered to be paid at once.

Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite said the committee had prepared a minute for insertion in the minutes with reference to Mount Allison Mr. Heard read the minute, which was a

follows, concerning Sackville institutions: 1. That this conference having heard the statemen made by the president of the university, the princia of the ladies' college and the head master of the male academy, here expresses its unqualified pleasure and desires to record its gratitude to God for the success which has attended the above institutions during the past year.

2. We would also take this opportunity to state

Law e would a so take this opportunity to state that such is the character of our educational staff and advanced facilities for overtaking the popular demand for a higher education in all its branches, as to entitle these institutions of learning to the largest confidence, the practical sympathy and the patrerage, not only of the Methodist church in these provinces but of the country at large stage. not only of the Methodist country at large.

This was on motion adopted, Rev. Dr. Pope moved the following, which was seconded by Rev. John Read, and car-That this conference tenders its thanks to the

ex-president, Rev. Job Shenton, for his carefully prepared, highly appropriate and impressive ordination charge, and that he be requested to furnish it for publication in the Wesleyan. Rev. Dr. Stewart said he had for 16 years held the position now held by him in Mount Allison. The young men there during the year were better than the average students for

Rev. J. C. Berrie said he had in his hands the last will and testament of Robt. Hempsbill, late of Northampton, leaving a farm of 300 acres to the Methodist society.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT advised the conference to put the matter the hands of a lawyer.

On motion, it was referred to the superintendent of the district and chairman of the Rev. John Read reported that the late Ccl.
McLean of Nashwaak left \$1,200 for the benefit of that circuit, which was in the hands of

Rev. Job Shenton moved the following: -Whereas, Three members of this conference will, at the next annual conference, if God spares their lives, have completed fifty years in the ministry; there-Resolved, That this co. ference appoint a committee

to make arrangements to celebrate in some way their ministerial jubilee. Carried. Rev. Mr. Shenton moved that the committee consist of Kev. Dr. Stewart, Rev. John Read, Rev. Job Shenton, and Rev. Robert Wilson.—

The members who will complete their fiftieth rear as members are Rev. F. Smallwood, of Charlottetown, Rev. Dr. Pickard, of Sackville, and Rev. J. V. Jost, of Charlottetown.

The General Superintendent said the conference could not adjourn until the report of the compilities who were investigating the charges. committee who were investigating the charges against Rev. D. D. Currie was presented. This was a matter for this conference and could not be remitted to any other conference. If it remained here a whole year the conference could not adjourn until the report of the committee

THE STATION SHEET-FINAL DRAFT.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT. Queen Square—H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M.; G. B. Payson, supernumerary.
Centenary—W. W. Brewer; H. Daniel, J. R. Narraway, A. M., H. Pope, D. D., and Robert Duncan, supernumeraries.
Exmouth street—Robert Wilson; S. C.

Wells, supernumerary.
Portland—Edwin Evans.
Carleton—J. W. Wadman, A. B.; C. W. Dutcher, supernumerary.

Carmarthen street—D. D. Moore. A. M. Courtney Bay—R. Opie.
Fairville—Thor. Marshall.
Sussex—J. C. Berrie, F. Frizzle.
Apohaqui—W. J. Kirby, D. Locke.

Apohaqui—W. J. Kirby, D. Locke.
Hampton—Wm. Tippett, S. W. Sprague
and Wm. Tweedie, supernumeraries.
Upham—Jas. A. Duke.
Grand Lake—C. Comban.
Jerusalem—J. M. Treadrea.
Welsford—W. H. Spargo.
Kingston—W. R. Pepper. FREDERICTON DISTRICT. Fredericton-Wm. Dobson, W. A. Taylor,

Kingsclear—Thomas Hicks. Marysvilla—John Read. Gibson—Joseph Seller, A. M. Nashwaak—A. Lucas. Stanley—H. J. Clarke. Boisstown—Thomas Allen. Keswick—Thomas Pierce. Sheffield—William Maggs. Gagetown-Chas, Manaton. Woodstock-T. J. Dienstadt. Canterbury—J. Howie.

Jacksonville—W. B. Thomas, and one to

supplied. Hartland-T. R. Wright, under superinten Bice of Rev. W. Dienstadt. Richmond-S. Howard, A. B. Florenceville-J. K. King. Andover Arthurette -A. B. Calder.

oper Kent—Wm. E. Johnston, tudents at Sackville—Messrs, Clements and Mathews. MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

Chatham—F. W. Harrison.
Newcastle—S. H. Rice.
Derby—H. R. Baker, A. B.
Richibucto—Silas James Richitucto—Silas James, A. P. Taylor. Weldford—J. W. Tait. Tabusintac – One wanted,
Bathurst – H. Sprague, D. D.
Campbellton – G. W. Fisher,
Vadents at Sackville – Geo. F. Dawson and McLaughlin.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT. kville-R. W. Weddall, A. B., H. Pick-).D., sup. sational Institutions—Chas. Stewart, D. sological Professor; John Burwash, A. Messor of Chemistry. D., Th M., Pr mar-One to be sent. le Bute-S. R. Ackman; D. Chapman,

Baie V. vte-S. T. Teed. -Thos. Stebbings.
-R. S. Crisp, John Prince, sup.
-A. D. McCully. Dorcheste t-J. Pascoe. Albert-J. S. Allen. Alma—T. L. Williams, Hillsboro— C. H. Paisley, A. M. Petiteodiac— I. N. Parker. Salisbury-J. Crisp. Elgin-A. E. Lepage.

ST. S TEPHEN DISTRICT. St. Stephen-G. M. Campbell, A. M. Johnson. A. Clarke, A. M. St. Andrews-J. A. Clast. David-W. P enna. St. David—W. P. Bras.
St. James—H. Pe Bras.
Bocabec—To be su oplied.
Deer Island—Wm. Lawson,
Grand Manan—To be supplied.

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT. Charlottetown-Job & Thenton; J. V. Jost.

Upper Prince street—W. Harrison; F.Smallrood, sup.
Cornwall—W. W. Lodge.
Little York—M. R. Kaigi tt, A. M.
Winsloe—E. Slackford.
Pownal—J. J. Celter.
Vernon River—Geo. Steele. Montague—J. F. Esty. Murray Harbor—J. S. Phinney. Bedeque—E. C. Turner. Tryon-G. Harrison. Margate-C. W. Hamilton. erside-B. Chappell, A. M.

molds. SUPERINTENDENTS d with and resulted

v. Robert Wilson, and as appointed financial Rev. John Read, and

secretary.
Miramichi district - Rev. F. W. Harrison and Rev. J. W. Fisher was appointed financial secretary.

Sackville district—Rev. Dr. Stewart. and
Rev. R. W. Weddall was appointed financial st. Stephen district—Rev. John A. Clark,

THI

the selec

Ray. Th

Freder.

St. Jol

and Rev. L. S. Johnston was appointed financial secretary.

P. E. I. district—Rev. Job Shenton, and Rev. Geo. Harrison was appointed financial secre Rev. Mr. Shenton reported that the amount

raised in the various districts for the relief of ministers in the mission et, tions who were dif-ficient in their salaries were as follows:— St. John ____ \$121 (
 Fredericton
 150 0

 Sackville
 42 0

 8t, Stephen
 87 0

 P. E. Island
 110 0

\$460 CO Mr. Shenton said St. John and P. E. I. districts raised other amounts which were distributed in these districts. In St. John \$415 were raised. The \$460 were distributed in Fredericton, Sackville and St. Stephen districts, \$20 being given to the married men and \$10 to the single except in two instances. The whole amount distributed within the confer-

ence was \$910.

Rev. J. C. Berrie called the sexton of the church, and that efficient officer appeared and was the recipient of a sum of money for his valuable services during the session.

Rev. C. W. Dutcher was excused from urther attendance at the conference

Rev. John Read moved that when the con ference has finished its business it adjourns to neet in St. John on Tuesday. This was laid on the table motion, C. H. Hutchings was excused

AFTERNOON SESSION. The conference resumed work at two this fternoon, the general superintendent in the On motion, the president was authorized to affix the seal of the general conference to docu-

from further attendance at conference.

ments provided by the treasurer of the supernumenary fund.

Rev.Mr. Weddall moved, and it was resolved the general conference be memoralized to give this conference permission to compete the

on this conference permission to compets the schedules on the basis of \$750 salary.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Paisley, it was decided to memoralize the general conference to provide the columns in the schedules of the circuit accounts, showing by what means, whether subscription, collection or donation, the amounts raised in the circuit had been Rev. Job Shenton was authorized to employ

Alexander B. McLeod as a local preacher.

The statistical committee reported and the eport was adopted.
The president said that he had received a elegram stating that it was reported that Judge Palmer had issued an injunction restraining the conference from further investi-gating the charges against Rev. D. D. Currie. The general superintendent made a brief address, in which he referred to the critical position of the conference, grawing out of the

CASE OF REV. MR. CURRIE. now under consideration. He asked the con-On motion, the final draft of the station sheet sideration and help of the lest minds of the be reached. He said it was rumored that an injunction had been issued by Judge Palmer to prevent any further inquiry in the matter. Neither Judge Palmer nor any other judge would, in his opinion, do such a foolish thing. He advised the conference to go on with the investigation and deal with the case as the discipline of the church directed. The honor, character and future usefulness largely depends on the way in which the conference

tself at the present time. Rev. Mr. Read asked if the conference could not put an injunction on Judge Palmer, to which Dr. Williams replied in the negative.

Dr. Williams assured the conference that Judge Palmer could not arrest their action. He urged them to proceed with the inquiry. Rev. Mr. Smallwood doubted whether Rev Mr. Currie would attend the meeting of the

INVESTIGATION ON FRIDAY. Dr. Williams said that it did not matter, as the president should proceed with the case whether Rev. Mr. Currie was in attendance or Rev. Mr. Marshall said be, as a member of

tive of any injunction Dr. Williams explained that the conference has not been served with any injunction. I was only a rumor.

Rev. Mr. Shenton moved that the treasure of the children's fund pay to the treasurer of the supernumerary fund the \$80 claimed by Rev. Mr. Currie. This was carried by an

the committee, was prepared to go on irrespec-

almost unanimous vote.

Rsv. Mr. Hamilton, complainant in the case, has gone to Scotchtown for principal witnesses and Rsv. Mr. Currie has also left here, probably to secure testimony for himself. The committee resume the investigation of the

committee resume the investigation of the charges on Friday morning, and it is hoped to complete the work that day.

The remainder of the session was spent in hearing reports from clergymen as to the Rev. Mr. Wilson reported that in the missions in the St. John district there had been some advancement in material things and in-

crease in membership.

Rev. Mr. Read explained that in the Fredericton district the work had been blessed and many had been brought into the church.

Rev. Mr. Kirby announced that in the Miramichi district there had been many signs of divine favor and increase in membership.

Rev. Mr. Teed said he had been in all the missions. Sackville district has seen a fair degree of prosperity and in some places an extraordinary amount of work was done.

Rev. Mr. Clark said the labors of the ministers in the St. Stephen district had been at-tended with success and the outlook was en-

couraging.
SACKVILLE, June 24.—The conference met at nine o'clock this morning, the session opening with the usual devotional exercises. The minutes of yesterday afternoon's session were read and confirmed.

Rev. Robert Wilson moved the following resolution: That the thanks of this conference be hereby presented to Rev. Mr. Weddall for the provision made for the comfort of the members of the conference, and that he be requested to express from his pulpit that he be requested to express from his pulpit next Sunday our sense of obligation to the members of our church and other friends in Sackville, for their kindness in entertaining the members of the conference.—Carried,

The president appointed the following the conference special committee: Rev. Dr. Stewart, Rev. Robert Wilson, the superintendents of the various districts, and Rev. Dr. Pickard, Rev. H. Daniel, Rev. Dr. Pope, Rev. C. H. Paisley and Rev. H. P. Cownerth.

C. H. Paisley, and Rev. H. P. Cowperth On motion the second Sunday in August was appointed for the general conference col-The deed of a piece of land at Militown wa

referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Pickard, Rev. John A. Clark and A. A. Stockton.

Rev. E. Evans moved, seconded by Rev. Job
Shenton, the following:—That this conference Shenton, the following:—That this conference desires to express its gratification at the visit of the general superintendent, Dr. Williams, and to place upon record its high appreciation of the able and stimulating public addresses delivered by him, and of his invaluable aid and directions in the peculiarly difficult questions which have engaged the attention of this con-

vete, all standing, showing their respect and love for the venerable general superinte REV. DR. WILLIAMS

returned thanks for the expression of brotherly love. He had been in the church over fifty years and had, of late years, lived for the On motion, the secretary was instructed to furnish the general superintendent with a copy

the resolution.

Rev. Mr. Weddall said the members of the conference would be here this afternoon with little business to do, and it was proposed to have an excursion of some kind. It was proosed either to have an excursion to Fort Cumberland er to take a trip to Baie Verte on the N. B. & P. E. Raliway. The president of the railway company had extended an invitation to the members of the conference to go over

the road. On motion, it was decided to accept the kind nvitation and leave for Baie Verte or Port Elgin at 1 30 p. m.
In answer to several of the members Rev. Dr. Williams spoke briefly with reference to the sacrament. He was pleased to see that the

members in this conference were opposed to the use of fermented wine.

The resolution passed a day or two since with reference to the journal was reconsidered, and it was determined to consider the journal secretary the custodian of the journal during the present year.

Rev. Mr. Weddall explained that the train would leave for Baie Verte at one o'clock stan-

dard time.

Rev. Mr. Marshall said most of the ministers were acquainted with the circumstances attending the trial of Rev. D. D. Currie, and also with the evidence. He therefore wished to know whether the members of the conference would be admitted to the trial.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT did not know that there would be any objection to the attendance of the ministers but those who were to sit as jurors should not wish to atend the sittings of the committee unless they vere members of the committee. Rev. Dr. Williams said this committee was the conference for the management of the affair. In the interests of peace, quietness and harmony members of the conference should not attend although the doors would not be closed

Rev. Dr. Pickard did not think there was anything which forbade the attendancs of any minister other than the members of the com-Rev. Mr. Marshall said he was a member of the committee and thought it would be better if the ministers were allowed to attend the in-

restigation and bear the evidence. The matter was then dropped. Rev. W. W. Brewer was excused until to Rev. Mr. Lucas reported that Rev. Mr. Le Page was too ill to attend the conference. The conference adjourned until nine c'clock tomorrow morning. The president reminded all that the committee for the investigation of the charges against Rev. D. D. Currie meets at nine o'clock in the morning, also, and he hoped the members of the committee would be n hand on time.

Following is the report of the educational committee. It was resolved that the treasurer be authorized to pay the account of the secre-tary of the board of examiners the amount of \$18.84. that a loan of \$75 each he made to W C. Mathews, G. F. Dawson, and N. McLaugh lin, and that the tollowing are the arrange ments for district deputations:—
St. John district—Revs. B. C. Borden, Wm. Dobson, Dr. Inch and Dr. Stockton. Fredericton district - Revs. E. Evans and G.

In the afternoon the ministers and the lay

delegates had their trip over the N. B. & P.

M. Campbell, Miramichi district-Rev. J. Read. Sackville district-Rays, B. C. Borden, R. S. Crisp, and J. Crisp. St. Stephen district—Revs. G. M. Campbell, and J. Burwash.
P. E. Island district—Revs. J. Shenton and

The temperance committee would record their sense of gratitude to Almighty God for the advancing temperance sentiment within the bounds of our conference, and are of opinion that notwithstanding the opposition in many quarters prohibition must prevail. They sincerely trust our people will ever prove faithful to the traditions of our church in rela tion to this question by upholding the majesty of the law, and impressing upon the minds of the young that all violators of the Canada. Temperance Act are guilty before God, as well as those who effend against the laws condemning murder and other crimes. They also reaffirm their recommendations of last year that our people see to it that only such persons as can be relied upon to sustain the temperance cause, shall be allowed to fill the various offices in municipal, provincial and Dominion affairs in so far as their vote can effect the same. Further it is claimed that the world has ruled the world, and the church has

found fault with that rule and not without cause; we therefore believe in so far as temperance is concerned, it is time the church should arise in her might and demand the amendment and enforcement of the laws which control the manufacture and/sale of intoxicating drinks, for righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach unto any people.

The following is taken from the report of

RECAP TULATION Districta. Conting St. John __ \$1,934 11 \$60 52 \$ 54 62 \$117 80 \$39 0

Bt. John ... 1,45 74 61 60 148 72 179 74 27 46 Miramichi ... 485 71 19 90 70 71 47 89 9 81 Packville... 1,058 76 46 85 118 18 142 43 15 08 St Stephen . 4 2 40 16 87 42 78 31 47 11 44 P. E. Ieland . 2 687 95 63 43 164 59 155 83 24 60 \$7,774 67 \$269 21 \$399.60 \$675.16 \$127 47

SACKVILLE, June 25 .- The conference opened at nine a. m., the general superintendent, Rev. Dr. Williams in the chair.

L. A. Currey of St. John, as counsel for Rev. D. D. Currie was present and served on each member of the investigation committee in re Rev. D. D. Currie, and on Rev. Dr. williams, superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, copies of the prohibition rule issued by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, as amblished in today's Sun. A copy was also served on Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the prosecutor in the case. Besides the above named parties, there were present Mr. Moore and Miss Moore witnesses for the prosecution. After the serving of the papers, the confer-

ence sat with closed doors.

A feeling prevailed among many of those interesting paper on School Discipline. The following is an outline of the principal points present that the supreme court had no authority whatever to issue such a rule.

Rev. Dr. Williams, while believing the issuance of the rule was a grave error, was rather

ance of the ru'e was a grave error, was rather pleased that he, as general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, had been served with a copy of the prohibition rule. He could watch carefully future preceedings.

The conference special committee was appointed to watch the case in the supreme court.

The members of the conference generally believe that the procuring of the prohibition rule was an unjustifiable proceeding, but they felt at the same time duly bound to obey the orders of the court, and therefore it was voted to adjourn the conference till the second Wednesday in November, then to meet in the Exmouth street church, St. John.

The court of investigation will meet at Scotchtown the first Wednesday in November.

Of D. D. Home, the late deceased Spirit ualist, the New York Tribune says: "It has been again and again affirmed of Mr. Home by witnesses of unimpeached character that they have seen him plunge his hands with impunity into a blazing coal fire and take up the embers like so many stawberries; seat himself upon heavy mahoghany dining tables and rise with them several feet into the air, and after floatference, and trusts that Almighty God may preserve his life and grant him vigorous health that the church may long continue to enjoy the benefit of his experience and wisdom.

Heavy manoghany dining tables and rise with them several feet into the air, and after floating horizontally head foremost out of windows at a height many yards from the ground, sail tranquilly around a castle tower and come in benefit of his experience and wisdom.

The resolution was carried by an unanimous spain unharmed at the other side."

YT.

FREDERICTON. Ju. ther. 'Idle hands come mischief still Will ever find to do as usual, greeted the exercises this afternoon. as a large attendance of visitors, many .angers being among the number. The proceedings opened at three o'clock, Dr. Harrison presiding. Beside him on the

platform were:-Chief Justice Allen, Hon A A Davicson, Chief Supt Creeket, Dr Foster McFarlan Dr Bailey, Prof Bridges, Senator Wark. senator wark,
Judge Tuck,
Ir Travers,
Hon James Mitchell,
Dr Jack (ex p. esiden
Hon A Harrison,
H V B Bridges,
Haveley Cox Dr W Pagsley, M P P, Prof Stockley, Judge King, A C B Jack, and other prominent gen PROF. BRIDGES

N. B.

(Spec.

was then introduced by Dr. Harrison and delivered the oration on behalf of the faculty. The Douglas gold medal was then pre-

sented to the winner, Wm. Murchie, by Chief Justice Allen, who made a very pleasing address, highly congratulatory to Mr. Murchie. Prof. Bridges next presented the Alumni gold medal to W. C. Murray, who has the

distinguished honor of leading the graduating class and capturing also the Lansdowne gold medal and the mathematical scholar-The Old Boys Society prize, in books, won by J. B. Sutherland, for proficiency in Eag-lish, was gracefully presented by J. Douglas Hazen, registrar, and the prize in books by

the class of 1884, won by W. J. S. Myles, was presented by W. F. Ganong, A. B., of St. Stephen. The Lausdowne gold medal was presented to W. C. Marray, by Judge King, and the Lansdowne silver medal to W. A. Kerr by Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John.

A. B. BOYER, A. B., of the Baptist Seminary, St. John, followed with the valedictory for the class of 1885. HONORARY CERTIFICATES

were next presented to the following by Dr. Harrison: Freshman class-English-J. B. Suther land, Kingsclear; C. J. Milligan, St. John; sclence, J. B. Sutherland, Kingsclear; John Kelly, Fredericton; J. Peake, Fredericton; classics, G. L. Wilson, Nashwaaksis; A. Mc-Kenzie, Fredericton; mathematics, J. R. Kerr, St. John; F. A. Barbour, St. John: French, C. J. Milligan, St. John.
Junior class—Science—T. D. Walker, St.

John; W. A. Kerr, Chatham; G. K. Grimmer, St. Andrews; English, W. K. Hatt, Fredericton; J. D. Harrison, Fredericton; H. Bliss, Fredericton; mathematics, W. Kerr, Chatham; W. K. Hatt, Freder-Senior class mathematics-W. C. Murray.

linge; W. S. W. Raymond, Springfield, Kings; classics, W. C. Murray, Kings; A. St. George Richardson, St. John; philosophy, W. J. S. Myles, Portland; William

John, and the English scholarship to W. K. Hatt, Fredericton, and the classical scholarlowing then came forward, forming W. J. S. Myles, Portland; A. A. Brewer, Woodstock; T. Cushing, St. John; W. S. W. Raymond, Kings; A. St. George Richardson,

St. John; Wm. Murchle, Restigouche; A. K. Neales, Gagetown; L. C. Hanington, Dorchester; Oswald Crocket, Fredericton, J. H. Harris, Moncton; R. E. G. Smith, Woodstock; B. B. Teed, Dorchester; A. F. Johnston, Chipman. Dorchester; A. F. Johnston, Chipman,
The degree of M. A. was then conferred on
Prof. S. W. Pyde, M. A., ad eundem; Prof.
W. F. Stockley, B. A.; C. H. Lugrin, B. A.;
Dr. J. A. Steever, B. A.; W. C. Cushing,
B. A.; A. W. Teed, B. A.; P. G. McFarlane, B. A.; R. Nicholson, B. A.; Scovil
Neales, B. A.; W. F. Ganong, B. A., and
W. C. Cushing, R. A.

W. C. Cushing, B. A.

The degree of L. D. was conferred on Dr. Harrison and that of D. C. L. on His Honor Mr. Justice King.

The oration on behalf of the Alumni was delivered by

REV. DR. MACRAE

of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, St. John. Kings County Teacher's Institute.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER) Hampton, June 24-Owing to the non-assembling for a number of years of the teachers of Kings Cc., as a "Teachers Institute," the Board of Education had declared that the institute for this county had lapsed. Acting upon this point, a number of the teachers of the county drew up a requisition calling a meeting of the Kings County Teachers to asmeeling of the Kings County Teachers to assemble at Hampton for the purpose of organizing a Teachers Institute. Pursuant to such notice, a number of teachers assembled in the superior school room this morning at 10 o'clock, D. P. Wetmore, Inspector of Schools, in the chair. Thirty-nins teachers enrolled themselved as members, by paying an enrolment fee of 15 cents.

fee of 15 cents.

After organizing, the following officers were Atter organizing, the following officers were elected, viz:—President, D. P. Wetmore; in spector, vice-president, F. S. Chapman, principal superior school, Springfield, No. 2; secretary-treasurer, F. E. Whelpley, principal superior school, Hampton, No.2; committee of management, the officers named, with Miss Marion Wetmore and Miss Bertha Robertson. Routine business occupied the time at the At the second session, C. E. Black read an

All will concur with me in the truth of the All will concur with me in the truth of the statement that a teacher, supported with the sympathy, co-operation and good will of the parents, has a greater power for 'good in a school than one not so sustained. First impressions are lasting. A teacher entering on duties in a new school is, so to speak, a "stranger in a strange land." He must bear himself valiantly. Every teacher should be a class in grade V. The following participated in the discussion: "stranger in a strange land," He must bear himself valiantly. Every teacher should strive to wear a kindly expression upon his face; yea, further, he should be kind at heart. The influence of a teacher is greatly felt by his scholars. They will notice the teacher's every action. Let us endeavor to obtain the love and good-will of our pupils. The teacher should strive to convince the parents that he has a personal interest in the advancement of each child. The teacher should be on friendly terms with every person in the district—not inflicting his company on every family, nor yet bringing himself to the level of every individual. I have found a friendly visit has sometimes done a power of good. Confidence once gained is not easily lost. Let the teacher, therefore, gain the esteem and confidence of the parents. Although the teacher may feel timid when beginning his work, we assert that he should have ginning his work, we assert that he should have confidence in himself. The first thing a teacher should do on entering a school is to study closely the mind and disposition of each pupil. He should study each child's weak points.

A teacher should have his pupils avoid partiality, and respect all alike.

Another important point is to avoid stiffness,

oldness, and indifference. A teacher should be pleasant and cheerful. Perhaps the most important point is to keep all the pupils constantly employed for

Of course children should not be held in restraint for the whole day without a change of daily routine. Exercise and rest should be given. The teacher should always endeavor to secure the interest of the pupils in school work. He should take advantage of the two instruc-tions that influence all children, viz: love of

affection and a desire to know.

We cannot well get through our work and not use punishment in some form. A teacher's looks might influence the minds of his pupils. He should let the pupils see that he can see all their works. It is best in many cases not to correct a pupil before the whole school, unless in some particular instance, when you wish to A teacher may do much to promote good dis-

cipline by using words of encouragement. The teacher's voice is a powerful influence. Every teacher should lay it down as a rule that the laws of punishment should be carried out, never threa'en and then allow it to pass. A teacher should adopt thesame plans as a wise and judicious parent, for schools should be free from the frequent use of the strap and cane. It tends to harden and not elevate the pupils. The best kinds of punishment are those which will consist in the loss of honor. There exists a nice distinction between the use and abuse of the rod. There are, no doubt, some pupils whose feelings can match by only be reached through the finger tips; but the bats. such are the exception. A teacher should use discretion in administering punishment.

To sum up the whole matter, let the teacher The reading of this paper was followed by a discussion, in which F. S. Chapman, C. W. Corey, D. P. Wetmore, F. E. Whelpley, C. F. Alward, Miss Marion Wetmore, Geo. Wetmore, and J. E. Wetmore took an active part.

J. W. Campbell, during the discussion, read an excellently prepared essay on Rewards and Punishments.

The president referred the teachers to the New Brunswick Educational Journal. Moved and seconded that the paper on School Discipline, by Mr. Black, be pub-lished in the Educational Journal; and, also, the essay by Mr. Campbell.

No meeting was called during the evening, as business in the senate prevented the attendance of Mr. Crocket, superintendent of educa-tion, to deliver an address. He wrote the institute, very much regretting his absence.

During the afternoon session, 47 teachers

were in attendance. HAMPTON, June 25,-The third session of this institute opened at 9 30 o'clock a. m. D. P. Wetmore, president, in the chair. The minutes of former sessions were read and confirmed. After the calling of the roll, the president introduced F. S. Chapman, vice-president who read an interesting and instructive paper on Cultivating a taste in pupils for sound Eag-lish literature. The following is a brief out-

It has been well said that the prime object education is to make good citizens. So thoughtour legislators who gave us free schools. Industry, intelligence and morality are of the highest importance. With many a youth there is no lastrument so powerful in forming the character as the reading matter that falls into his hands. It may exert an influence for good or for evil. The mind, like the body, grows by what it feeds on. The bent given to its early plastic state is the one it is likely to follow in after years. With regard to the reading of THE SENSATIONAL NOVEL.

Restigouche; science, W. D. it will also be admitted that each individual Rankin, Woodstock; French, T. Cushing, has only a limited stock of energy, and such is St. John. St. John.

The French prize went to T. Cushing, St. John, and the English scholarship to W. K. Hatt, Fredericton, and the classical scholarship to G. L. Wilson, Nashwaaksis. The following then came forward, forming

THE GRADUATING CLASS, and received the bachelor's degree': W. C. Murray, Kings; W. D. Rankin, Woodstock; W. J. S. Myles, Portland; A. A. Brewer, Which literature abounds. A teacher may use which literature abounds. A teacher may use his influence outside of the schools by forming reading clubs. Let us strive that those in our care do not sell their birthright of enduring for

the tempting but temporary delight of "a mess of pottage."

This paper was followed by a discussion. It was spoken to by J. E. Wetmore, W. A. Somerville, C. W. Corey, C. E. Black, F. S. Chapman and Mis Annie W. Smith.

Wm. Somerville, who had volunteered to the institute. read a paper, was introduced to the institute and read an excellent paper on

THE CULTURE OF TEACHERS. The following are a few of the many important points brought out in this paper:—
There is need of cutside culture. It is needed on behalf of the schools, that the pupils may have the benefit of soulful instruction and not the mere rehearsal of the text-books used, and the trachers need it themselves, that they may stand before their schools and committees with the trained intellects and rounded characters of cultured men and women. The en-lightened culture of the will is even more lightened culture of the will is even more needful for moral than intellectual culture. Next to the will there should be cultivated a close and accurate observation. Accurate observation of special properties should be combined with a broad view of the general effect, and from this view results classification and generalization. Before knowledge can be organized it must be pos-sessed. True culture will leave generalization alone until there are particulars to base them on. The fact gained by observation should be coordinated with those already possessed.
Culture consists in arranging and harmonizing
it to some general principle of classification,
and, as Channing expresses it, "building up a
force of thought which may be turned at will on any subject on which we may be called to pass judgment? Observation is the parent of original search in whatever field of science investigation is concluded. Proper methods are everything, and the beauty and glory of them are that they warm and stimulate and increase the powers, they develop to that degree that self-culture becomes a habit of the mind and is

self-perpetuating. FOURTH SESSION. The last session of the institute convened at 2 o'clock, p. m., D. P. Wetmore, president, in the chair.

After roll call and the confirming of the minutes, it was resolved that the papers by Mr. Somerville and Mr. Chapman be sent to the Educational Journal for publication. [I should have mentioned in yesterday's repo that the motions concerning the papers read yesterday were carried] The president intro-duced J. E. Wetmore who read a very excellent

paper on PLANT LIFE. He considered it appropriate to begin in spring

structive illustration of a lesson to what would be a class in grade V.

The following participated in the discussion:
F. S. Chapman, C. W. Corey, D. P. Wetmore, and G. E. Black.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wetmore for the aveallant lesson on Plant Life. for the excellent lesson on Plant Life.

A short discussion was taken on grammar, introduced by Horace Wetmore.

Resolved that the institute convene at Susse: on a time fixed by the committee of manage

Ment.

A vote of thanks was tendered the trustees and teachers for their kindness in opening the school-room to the institute.

Resolved that the paper read by Mr. Wet more be sent to the Educational Journal for A vote of thanks was tendered D. P. Wet more, president, for the agreeable and efficient manner in which he had conducted the institute. Adjourned.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

(Special to THE SUN.)

St. Andrews, June 24.—The eighth annual meeting of the Charlotte County Teachers Institute commenced today at St. Andrews. The

first session was held at 10 a. m. After roll call, at which thirty-two members answered to their names, the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—F. O. Sullivan, president; I. B. Oakes, vice-president; T. A. Harit, secretary-treasurer; S. W. Harit, secretary-treasurer; S. W.

Hartt, assistant secretary-treasurer; Miss Robinson, Miss Algar, committee of manage-A paper was read by W. Brodie, entitled Oral Lessons, which showed a careful and thorough preparation.

eading of a paper on Health Lesson, by S. W. Hatt. Other object lessons were given by Miss Dowling, Heavey and Dibblee, which were entertaining and instructive. Adjourned to meet at ten o'clock temorrow morning.

KINGS COLLEGE.

WINDSOR, June 23.—Associated Alumni held its annual meeting today and elected as governors the Rev. J. Ambrose, Hon. Senator Almon, and Prof. Hind of Windsor. There was no other special business. The governors are holding a meeting this evening to discuss college affairs.

An honorary D. C. L. degree will be conferred tomorrow on Geo. Stewart, j., F. R.G. S, and M. A. ad eundem on Prof. Roberts and

Prof. Kennedy.

The cricket match was played for the Cogs. well prize bats between a team of graduates and under-graduates, the former winning the match by 29 runs. The Rev. H. How won

Last night the Hayden Quintette club of Halifax, gave a grand classical concert to an overwhelming audience in Convocation hall.

The degree of B. A. will be conferred tomorrow on C. E. Simonds, Fredericton, N. B., Morrow on C. E. Simonds, Fredericton, N. B., T. H. Hunt, Summerside, F. A. Bowman, Parrsboro, Neil Hansen, N. B., ad eundem. The Windsor matriculants are P. R. F. Symonds, Halifax, C. White, Shelburne, P. B. Chandler, Dorchester, N. B., W. E. Gell. ing, Bridgewater.

Windsoe, N. S., June 23.—The Encomia proceedings of Kings College commenced to day with the sunual meeting of the Alumn

Association. The report of the executive com mittee provoked a little discussion, as there was in it a manifestly uncalled for reference to the large attendance at the last annual meeting as a "packed meeting." The obnexious clauses having been struck out, the report adopted.
The following governors were elected in

place of Canon Dart, Dr. Townshend and Dr. Cowie: The Rev. John Ambrose, M.A. Digby; the Hon. Senator Almon, Halifax; Professor H. Y. Hind, M.A., Windsor.

The officers of the Associated Alumni are:
Dr. Trenaman, president; W. C. Silver, vice-president; Chas. H. Carman, secretary. The new appointments on the executive committee of the Associated Alumni are: W. K. Dimock, Windsor; C. Edgar DeWoif, Windsor; Dr. Curran, Halifax. There was no very special tusiness brought up before the Alumni Association this year.

A PROPOSED LADIES COLLEGE in connection with Kings is on the boards, and a very fine site has been secured, but beyond this nothing definite has been arranged. The success of such a scheme, however, would be assured, for the need of such an institution in connection with the Church of England has long been felt. At the governors' meeting. this afternoon, no important business was transacted. Financial matters were closely looked into, and the local governors were appointed a committee to prepare a special report of the existing and prospective financial con-dition of the college. It is generally under-stood that a strong effort will be made to supplement the annual income, so that increased acilities for educational purposes may be pro-

vided. The present governors will certainly leave no stone unturned to make the old college all that can be desired of her.
WINDSOR, N. S., June 24 — The Encomia proceedings commenced this morning, with a full choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Hensley Memorial chapel. The altar was the Hensiey Memorial chapel. The altar was tastefully decorated with cut flowers. The Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Canada was cilebrank, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Perry of Iowa, the Rev. Canon Brock, President of Kings College, the Rev. Dr. Bowman, and the Rev. Dr. Willets. A good strong choir rendered the Eucharistic office admirably, the Credo and Gloria in Excelsis being very

effectively sung.
At ten o'clock the students, professors and graduates of the college together with the boys of the Academical school assembled in front of the college and formed in procession to march the college and formed in procession to march to the Parish church. The anniversary sermon was preached by His Lordship the Metropolitan, from the text: Prov. 4: 7, 8 and 9, "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy wisdom get understanding. Exalt her and she shall primits thee, she shall bring thee to honor when thou dost embrace her. She shall give to thine head an arrangent of grage: a craw of glay shall she ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee,"

THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES was then proceeded with.

The degree of D. C. L. (hon.) was conferred on the Right Rev. Bishop Perry of Iowa and on Geo. Stewart, F. R. G. S.

J. Johnston Hunt, B. C. L., received the de-

J. Johnston Hunt, B. C. L., received the degree D. C. L. in course.

The degree of M. A. was conferred on the Rev. E. A. Harris, B. A., and on Prof. Kennedy, M. A., of McGill ad eundem; on Prof. Roberts, M. A., of the University of New Brunswick, ad eundem; on Prof. Hammond, M. A., of Yale, ad eundem; on Prof. Hammond,
M. A., of Yale, ad eundem.

The degree of B. A. was conf-rred on F. A.
Bowman, Parreboro, N. S.; T. H. Hunt, Summerside, P. E. I., and C. E. A. Simonds, Fredericton, N. B.

After conferring degrees, and announcement of honors won by graduating class (given in yesterday's Sun), C. E. A. Simonds read the

valedictory. It was an excellent valedictory, cleverly put, and referred very wittily to the many difficulties the college had gone through, but happily lived successful in overcoming them. After awarding the prizes and scholarships, a list of which were published yesterday, the Rev. A. W. M. Harley read his essay, which won the bishop's prize.

Dr. Partridge was then called upon to speak on Our University, and delivered an elequent oration on the present and future of Kings College.

Dr. Stewart then delivered his cration on Canadian Literature.
Dr. Trenaman, the president of the Alamni Association, presented the prizes won by the boys of the collegiate school. The winners

The Alumni prize of \$40, P. B. Chardler, Dorchester.
The Alumni prize of \$20, J. Stairs, Halifax.
The Alumni French prize of \$15, P. B. Chandler, Dorchester.

After addresses by their lordship: the Bishops of Nova Scotis, and Iowa, and I. Allan Jack, D. C. L., the convecation dissolved by singing the national anthem.

Marysville Notes.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., June 22.-Things are very brisk here. The mills and factory are in full blast, and the new mill that Mr. Gibson built last summer saws shingles in winter and and laths in summer. I wish we had more men like Mr. Gibson in New Brunswick. If such were the case the country would be more prosperous.

The telephone poles are all set up from Coleman's castle to the bridge at St. Mary's

ferry.
Mr. Coleman has built a magnificent house at Herrin's lake on the Nashwaak road, a distance of four miles from Fredericton.

Livingstone met with a wonderful distilling insect in Africa on fig trees. Seven or eight of these insects cluster round a spot on one of the smaller branches, and these keep up a constant distillation of a clear fluid like water, which, drepping to the ground, forms a little puddle. If a vessel is placed underneath them in the evening. To the question, whence is this

There could remedy, if i A large dod in time a few standard rem sia, indigestio

June

druggists. E. C. McGov known reside by his ph. sick

West's Liv pepsia, indig All druggist

Scrofula, o glands of the ing evil in mo of Barridale w and sore through Hagyard's Yel West's Liv Always reli

Mrs. John 1 parsonage, Ad yard's Pectoral heavy colds, so other medicine West's W ment care

druggiets. Harry Bi suffered fre the stomach failed. West s edy for th

Winter h with ali plaint, flux emerge West's Pain Quinine is it does not al Lake, Michig chronic chill

ly keeping the house. crampe, c bus. 253. West's P cholera an Sain Our new boxes mail Packard' college an

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On Mone of the bi Canon De Vaughan, Portiand. On the minister, William mother, Lordly, by Rev. M On the father, Inc Osburn N Co., N. B. John Co., On the mother, Arthur ! John C On the father, George A Hillside. On the Loup, by gine criv

Maxwell

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On the Thomas I native of and nine On the ing illnes wife and On the Annetta, Margaret On the William immortal friends to On the years an Barnes On the Christopi months. On the wife of the On the short immortal in the on the short immore with the on the short immore with the on the short immore without in the or the or the short immore without in the or the or

short illi head, in and nine On the mation of 2 months On the Woodsto Charles an aged daughter an effect little tim

d at 10 a. m. After roll two members answered to setion of officers was pro-sing as follows:—F. O. I. B. Oakes, vice-presi-secretary-treasurer; S. W. cretary-treasurer; Miss gar, committee of managed by W. Brodie, entitled

sion was opened with the Health Lesson, by S. ject lessons were given by arey and Dibblee, which d instructive. Adjourned k temerrow morning. S COLLEGE.

23.-Associated Alumni ting today and elected as J. Ambrose, Hon. Senator Hind of Windsor. There e holding a meeting this llege affairs. C. L. degree will be con-Geo. Stewart, j., F. R.G. ndem on Prof. Roberts and

ween a team of graduates the former winning the The Rev. H. How won Hayden Quiatette club of classical concert to an ace in Convocation hall,

was played for the Cogs-

A. will be conferred to-M. Wile De conferred to-monds. Fredericton, N. B., merside, F. A. Bowman, lanser, N. B., ad eundem, latriculauts are P. R. F. C. White, Shelburne, P. tester, N. B., W. E. Gell-June 23.-The Enconia College commenced to meeting of the Alumn

port of the executive comittle discussion, as there uncalled for reference to at the last annual meeting g." The obnexious clauses k out, the report was vernors were elected in t, Dr. Townshend and Dr.

Almon, Halifax; Professor Windsor. Associated Alumni are: dent; W. C. Silver, vice-Carman, secretary.
tments on the executive
sscelated Alumni are: W.
dsor; C. Edgar DeWolf, in, Halifax.
y special business brought
ni Association this year. D LADIES COLLEGE

Kings is on the boards, and been secured, but beyond has been arranged. The cheme, however, would be d of such an institution in Church of England has t the governors' meeting, important business was ial matters were closely local governors were apto prepare a special report prospective financial con-It is generally undereffort will be made to supincome, so that increased onal purposes may be proat governors will certainly rned to make the old coldesired of her.
June 24—The Encœnia enced this morning, with a lon of the Holy Eucharist in rial chapel. The altar was ed with cut flowers. The attar was ed with cut flowers. The Metropolitan of Canada sisted by the Right Rev. owa, the Rev. Canon Brock, llege, the Ray, Dr. Bow. Dr. Willets. A good strong acharistic office admirably,

be students, professors and lege together with the boys chool assembled in front of aed in procession to march The anniversary sermon Lordship the Metropoli-Prov. 4: 7, 8 and 9, "Wis-thing, therefore get wishy wisdom get understand-id she shall promote thee, ee to honor when thou dost shall give to thine head an a crown of glory shall she

ERRING OF DEGREES with. C. L. (hon.) was conferred

Bishop Perry of Iowa and R. R. G. S. at, B. C. L., received the de-I. A. was conferred on the leGill ad eundem; on Prof. of the University of New

lem: on Prof. Hammond.

eundem.
A. was conf-rred on F. A.
O, N. S.; T. H. Hunt, Sum-and C. E. A. Simonds, Fredlegrees, and announcement graduating class (given in C. E. A. Simonds read the an excellent valedictory, referred very wittily to the se college had gone through, uccessful in overcoming

ing the prizes and scholarnich were published yester-V. M. Harley read his essay, hop's prize. as then called upon to speak , and delivered an elequent ent and future of Kings delivered his oration on the president of the Alamni ated the prizes won by the late school. The winners

of \$40, P. B. Chardler, ze of \$20, J. Stairs, Halifax. rench prize of \$15, P. B. by their lordslip; the cotis, and Iowa, and I. L. the convecation dis

ysville Notes.

ork Co., June 22.-Things The mills and factory are he new mill that Mr. Gibson saws shingles in winter and ner. I wish we had more on in New Brunswick. If the country would be more

poles are all set up from the bridge at St. Mary's built a magnificent house the Nashwaak road, a dis from Fredericton

with a wonderful distilling fig trees. Seven or eight ster round a spot on one of hes, and these keep up a n of a clear fluid like water, the ground, forms a little lis placed underneath them ntains three or four pints in he question, whence is this natives reply that the in-f the tree, and naturalists ver. But Livingstone never and in the bark, or any proof insect pierced it.

A Fair Proposition There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hagyard's Vellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy, if it falls to give satisfaction on fair trial.

Jane 30, 1886.

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

Declared Incurable.

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

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

A: Growing Evil. Scrofula, or king's evil, as an enlargement of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a growing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobbs of Barridale was cured of subryed glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

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

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

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

A Complicates case. Harry Ricardo of Meaford, Ont., testifies that he suffered from rheumatic gout and chronic trouble of the stomach and liver which Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cured, after all other tried remedies had failed.

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

Winter has passed and now comes summer with all the terrors of cholera, bowel com-plaint, flux, cholera infantum. Provide for emergencies by purchasing at once a bottle of West's Pain King. 25c. All druggists. Quinine and Chills.

Quinine is the popular remedy for chill fever, but it does not always cure. Esquire Pelton of Grass Lake, Michigan, took in all 600 grains of quinine for chronic chilis and malarial fever After that and various other remedies had failed, five bottles of Much suffering could be avoided by constant

cramps, chills, colic, cholera, and cholera mobus. 252. All druggists. West's Pain King cures the worst case of colic in five minutes, Cures chills, cramps, cholera and cholera morbus. 25c. All drug-

Saint John Business College. Ourlinew lot of pens has arrived. Gross boxes mailed to any address for 75 cents. Packard's Arithmetic (the one used in the college and the best published) mailed for \$1.50. Kerr's book-keeping mailed for 21. Circulars containing terms, stc., mailed free.

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

Births.

S. KERR, PRIN

On the 15th inst., at Fixon. A. Co., the wife of Lauchlan McKay, of a daughter; weight, sixteen pounds, more or less. The father and mother are both deaf mutes.

On the 15th inst., at Freiericton, the wife of C F

Marriages.

On Monday evening, the 21st inst, at the residence of the bride's father, Paradise Row, by the Rev. Canon Deveber, Joseph Henry Kirkpatrick to Lizzie Vaughan, eldest daughter of John Cochran, all of Vaughan, cldest daughter of John Cochran, all of Portland.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the efficiating minister, 185 Waterloo street, by the bride's father, william Newman, eldest son of the late John H. Raymond, of Middle Simonds, Carleton county, to Augusta, youngest daughter of Sev. J. T. Parsons, of this city.

At the manse, King street, this city, by the Rev. James Bennet, D. D., William Callan to Tillie O'Brien, both of Portland, St. John, N. B.

On the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's mether, by the Rev. A. McDougall, Sterling B. Lordly, to Jane M. Simpson, daughter of the late Captain Wm. Simpson.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Portland, by Rev. M. Oates, John shea, to Mary A. McGowan, both of Strait Shore.

On the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Indiantown, N. B., by the Rev. W. J. Stewart, Osburn Nicholson, of Newcastle, Northumberland Co., N. B., to Gertrade M. Willis, of In iantown, St. John Co., P. B.

John Co., N. B. On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 3 Exmouth street, by Rev. J. T. Parsons, Arthur W. Warn, to H. Katle Foster, both of St John City. No cards.
On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Coldbrook, by the Rev. A. J. McFarland, George A. Noble, jr., of St. John, to Maria Mullin, of Hillside. George A. Noble, jr, of St. John, to make marring of Hillside.

On the 17th inst., at St. James Church, River du Loup, by the Rev. R. C. Tambs, W. J. Gorham, engine driver I. C. R., second som of John Gorham assistant track master I C. R., to Maggie Maud Maxwell, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Maxwell, River du Loup, Quebec.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Wm. E. Newe mb, to Clara Pennington, both of St. John. John.
On the 24th inst, in this city, by the Rev. F. L. Carney. William B Chandler, to Agnes Mildred, youngest dau, her of the late John MacNamara.
On the 14th April, 1886, by the Rev. Jas. Spencer, Frank L Potts, to Lizzie May Fleming, both of St.

John city.
On the 23rd inst., at the Baptist church, Wolfville,
N. S. by the Rev. Dr. Higgins, H. B. Fleming, of
Moncton, to Emma V., daughter of F. C. Johnson, of Moncton, to Emma V., daughter of F. C. Jonnson, or Wolfville.

On the 23rd inst., at the residence of Mr William Graham, Sussex Vale, by Rev. G. W. McDonald, Melbourne Burgess, Conductor on N B. Railway, to Miss Anule E. Graham, both of st. John.

Deaths.

On the 21st inst., in this city, after a short illness, Thomas Henneberry, in the 70th year of his age, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, leaving a wife and nine children to meura their loss.

On the 19th inst., at Bristol, Conn., after a lingering illness, Thomas Tayes, aged 32 years, leaving a wife and one child.

On the 21st inst., at the Straft Shore, of diphtheria, Annetta, aged 10 years and 9 months, eldest child of Margaret and Kebraim Bradshaw

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 19th inst., in the 22rd year of her age. Mrs. William E. Tracey, in the full assurance of a bliesful immortality, leaving a beloved husband and many friends to deplore their sad loss.

On the 17th inst., at Ti'usville, William W., aged 7 years and 3 months, only son of R. W. and Sarah Barnes

Barnes
On the 23rd inst., in this city, Christopher, son of
Christopher and Annie Gleeson, aged 1 year and 1 months.
On the 19th inst, at Charlottetown, Ellen Louisa, On the 19th inst, at Charlottetown, Ellen Louisa, wife of the Rev. Charles O'Meara, aged 45 years.
On the 23rd inst., at Barnesville, Kings Co., after a short illness, Mary, beloved wife of John Weatherhead, in the 69th year of her age, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn their sad loss.
On the 24th inst, after a short illness, of inflammation of the lungs Ellen Genevieve, aged 7 years and 2 months beloved daughter of John and Mary Alien.
On the 17th of August, 1885, at his residence, Woodstock, after a lingering illness of four months, Charles C. Bull, in the 77th year of his age, leaving an aged widow and six children—five sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind father and an effectionate husband. He has gained the shore a little time before us.

inst., Maggie E., aged 12 years; and on 23rd inst., Anna Louise, aged 3 years, and Alice Gertrude, aged 6 years, beloved daughters of Richard and Jane Butler.

Butier.

(Boston papers please copy.)

Accidentally drowned at Almira, Ontario, Mary Anne Clark, beloved wife of Alexander Bruce Davidson, and daughter of John Bruce, Almira,
On the 28th inst., at the residence of the son, Rev. Joseph McLeod, Frederictor, Amelia, widow of the late Rev E McLeod, in the 68th year of her age.
On the 27th inst, Frank O., son of T. O., and Rua E Sandall, aged 2 years and 3 months.
On the 27th inst, at Sussex, Martha, widow of the late Oliver Hallett, aged 79 years.

Ship News.

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED. June 22—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston,
H W Chisholm, mdse and paes.
Sch Isaac Burpee, McLennan, from New Yerk, R C
Elkin, bal
Sch G Walter Scott, Harrington, from Boston for Frederic on.

June 24th—Stmr New Brunswick, Colby, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

sch Cricket, Perry, from Boston, E D Jewett, and Co. bal

June 25—Stmr Dominion, Blauvelt, from Boston via

Vermouth, I O Thomas, mdse and pass. Yarmouth, I O Thomas, mose and pass.
Ship Vanduara, Allen. from Rio Janeiro via Delaware Breakwater. Wm Thomson and Oo, bal.
Sch D W B, McLean, from New York for Rothesay, Sch D Sawyer, Kelly, from Jonesport, D J Seely, June 26—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Sch M A Nutter, Reynard, from South Bay, BC, R O Elkin, c al.
Sch R yal Arcanum, Gould, from New York, IJ M Taylor, bal.
Sch Earah, Day, from Newark, R C Elkin, ceal.
Sch Frank L, Cleveland, from New York, R C Elkin, bal.
tch G eo. Hamlyn, from New York, master. coal. lkin, bal.
Ach Geo. Hamlyn, from New York, master, coal.
Sch Anita, See'y, from Perth Amboy, master coal.
June 23th—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand
Manan via fastport, master, mdse and pags.
Bktn Windsu, Harrison, from Little Glace Bay, Wm homsen and Co, coal Bktn Frederica, Roberts, from New York, F E Sch Reporter, Gilchrist, from Providence, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Ellzabeth DeHart, McIntyre, frem Eoston, RC Elkin, bal.
Sch Avis, McLean, from New York, R C Elkin, Sch Lily E. Finley, from New York, Scammell Brcs, Sch Sarah Hunter, Mowry, from Newark, W C Sch Black Bird, Carroll, from Boston, Scammel Bros, bal.

Gaastuise—Schs Surprise, Morris, from Windsor; Glengariff, Goff. from Quaco; New England, Welf, from Joggins; Berms. Cracker; P.ar, Wood, and Stella R, Edgett, from Harvey; Nota Bene, Hellgrove, a d Morton, Brown, from Parraboro; Temperance Bell, Downey, from Advorate; Minnie Haha, Anderson, and Laura G, Grundmark, from fishing voyage; Yarmouth Packet, haw, from Yarmouth; Sea Bird, Woodworth, from Delap's Cove.

CLEARED.

ly keeping a supply of West's Pain King in the house. A certain cure for flax, dysentry, 22d-Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan vis Eastport.
Ship His to, Henderson, for Liverpool.
Barktn Culdoon, Carland, for Llanelly, Eastport.

Ship Miaito, Henderson, for Liverpool.

Barktn Culdoon, Carland, for Llanelly, Wales.

Brigt Clare, Leary, for Barbados fo.

Sch Lettle B. Scott, for Lynn, Mass.

Sch Alice S. Kerrigan, for Boston.

Sch Cliffora C. Foster, for New York.

Sch Evelyn, Barten, for Rockland.

Sch Helen J Holway, Small, for New York.

Sch Alba, Tower, for Boston.

Sch Alba, Tower, for Boston.

Sch Hampton, Beal, for New York.

24th—Bark E D Jewett, Lockbart, for Bordeaux.

Ekin Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, for Bantry.

Sch T W Allan, Carter, for New York.

Sch Ethel Granville, Foster, for Britsmouth.

Sch Neilie Eruce, Somerville, for New York.

Sch Riverdale, Barton, for Boston.

15th—Sturr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.

Bark Mary Jane, Christiau, for fleetwood.

Sch Alta, Branscomb, for Boston.

Sch Cicilide, Evans, for Kew York.

Sch Yreka, Faulkingham, for New York.

Sch Sch Alta P-Cole, Cole, for New York.

Sch Beird, Andrews, for Rockland.

Ech Annie Harper, Durwin, for Boston. Sch Sea Bird, Andrews, for B.ckland.

Sch Annie Harrer, Durwin, for Boston.

26—Sch Ben Beit, Drake, for Boston.

26—Sch Ben Beit, Drake, for Boston.

26—Sch Ben Beit, Drake, for Boston.

Sch Maggie Mulvey, Randlett, for New York.

Sch Olivia, Williams, for New York.

Sch Olivia, Williams, for New York.

Sch Olio, Martin, for Boston.

22th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston

Brig Sylphiden, Svensen, for Westport, Ireland.

Sch C Y Gregory, Berrigan, for Boston.

Sch Butan, Camp, for Thomaston.

Sch Sea Foam, Nichols, for Thomaston.

Sch Sutan, Camp, for Thomaston.

Sch Sutan, Camp, for Thomaston.

Sch Tw McKay, Roberts, for New York.

Coastwise—Schs Amy J, Alexander, for alma; Little

Fred, Lent, for Westport; Florence Guest, Atwood,

for Annapolis; Ivica, Longmire, for Bridgetown; A J

Morris, for Cornwallie; Little Minnie, Douglass, for

St George; Janie B, Melanson, for Joglins; B N Fullerton, Newcomb, for Parrsboro; Sea Bird, Woodworth, for Thorne's Cove; A Elliott, Oglivle, for Har
borville; Stella, Gillland, for Sandy Cove.

Oznadian Ports.

ARRIVED. At Point du Chene, 19th inst, bark Helvetia, Gramnes, from Liverpool; 22d, bark Meibourne Uver-gaard, from Liverpool. At Lingan, 21st inst, sch Havelock, Dickson, from Boston.
At Moncton, 21st inst, schs Amaranth, Seil. ra, from Parrsboro: Clara, Haley, from Malden.
At Chatham, 21st inst, bark Industria, Maggiola, from Cape de Verde; 22nd, bark Borzone, Gog osa, from Oran; brigt Livolia, Rossance, from Trinity Bay, Nfid
At Newca-tle, 21st inst, bark Hjemlos, Fropp, from Dunkirk; 22nd, brig Fortuna, Anderson, from Rhyl. At Quebec, 21st inst, ship Asia, Anderson, from Buencs Ayres, and From Buencs Ayres, and proceeded; 19th, barks Mary K Campbell Thibault, from Buencs Ayres; H B Cann, Campbell Thibault, from Buenos Ayres; H B Cann, Cann, from Liverpool.

At Richibucto, 21st iest, bark Erling, Christianseu, fr.m London; 22ud. bark Heimdal. Kruge, from Harbor Grace, Kfil; bilg Lymphs, Pettersen, from Santander Spain.

At Hillsboro, 21st inst, brig Energy, McBride, and sch Vrale, Smith, from Boston.

At Yarmouth, 23rd inst, ss Dominion from Boston; schs Mystle, from Antigua; Yarmouth Packet, hence; J W Kenney, from Sydney.

At Campobello, 23rd inst, bark Unity, Perry, from St Johns, Nfil. St Johns, Nfil.
At Moncton, 23rd inst, sch J P Ames, Leighton, At Moncton, 23rd inst, sch J P Ames, Leighton, from Portsmuth.

At Newcastle, 23rdinst, barks Alexandra, Hansen, from London; Prinds Oscar, Hansen, from St Nazzira

At Quaco, 23 d inst, sch Bex, Sweet; Lida Gretta, At Quaco, 23:d inst, schs Rex, Sweet; Lida Gretta, Evans; Emma, Tutts; Clyde Dickson, hence, At Quaco, 23rd inst, Lida Gretta, Evans; Clyde, Dickson, for this port; Emma, Tutts; James Rourke, Goff, for Boston.

At Bathurst, 23rd inst, barks Sif, Nordrum, for Cardiff, Vestalinda Hansen, for the Clyde At Campobelo, 9 th inst, bark Halvitia, Svendser, for Clanolly, 14th inst, bark Ocean Chi d, Williame, for Pwilhell, Wales; 16th, bark Progress, Rafen, for Glasgow. At Moncton, 23rd inst, sch Amaranth, Sellers, for oston.
At Newcastle, 23rd inst, bark Arrio, Wadman, for Queenstown.

At Moncton, 24th inst, sch Crown Prince Cole, from Portsmouth.

At Parrsboro, 22d inst, barks Chrysolite, Lamb, from Rio Janelro; Limatar, Boude, from London; schs Henry, Lindsay, from Machias; Percy H Reed, Anthony, and Grey Parrot, Milberry, from Beston; Twillight, Newcumb, hence

At Point du Chene, 25th inst, sch Gladys, Harding, from 8t Players Mig. from St Pierre, Miq
At Quebec, 23d inst, bark Patagonia, McLean, from At Sact vi le, 20th inst, bark Atlantic, Nielson, from At Sacry 1e, 20th lise, bark activite, Mesos, tom At Yarmouth, 26 inst, 88 City of St John, from Halifax; 81 Dominion, hence; Arcadia, from Barring ton; bigt Louis Colpel, from New York; 8ch Capola, from Sydney At Quebec, 25th inst, bark Lillie Soullard, Dennis, from sydney; and Palermo, Walker, from Little Glace Bay.

from Sydney; and Palermo, Walker, from Little Glace Bay.

CLEARED.

At Moncton, 21st inst, 5ch N J Miller, Dickson, for Portsmouth. 23rd inst, 5ch N, Lucretta Jane, for Grand Banks; Montebello, for Boston; Bichards, Newcomb, for firhing voyage; brigt M E Colpel, for Barbados.

At Quenec, 31st inst, brigt Buda, Ray, for Glasson Dock.

At Hillsboro, 21st inst, bark Howard A Turner, Pitman, for Crockhaven, Ireland, fo, and sailed.

At Parrsboro, 28rd inst, sch Susanna B, Roberts, for this port

At Moncton, 24th inst, sch Susanna B, Roberts, for this port

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At Moncton, 24th inst, sch Susanna B, Roberts, for Holadelphia.

At Roston, 25th inst, brigt Albiou, Dickson, from Grand Paboo, PQ, sch Montebello, Perry, from Portsmouth; Laurel, Ward, for Rockport, NB

At New York, 24th inst, sch Silver Spray, Lindslev, from Sands River; Pacific, Look, from Sands River; Pacific, Look, from Sands River; Pacific, Look, from Pallacelphia.

At Bostona, 4t Gloucester, 24th inst, bark Albatros?, Chalmers, for Boston, at Gloucester, 24th inst, benk Albatros?, Chalmers, from New York.

At New York, 24th inst, sch Silver Spray, Lindslev, from Sands River; Pacific, Look, from Sands River; Pacific, Look, from Sands River; Pacific, Look, from Pallace, Clifton, Parson, from Pallace, Look, from Pallace, Look, from Calcutts; Ship Annie M Law, Prout, from Pallace, 24th inst, sch Playfair, Welsh, hence At Yneyer, 24th inst, sch Playfair, Welsh, hence At Yneyer, 25th inst, bark Innerwick, Walters, Tom Pallace, Pallace, 14th Inst, bark Pallace, 14th Inst, bark Pallace, Clifton, Parson, from Pallace, 15th Inst, bark Robert S Besnard, Andrew, Pallace, Look, from Pallace, 15th Inst, s Woodstock, after a lingering libess of four months, Charles O. Bull, in the 77th year of his age, leaving an aged widow and six children—five sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind father and an effectionate husband. He has gained the shore a little time before us.

(Nova Scotia papers please copy.)

On the 24th inst, in Portland, after a long illness, John Megone, sged 75 years, leaving three children to mourn their loss.
On the 24th inst, at Brookville, Jennie, aged 10 months, only child of James and Ellen Duffy.

On the 16th inst, at Petersville, Queens county, of diphtheria, Catherine Theresa, sged 10 years; on 21st

At Hibbard's Cove, 28r

for Cardiff.
At Moncten, 28th ir
for Boston; Crown P
At Newcastle, 26'
for Dundrum. les, Leighton, and a, Anderson, nna, for Sharpness. ck blanche, Foster, oni, Christiansen, for

From Halif From Bair for Mersey bark Onaway, Purdy, for .c, str Ulunda, for London. anst, barks Richard, Thorsen, orgaton, for Bristol. ritish Ports.

ARRIVED. 4, 21st ult, bark Journal, Hennessy, dianca, and eld 28th for Porto Ricc; 28th, 5, Bogart, from Pernambuco; 80th, barks Juld, from do; 31st, bark Havre, Davison, ermuda, 13th inst, bark Lizzie Curry, McCullough, from Gloucester, Mass. At Calcutta, 29th ult, bark Areola, Peregrin, from At Cork, 22d inst, bark Antwerp, Dakin, hence. At Gal.e, 18th inst, bark Maggie Moore, Smith, from At Grangemouth, 17th inst, bark Lepreaux, Brown, from Pensacola.
At Liverpool, 19th inst, bark Dunstaffnage, Tulmer, from Parrsbore. At Madras, 25th ult, bark R Morrow, O'Brien, from Cocan da.

At Cock, 23rd inst, bark Roycroft, Mu len hence.

At Liverpool, 23rd inst ship Nettle Murphy, Cos-

At Madras, prier to 19th inst, ship W H Corsar, Brown, from Liverpool.

At Barbados, Sri inst, brig Tiber, Powers, from Rio Janeiro; 5th, barks Eila Voss, Doody, from Ruenos Ayres; Zulu Chief, Adams, from Rio Janeiro; Bessie, Mackenzle, from Pernambuco; sch Orlnoco, Upham, from Pernambuco; At Liverpool, 24th inst, ship Tasmanian, Duncan, hence, 25 days hence - 25 days.
At Queenstown, 14th inst, bark Geo Peake, McDonald, from Charlottetown; brig Edith Mckae,
Cardigaa, PEI.
At Liverpool, 22d inst, ship Warsaw, LeBlanc, from
New York; barks Boromu, Hughes, and Capenhurst,
Burnley, from Newcastle; Moselle, Hendle, irom
Charlottetown.
At London, 23d inst, ships Austria, Dex'er; Mary
Fraser, Dexter; Treasurer, Downing; 25th, Vandalia,
Coonan, all from New York.
At Avonmouth, 23d inst, bark Lucy Pope, McDonald, from Charlottetown.
At Cardiff, 23d inst, bark Roland, Reed, from
Georgetown, PEI
At Plymouth, 23d inst, bark Wm Owen, Brown, from
Souris, PEI. nence - 25 days. At Oneenstown, 14th inst, bark Geo Peake, Mclouris, PEI. Souris, PE1.
At Swansea, 21st inst, bark Minnia, Olsen, from Bi. eferd, Pal; 23d, brig Zara, Murchison, from harlottetown.

At Liverpool, 24th inst, ships Governor Wilmot,
Duncan, and barks

Claque, from Norfolk; Tasmania, Duncan, and barks Lima, Carver, hence; G B Deane, Robbin, from Norfolk.
At London 24th inst, ships Coringa, Dexter, and Arnica, Siuclair, from New York.
At Dublin, 24th inst, bark Anna, Hansen, from At Fleetwood, 24th inst, brigt Economy, Knowlton, from Parisboro.
At Liverpool. 24th inst, bark Eyre, Bugge, from Bale Verte; 25th ship Prince Lucien, Claque, hence.
At Larne, 23rd inst, bark Arthusa, Dunn, from

BAILED. From Liverpool, 18th inst, barks Odin, Allum, and Marie, for Pugwash; 19th, barks Mary Mara, for do; Ashantee, Mekke for Pletou; brig Xamon, Anderson, or Halifax; 20th, ship Eurydiee, Leary, for this port, from Shields, 17th inst, barktn Lottle, Mills, for Juenes Ayres.
From Galway, 18th inst, brig Alaska, Buck, for this port.

From Granton, 16th inst, bark Nymphen, Ericksen, or Bathurst,

From Cardiff, 21st inst, ship Mary Stewart, Wright, From Cardiff, 21st inst, ship Mary Stewart, Wright, for Cape Town.
From Queenstown, 22nd inst, bark Lucy Pope, McDonald, from Charlottetown for Avonmouth.
From Liverpool, 23d inst, ship Austriana, McIntosh, for New York.
From London, 23d inst, bark Minnie G Whitney, Foley, for New York.
From Belfast, 22d inst, bark Glen Grant, Russe'l, for Quebec.
From Cardiff, 24th inst, ship Abans, Cowdan, for Bio Janeiro Rio Janeiro
From Falmouth, Ja, Erd inst, bark Matilda C Smith, From bristol, 24th inst, steamer John Knox, Brally, for Sydney, CB.

From Barbades, 26th inst, bark E Sutton, Burns, for Buenos Aves. From Cork, 23rd, bark Angar, for this port, From Cork, 23rd, bark Angar, for this port, From Dublin, 25th inst, bark Young Eagle, Jones, for Sydney,
From Bombay, 24th ult, ship Wm Douglass, for
Calcutta.

Foreign Parts ABEIVED. At Boston 21st inst, brig Estella, Merritt, from St Thomas; sche Cyrene, Corkum, from Bridgewater; Arizon, Lohnes, from do; bark Lillian B Jones, Larkin, from Sydney, OB; Myrtle Purdy, Farris, hence.
At Calais, Me. 21sticst, bark Bachelors, Trefry, from Yarmouth.
At Bremerhaven, 23rd inst, bark Robert S Besnard,
Andraws, from Philadel hia.
At Ponce, PR, prior to the 21st inst, sch Playfair,
Walsh hence.
At Portsmouth, 19th inst, sch Wild Hunter, Melvin,
from Moncton.
At Vineyard Haren, 19th inst, sch Frank L. Cle-At Vineyard Haren, 19th inst, son Frank L. Cleveland, from New York, for this port, and sid 26th. At New York, 26th inst. schs C B Baine, Hillyard, from Hillsbore; Abble K Willard, Jones, from Rockport, Frank L P, Lawson; Erie, Theali; Saboa, Flynn; Lillie Belle, Erb; Holmes, Branscombe; Alrica & Emith, Sawyer; Annie W Axers, and Arianna, Gole, hence; Abble Wasson, Lord, and Eva Adell. Wescott, from Wood Point; 22nd, ship Kingsport, Morehouse, from Wood Point; 22nd, ship Kingsport, Morehouse, om Manila At Dunkirk, 20th inst, bark Republic, Grant, from hiladelphia. At Amsterdam, 21st inst, bark Linden, Kahen, from At Ams'erdam, 21st inst, bark Linden, Ma'cn, from
New York.
At Trapani, 11th inst, bark Mary I Baker, McLaven,
from Barcelona.
At Pertland. 22nd inst, sch Julia S, French, hence
At Dutch Island Harbor, 21st inst, sch Carrie
Wa'ker, from Providence for New York.
At Vineyard Haven, 21st inst, sch Magel'an, Wood,
from Hillsboro for New York.
At Phi'adelphia, 22nd inst, sch Northern Light,
Harper, hence. from Hillsboro for New York.

At Philadelphia, 22nd inst, sch Northern Light, Harper, hence.

At New York, 22nd inst, schs Daphne, Munroe, and Medford, Stevens, hence.

At Shanghal, 22nd inst, ship Abby S Hart, Goudey, from New York.

At Boston, 22nd inst, brig Wilhelmina, Saunders, from Falmouth, Ja; schs Bessie Carson, Daker, from Mergaretville; T B e arris, Apt. from Parisboro.

At Boston, 23d inst, brigs Canadian, Le Blanc, from Syoney, CB; Louise, LeBlanc, from New Richmond, PP; schs Fortland, Weaver, from Port George; S K F Bissett, hence; Adeline Adams, Swim, from Barrington; Rowena, Davia, from Port Greville: 24th, schs Dalias Bill, Carlton, from Salmon River, NB; Bonhomie, Trahan, from Port Acadia, NS; Amanda, Swim, and Irete, Swim, from Barrington; Manud W, Kingston, and Nellie, Cosmin, hence; E Walsh, Anderson, from Ear River; Sarah Glus, Hooper, from Saint George; Pride of the Port, Parsons, and Mindie Davis, Davis, from Barrington; Maggle B, Seeley, from Alma, NB.

At Shanghai, 24th inst, barks Cypius, Parker, and Annapolis, Bartaby, from New York.

At Progrese, 13th inst, bark Spatogan, Scott, from Aspinwail—te sail for Boston in 7 days.

At Bio Janeiro, 20th ulc, bark Brothers and Sis'ers, Saunders, from Pascagouia; 1st inst, bark Bluebird, Shaw, from New York.

Saw, from New York.

At Rosario, 15th inst, barks Herbert G Hall, Davis, from New York; Vibilia, Gilchrist, from Portland, Me; Joequinna, Gardiner, from New York.

At Antwerp, 24th inst, ship Honoluiu, Leary, from Saw Francisco. At Antwerp, 24th inst, ship Honoluiu, Leary, from San Francisco.

At Vineyard Haven, 22d inst, sch B Dobb'n, Young, hence for New York.

At Portland, 23d inst, schs Jedda, B'shop from Moncton; A C Wateon, Spragg, from Fredericton

At New York, 23d inst, schs G L Dobbll, Young, from Port La Tour; Allen Merriam, Merriam, from Windsor; Magelian. Wood, from Hillsboro; Carrie Walker, Starkey; R G Meran, McDeuga I, and Saarbruck. Clark, hence.

At Hamburg, 23d inst, bark Avonport, Emith, from New York.

At Philadelphia, 23d inst, ship Sapphire. Murphy, returned in distress; sch Alaska, Mchaffey, from Rockland

At Buenos Ayres, 20th ult, bark Albatross, Chalmers, from New York.

GLEARED. At Portland, 19th inst, sch Maggie L, Spragg, for

At Darien, 21st inst, sen Busirs, Morris, for this port.

At Boston, 21st inst, bark Urho, Eklund, fer Weymonth; sens Sarah A Townsend, Townsend, for Sydney, Cr; Blanche O, Waiters, for Luneuburg, NS; Minnie Louise, Walters, for Arichat, OB; brig Herbert, Towse, for Bathust; 22 d, brig Matilda Buck, Ohlsholm, for Hayti; sch Dielytris, Countway, for Chester, NS; Modens, McBride, for Barborville and Port Williams, NS.

At Portland, 22nd iost, bark Aegir, Ingvoldsen, for West Bay; sch Comrade, Aberley, for for this port.

At PewlYork, 22nd inst, barks Eertha Anderson, from Thomaston for Georgetowa; Emma G Scammell.

At New York, 22nd inst, barks tertha Anderson, from Thomaston for Georgetowa; Emma 6 Scammell, Kierstead, for Buenos Ayres; Saga, Hyden, for Seville; schs Laura, Quiaton, for this port; Heetly, Loomis, for Halifax; Nesbit, Cowan, for Windsor; Thereaa, Cowan, for Yarmouth.

At Bangor, 21st inst, schs Clara J Wilbur, Dowling, for Port au Prince.

At Boston, 22nd inst, schs Ludy Franklin, Wetherbury, for Port Hawksbury; M L et Pierre, Amos, for this port; Vio a May, Fisher, for Hilsboro; 23rd, brig Diadem, Crasso, for Lunenburg; schs Savah E Hyde, Murphy, for Barrington; Willie Ireeman, Harnich, for Liverpool, N3; Jessia Newell, Rickerson, for Port Clyde, N3; Lawrence N McKenzie, Campbell, for Miramichi, MB; Adeline Adams, Ewim, for Barrington.

for Buenos Ayres. At Charleston, 23d inst, sch Galena, Park, for At Chalkston, 23d Inst, sch Gaiena, Park, for Kingsport, NS.
At Boston, 23d inst, schs A J Franklin, Ingalls, for Grand Manan; Juno, Hatfield, for this port; Cean Bride, Griffin, for Lockeport; Mati da, Crowell, for Cape Island, NS; 24th, bark Hornet, Israll, for Richmond, Va; Schs Brilliant, Davis, for St Pierre, Miq; Eliza Batcheller, West, for harborville; Norman, Smith, for Windsor; Rettie, Price; and Julia E Pratt, Fritt, for this nort. Britt, for this port. At Newburyport, 22rd inst, sch Dexter Clark, Theall, for this port At Portland, 24th inst, sch Julia S. French, for this At Portland, 24th inst, 5ch Jula S. French, for this port.

At New York, 24th inst, brig Rozell Smith, Green, for Rio Janeiro; sch Lu'a Price, Price, for this port, At Boston, 24th inst, schs Minnie Davis, Davis, for Barrington, N.; Acadia, Gray, for this port; Grace Rice, Marshall, for Weymouth. NS; Otto, Bankinson, do; Magnum, German, for Meteghan, NS; Ella Maud, Patterson, for Moncton; Annie Gale, Gale, for this port; O w Chandler, Buck, f. r Dorchester; 25th, schs Alice Balley, for Canso, NS; Ethel, Peck, fer this port; Libbie T, Taylor, for Great Village, NS.

At New Orleans, 25th inst, bark Prince Rupert, C'Malley, for Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 25th inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, for Antwerp.

At Philadelphia, 26th inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, for Antwerp.

At New York, 25th inst, barks Swansea, Lawrence, for Cetta; Falmouth, Malcolm, for Hanteport; brigt Riberia; Bradiey for this port; schs Af.o., Odeil, mud Roudo, McIntyre, for this port; J L Cotter, Comeaa. Sabrina, Urquhart for do.

At Cal lairen, 17th inst, bark Eugenie, Foley, for Boston, sld 18th.

At Boston, 25th list, brig R. L. T., Thompson, for Launceston (asmania); schs Endeavour Martin, for Joggins; Amand's, Swim, for Cape Island, N.; Canning Packet, Berr., for Annapolis; P Biake, Anthony, for Thorne's Cove, NS; Carrie B, Williams, for this port; Clara Stewart, for Rockport; 26th, brig Lilly Michner for Hantsp rt; Wilhelmina, Simmons, for Lunenbusg, NS; Orloff, Boudrott for Novelle, Que; sch J R Atwood, Newell, for Jordan River, N.; Rival, Anderson, for Cape Verde Island; Christian Moore, Eanford, for Sydney, CB; SK F James, Blassett; Aurora Borealis, Fewelling, Wille, Brown, and Forest Bella, Belyea, for this port; Glite, Hunter, for Maitland; Spring tird, Cameron, for Dorchester; Blythe, Masseng r, for Bellevue Cove, NS.

Bellevue Cove, NS. From Cadiz, 18th inst, bank Lucile, Williams, for ernambuco. From Cientu gos, 11th inst, sch E W B, LeCain, for Boston.

From St Thomas, 6th inst, bark George Gilroy,
Hugbes, for Shields (with cargo ex bark Camperdown
from Pensacola); 7th, ship Linnis Burrill, Murphy,
from New York for shanghal.

From rerth an boy, 21st inst, sch Panope, Young, for this port From Rio Janeiro, 18.h inst, ship County of Yar-

From Rio Janeiro, 18.h inst, ship County of Yarmouth, Scott, for Sydney, CB
From New York, 22nd inst, ship Marlborough, for Antwerp; bark Sags, Hayden, for Seville (and auch red off Herald Whitestone, Telegraph Station); barks Emma G Scammell, Klerstead, for Buenos Ayres (and anchored off Hart Island roads); Mary Agnes, Decesta, for Halifax; sch Valetts, 'Ackley, for this port.
From Dundalk, 22nd inst, bark Emma Paysant, Dexter for New York.
From Yokohama, 17th inst, bark Carrier Dove, Forsyth, for Portland. O.
From Port Spain, 2nd inst, brig Chas Duncaa, Hale, for Delaware Breakwater; 5th, bark Petitcodiac, Steeves, for New York.
From Alboa, 21st ihst, bark Zarltzs, for Miramicht. From Buenos Ayres, 17th ult, thip Annie Singay, Eddridge, for Delaware Breakwater.
From Rossrio, 6th ult. brig S N Colymore, for San Lorenzo; 12th, bark Myrtle, Carter, for Liverpool From Roserto, on the big of Corphological Processing States, for Liverpool From Portsmouth, 22d inst, schs Maud Pye, Dixou, and Kar-lie, Delong, for Moncton.

From Rio Janeire, 29th ult ship Stewart Freeman, Raymond, for Cardiff; 3ist, bank Tuskar, Curry, for Valoraties. Aiparaiso.
From Bahia, 22d ult, brig Toronto, Davidson, for From Salem, 23d inst, bark Cuba, Davidson, for From Saiem, 25d inst, Dark Cuba, Davidson, for Hantsport, NS.
From New York, 28d inst, ship John Mann, Bever-idge, for London (and anchored in Hart Irland Roads).
From Rotterdam, 22d inst, ship Oneata, Bryan, for New York.
From Hamburg, 20th inst, ss Damara, Campbell for Halifax and this pore.
From New York, 24th ins. barks S J Bogart, for From New York, 2stin ins. bars 3 s Boart, its Brunsw.ck. Ga; Minden, Fmith, for Amsterdam (and anchored off Hersli Whitestone telegraph station) bryg Rapid, Dakin, for Hillsboro (and anchored off Hersld Whitestone telegraph station); sohs Ne-bit. Cowen, for Windsor, Nd; Theresa, Glass, for Yar-From Charleston, 24th inst, sch Galena, Parks, for Kingsport, NS From Callao, 30th ult, bark Gladovia. Knowlton for

From Callao, 30th ult, bark Gladovia. Knowlton for Passagua, to load nitrate for Hampton Roads.
From Iqu'que, 6th ult, bark Abyssinia, Hilton, for United Kingdem.
From Whitestone, 25th inst, bgt Rapid, Dakin, from New York for Hilisboro.
From Hart Island Roads 25th inst, bark Emma G Sc.mmeil, Kierstead, for Buenos A. res; brig Hotspur, Lewis, for Rossiro, bo'n from New York
From New York, 25th inst, barks Bertha Anderson, for Demerars; Noel, Knowlton, for Corunna (and ancored off Herald Whitestone, telegraph station); Brig John McDermott, Davis, for Buenos Ayres (and anchor d in Hart Island Roads); sch Fietly, Loomis, for Halifax; Hattie C, Stewart, for Billsboro; Laura, Quinlan; Luta Price, Price, for this port
From Buenes Ayres, 21st ult, brig Zu u, Urquhart, for Schados. for Berbados

From Rotterdam, 24th inst, bark Fairmount, King,
or New York

From Roche!crt, 25th inst, bark Fredrikstad, for

2 Cars Granulated, Musquash.
From Rio Janeiro. 2nd inst, bark Eugenie, Ryver ger, for Cape Breton.

Momors nds. Quebec
P. ssed Beachy Head, 20th inst, ship Gen McLellan,
Kenney, from Antwerp for Philadelpois.
Passed Dover, 21st inst, bark Arcturus, Bent, from
Bremen for this port.
Deleware Breakwa'er. Del, June 22—The ship Sapphira, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, which passed
to se on the 20th inst, passed up at 1 a m, today in
tew of a tug returning to Philadelphia, the is

, Muller,
Leighton,
it
Anderson,
Anderson,
Anderson,
Anterpress.

T Hibbard, Landels, from Moncton; 26th, brig Glenorchy, Carlta, from Sydney, CB; schs Mary E McLaughlin, Scalon, from Bonavenure, Que: Elva U.
Conrad, from St Johns NF; Berha Maud, Barton, hence; J R Atwood, Nowell, and Nellie G Davis, Davis, from Berlington, NS.
At Delaware Breakwater, 26 h inst, bark Petit-codiac, Steeves, from Post Spain.

At New York, 19th inst, barks British America, calfleet, for Rotterdam; Mary Agnes, Decosta, for At bangor, 18th inst, barks Mary Hogarth, Carns, At Bangor, 18th inst, barks May Hogaria, Caris, and Neophyte, Cook, for Greenock.

At Boston; 21st inst, schs Osprey, Adams, for Bridgewater; Oliver, Frye, for Joggins; Addie John, Smith, for Weymouth; Dart, Glichrist, and Ariel, Dickson, for this port.

At New York, 21st inst, ship Marlborough, Salter, for Antwerp, brig Hotspur, Lewis, for Rosa io At Bangor, 19th inst, brig Aifred, White, for Bermuda.

rington.

At New York, 231 isst, bark S J Bogart, for St Paul do Londa, Africa, via Brunswick, Ga; brig Rapid, Dakin, for Hillsboro.

At Brunswick, 23d inst, bark Canning, Matthews,

OF TORONTO

Passed Beachy Head, 18th inst, ship Lansdowne, Lockhart, from Loudon for New York.

Passed Bungeness, 19th inst, bark Lottle, Mills, from Shie'ds for Busnos Ayres.

Passed up at alexandria, 18th inst, sch Laura E, Messer from Windsor, NS, for Georgetown.

London, June 10—Bark J W Parker, at Cslcutta from Montevidee, which was damaged by fire, has been sold at private sale for \$4,000.

In port at Demerars, 27th ult, ship Neva, Clark, for New York; brig Varana, Woiff, for do.

In port at hinston, Ja, 24th ult, brig Wilhelanina, Simmoos for Boston, to sall in 2 days.

St Thomas, June 16—Brig Libble H, from Pernambneo for Haltax, has completed her repairs and is now ready for sea

Brig Alaska having forwarded her cargo from Bahia per brig Estella, for Boston, will probably gohome in ballast.

Passed Low Point, 28th inst. stmrs Matthew Bed. pania per orig estena, for Hoston, will probably go home in ballast.

Passed Low Point, 28th Inst, stmrs Matthew Bedlington, Kirby, from Moutreal for Sydney; Relief, Fry, from Sydney wrecking.

Off Point des Monts, 20th inst, barks Patagonia, McLeau, and Li lie Soullard, Donniz, from Sydney for Quebec

tew of a tug returning to Philadelphia. She is leaking.
Liverpool, 22nd inst—The sailing of bark Mary Mart for Pugwash, on the 19th, was an erfor.
Passed the L zard, 22nd inst, ship Mary Fraser, from New York for London; back Traro, irom New York for London; back Traro, irom New York for Hamburg.
Passed St Catherine's Point, 22nd inst, ship Vardalia, from New York for London.
Passed Low Point, 24th inst, bark Tonsberg, from London for Sydney; 25th, French warship Drac, from

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It is a well-known fact that most of the

CHICKEN CHOLERA. Circulars

Sydney for Newfou dlaud; barks Preciosa, Jacobsen, from Portsmouth, E, for Sydney; Veritas. McCully, from Fydney for Monircal; barkth Clutha, Joyce, from Harbor Grace for Sydney; brigt Anna P Odell, Simpson, from Sydney for Boston.

In port at Suva (Fji), 15th ult, ship Earl Granville, Copp, from Newcastle, NSW, and a pril 22.

In port at Bomb y, 21st ult, ship Wm Douglass, Douglass, for Calcutta

In port at Barbados, 12th inst, barks Cupid, Gould, for Portland, Mc; Oneata, McLeod, for Et Lawrence, ldg; Eesele, McKenzle, for Boston, 14g; Havre, Davidson, unc; brigs Echo. Bogart, for Boston; Kathleen, Cook, unc; seh Origoco, Upham, unc, and others.

thers.
In port at Melbourne, 17th u't, skip Hospodar, In port at Melbourne, 17th u't, stip Hospodar, Lloyd, from Puget Sound, and 13th; Record, Forbes, from Moodyville, and 13th.

Passed St Helena, 27th uit, ship Heckanooga, Robbina, from Tarwautoo for Montreal.

Passed Dover, 23d inst, ship Larafca, Sinclair, from New York for London.

Ship Sapphire, for Antwerp, which returned to Philadelphia leaking, has been ordered to discharge cargo for survey.

Philadelphia leaking, has been ordered to discharge cargo for survey.

Passed Low Point, 26th inst. strs Newfield, Guildford, from Sydney for suppying lighthouses; Saint Asaph, from Swanses for Sydney; bark Lawinis, Mitchell and bkta Florence, Fasey, from Sydney, for 8t Johns; passed yesterday, bark Erminia, from Barvage for Staber. ow for Sydney. Salem, June 24—Bark Cuba, Davison, wh'ch has Salem, June 22—Bark Cuba, Davison, which has been erroneously reported as having sailed from this port June 22 for Hantsport, NS, is at anchor below. Passed Dungeness, 24th inst, bark John Hickman from New York for Hamburg.
Passed Port Mulgrave, 21st inst, brig Olivia A Carrigan, Leblanc, from New York for Belledune, NB.
In port at Callao, 31st ult, ship Alexander Yeats, Dunbarn in dock row.

In port at Callad, 31st ult, ship Alexander Teats, Dunham, in dock, rpg
In port at Calcutt, 25th ult, ship P G Carvill, for Continent or United Bingdom.
In port at Colombo, 22ad ult, bark Recovery, Blagdon, for New York.
In port at Iquique, 13th ult, ship Parthenia, Holmes, for United Kingdom or Continent. -ALSO-Latest Styles.

Fpoken. Bark Transit, from Point de Galle, for New York, May 31, lat 40, 40 N, lon 37 56 W.

Bark Konoma, Thompson, from Newcastle for Beltast, with heavy list, June 18, lat 50 15, lon 37.

Bark Granville Bel'e, Whitney, from New York for Ku r'chee, May 31, lst 10 8, lon 34.

Brig Josefa, Geodwin, frem Little Glace Bay for Havana, June 10, lat 29 N, lon 65 38 W.

John. WHERE FROM AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Square-Bigged Vessels Bound to St

STEAMERS. Damara, from Hamburg, sld June 20. West Cumberland, from Maryport, sld June 21.

SHIPS. Crusader, from Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads, BRAN-Fresh Ground, sld May 6. at Livernool in port June 3 Juris, from Havre, sld June 17.
Rossignol, from Liverpool, sld May 27.
Senator, from Liverpool, sld June 18.
Vancouver, from Delaware Breakwater, sld June 21.

BARKS. Alida, from Liverpool, sld May 22.1 Alida, from Liverpool, sld May 22.'
Arcturus, from Bremen, sld June 21.
Craigle Burn, from Liverpool, sld June 17.
David Taylor, from Belfas', sld June 7.
Dusty Miller, from Carnarvon, sld June 10.
Eluar Tambarksjelvr, from Liverpool, s'd May 19.
J H McLarren, from Liverpool, sld June 8.
Kentigern, from Rio Janeiro. sld May 12.
Keswick, from Liverpool, sld June 1.
Maori, from Londonderry, sld June 1.
Neptunus, from Liverpool, sld May 31.
New York, at Liverpool, in por: June 8.
Oliver Emery, from Londonderry, sld June 8.
Pasquilina. at Gloucester, Mass, in port June 23.
Prins Hendrick, from Halifax, sld June 25.
Sirius, at L'Orient, in port May 13.

BRIGS.

Alasks, from Galway, 1ld June 18. Edmund, at Barbados, 1n port June 12.

THE ARROW

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and plain; Pillow Cottons-40 to 46 inches: Linings; Silesias; Jeans and Colored Foul-Cream Seersucker; Curtain Scrim—Madrass and Mikado;

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Choice Antigua Molasses, NOTED GOOD QUALITY.

Currants. Feed and Bran.

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50 Boxes Oranges. 25 Boxes Lemons. 25 Bunches Bananas. To arrive ex Oregon : 20 Cases Valencia Oranges.

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THE HIGHWAY COW. (From the Chicago Ledger.) The hue of her hide was dusky brown,
Her body was lean and her neck was slim,
one horn turned up and the other turned

She was keen of vision and long of limb, With a Roman nose and a short stump tail, And ribs like the hoops of a home-made pail.

Many a mark did her body bear; She had been a target for all things known; On many a scar the dusky hair Would grown no more where it once had

grown; Many a passionate, parting shot Had left en her a lasting spot.

Many and many a well-aimed atone,
Many a brickbat of good size,
And many a cudgel swiftly thrown
Had brought the tears to her loving eyes,
Or had bounded off from her bony back With a noise like the sound of a rifle crack.

Many a day she had passed in the pound For helping herself to her neighbor's corn; Many a cowardly cur and hound Had been transfixed on her crumpled horn Many a teapot and old tin pail Had the farmer boys tied to her timeworn tail

Old Deacon Gray was a good old man, Though sometimes tempted to be profane When many a weary mile he ran Te drive her out of the growing grain; Sharp were the pranks she used to play To get her fill and to get away.

She knew when the deacon went to town; She watched him wisely as he went by; He never passed her without a frown And an angry gleam in each angry eye; He would crack his whip in a surly way, And drive along in his one-hoss shay.

Then at his homestead she loved to call, Nimbly scaling the garden wall,
Helping herself to his standing corn,
Eating his cabbages one by one,
Hurrying home when her work was done.

His human passions were quick to rise,
And striding forth with a savage cry,
With fury blazing from both his eyes,
As lightnings flash from the summer sky;
Redder and redder his face would grow,
And offer the creature he would grow.

Over the garden, round and round, Breaking his pear and apple trees, Trampling his melons into the ground. Overturning his hives of bees, Leaving him angry and badly stung, Wishing the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grew on the garden wall,
The years went by with their work and play,
The boys in the village grew strong and tall,
And the gray-haired farmers passed away,
One by one as the red leaves fall;
But the highway cow outlived them all,

ONLY A LITTLLE WAY. A little way-I know it is not far And yet my faith grows weaker as I stand A poor, lone pilgrim in a dreary land, Where present pain the future bliss obscures, And still my heart sits, like a bird upon The empty nest, and mourns its treasures

Plumed for their flight, And vanished quite
Ah, me! where is the comfort though I say They may have but journeyed on a little way

A little way-at times they seem so near, Their voices ever murmur at my ear; nce land And with sweet ministry my steps attend And bring my soul the luxury of tears. 'Twas here we met and parted company;
Why should their gain be such a grief to me?
This scene of loss!
Thou heavy cross!
Dear Saviour, take the burden off, I pray,
And show me Heaven is but—a little way.

A little way! This sentence I repeat, Hoping and longing to extract some sweet To mingle with the bitter. From Thy hand I take the cup I cannot understand, And in my weakness give myself to Thee Although it seems so very, very far To that dear home where my beloved are,

I know, I know
It is not so
Oh! give me faith to feel it when I say That they are gone-gone but a little way.

ONLY A TRAMP.

An old, old man, at the close of day, Faltered along his lonely way,
O'er barren fields that barren lay,
Scarce illumed by a parting ray.
A weird wind whistled in his ear,
Making the dead grass writhe in fear, And a lone gaunt oak tree, brown and sere, Tossed its bare limbs and creaked most drear,

Far and near the dark shadows of night Grimly fell on the old man's sight,
While one pale star, with cold, faint light,
Shone serene on his sad, sad plight.
So pinched and hungry, tattered and sore,
Lost and cast from the great world's door,
Without the badge won in days of yore
Of bravery remembered no more.

Sad he wanders, and his dim blue eye Sad he wanders, and his dim blue eye
With hopeless glance oft seeks the sky;
But no bright gleams in its great height lie,
And solemn silence mocks his cry.
The rough wind tosses his white hair wild
Into the dim eyes shining mild,
As on the ground, like a westy child,
He sinks to rest, from pain beguiled.

What was it the pale stars saw that night, Calmly shining from their cold height, While thel ong hours took their weary flight, Hurried not by the woeful sight? Only an old man, pinched and gray, Slowly breathing his life away, The wind with his white locks making play, Fluttering his rags in mood so gay,

The cold star shone, and the world cared naught
That one old man, unmourned, unsought,

After life's battle so nobly fought,
After life's battle so nobly fought,
Lay dying—denied one tender thought.
But perhaps for from that pallid form so wan,
Above life's woes and horrors drawn,
Bursting forth like the glorious dawn,
A purified spirit is risen and gone. ELLA E. CORBETT.

ONE AT A TIME. One step at a time, and that well placed,

One step at a time, and time went placed,
We reach the grandest height;
One stroke at a time, earth's hidden stores
Will slowly come to light;
One seed at a time, and the forest grows;
One drop at a time, and the river flows
Into the boundless sea. One word at a time, and tee greatest book

Is written and is read;
One stone at a time, and the palace rears
Aloft its stately head;
One blow at a time, and the tree's cleft And a city will stand where the forest grew
A few short years before.

One foe at a time, and he subdued,
And the conflict will be won;
One grain at a time, and the sand of life
Will shortly all be run;
One minute, another, the hours fly;
One day at a time, and our lives speed by
Into Eternity!

One grain of knowledge, and that well stored,
Another and more on them,
And as time rolls on your mind will shine With many a garnered gem
Of thought and wisdom. And time will tell,
"One thing at a time, and that well done,"
Is wisdom's proven rule."

An asylum is being built in France for aged opera singers. Mme. Rossini left over 2,500,-000 for this purpose,

Sheriff's Sale.

be sold at public suction on monday, the twenty-third day of august next, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, at twelve of the clock, noon:—

A LL the right, title, interest property, claim and demand of Patrick Georg e Carriland George McKean or the said George McKean or, in to, out of, or upon the following described lands and promises situated in Mount Theobald teitlement, so called, and in the County of Saint John, and teing all that part of lot D. containing three hundred acres, more or less, originally granted to one Jesse Tabr, which is situated south of the Hanford Erock together with all the buildings, erections and improvements.

The two lots of land conveyed by John Wishart to Rathaniel H. Uphem by deed dated the first cay of February, A. D. 1871, and therein described as follows: All that certain lo', piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, originally granted to John F. Godard and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred and eixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theeba'd actulement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other left, note or parcel of

Lumber one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theeba'd ketilement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other let, piece or percel of land situate, jiving and being in the parish of Saint Marties aforesaid (and lying to the east and abutting the above mentioned let number one hundred and sixteen) originally granted in part to the aforesaid John F. Godard and the other part to Richard Housford, late of the per sh of saint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as let number one hundred and saven west (ao. 107 west) and number one hundred and saven west (ao. 107 west) and number one hundred and saven east (No. 107 east) containing both lest mentioned grants one hundred and ten acres, more or less.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parl-h of Saint Martins aforesaid and known and distinguished on the plan of Thomas A. Kelakin's tuveys as lot number one hundred and twenty-lour west 12t west) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres, more or less, and conveyed to Nathanie M. I pham by John Horsford and wife by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1867, together with Thomas Mallory, junior, by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the two

A lot of land conveyed to Nathaniel H Upham by Thomas Mailory, junior by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the twenty-eighth day of Jaruary, A D. 1868, and described as follows: All that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid and boanded and described as follows, beginning at a sprace stake on the line between Henry Handrahan and George Taber, thence south eighty-five degrees and fifty-five minutes east three chains, crossing the Hanford Brook to the eastern side thereof, thence south-easterly along the eastern fide of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains nore or less to a post opposite a marked sprace tree standing on the western side of said brook, thence nor heighty-six degrees fifteen minutes weet thirty-one chains and seventy-five links recrossing the said trook to a sprace poot standing on the west line of lot "R," thence along said line north three degrees forty-five minutes east thirty-three chains to the place of heginning, being part of lot "B" afcresaid, originally granted to John Pandrahan, said part thereof conveyed containing fifty acres mereor less.

A lot of land conveyed by Gorge Tabor, and wife guning, being part of lot "B" afcresaid, originally granted to John Pandrahan, said part thereof conveyed containing fifty acres more or less.

A lot of land conveyed by G orge Tabor and wife to Nathaniel H. Upham and Thomas Mailery by deed dated the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1867, and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a spruce stump stancing on the eastern side of the Hanford Brook, thense twenty-nine cogress fifteen mitutes east six chains and twenty links to a post, thence south fifty degrees thirty minutes east fourteen chains to a small spluce thence south tweive degrees fifteen minutes west eight chains and twenty-five minutes to a pine tree standing on the eastern side of said brook, thence north-westerly along the eastern side of said brook eighteen chains and eighty-two links to the place of beginning, containing nice 45-100 acres, being part of lot "B" and lying to the eastward of the abovementioned Banford Brook, together with a right of way and a way over the lands of the said George Tabor from the above described lot to the road leading from Quaco to the Hammond River to the said Johu McFee, his heirs and assigns and all other kind of vehicles at any time and will live a very the lead of the conditions of the conditions of the said core in the conditions of the conditions and their servants, carrs, wegons and all other kind of vehicles at any time and will live a very the conditions of the conditions and their servants, carrs, wegons and all other kind of vehicles at any time and will live a very the conditions of the co

their servants, carrs, wegons and all other hind of vehicles at any time and all times over the sa'd way.

All that tract, parcel and plece of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martine, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, granted by the Crawn to David Doyle by letters patient bearing date the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1849, and registered the 14th day of July, A. D. 1849, the said grant being number from thousand five hundred and ninety-three (4593) and described and bounded therein as follows, towit: Eeginning at a spruce tree standing at the north-west angle of lot number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fitty-four chains to the west side of a reserved road, thence north twenty chains along said road, thence west fifty-four chains to a spruce tree standing on the east side of another reserved road and along the same south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number one hundred and eight (No. 188).

All that certain lot, piece or par el of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John aforesid, originally granted to John F. Godard and known on the grant thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. 87) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

All the right, title, claim and demand of the said

their servants, carts, wegons and all other hind of vehicles at any time and all times over the said

acres more or less.

All the right, title, claim and demand of the sald
George McKean and Annie G. McKean his wife of, in

All the right, title, claim and demand of the said George McKean and Annie G. McKean his wife of, in to, out of and upon the foilowing several lots of land described in a deed of the said John F. Godard and w.fe, dated the 26.h day of May, A. D. 1839, to Nathaniel H. Upbam, as foilows: All that certain lot, piece or parsel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Raint John and Province aforesaid, and bounded as foilows: Beginning at a birch tree standing at the sou h-eastern angle of lot number three (No. 3), originally granted to James March, thence north two degrees fifteen minutes east along the eastern line of the same to a stake, thence south two degrees fifteen minutes west twenty-seven chains to the western line of said lot, thence south two degrees fifteen minutes west twenty-seven chains to the south-western angle thereof, thence along the eastern line of the same north fifty-five degrees fifteen minutes east inventy-seven chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less
Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, originally granted to John O'Donnell and known and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twenty-four east in Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres more or less. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, criginally granted to Thomas Mallery, known and distinguished as lot number 84 (eighty-four) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing fifty acres more or less. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land and known and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twenty-four east more or less. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, erginally granted to James Burke and containing fifty acres more or less.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid heritain view of th

less.

A tract of land situats in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, beginning at a reserved road at the north-western angle of lot number ninety-one in Mount Theobald, theme running by the magnet of 1842, north along side of said reserved road twenty chains, thence west twenty-four chains to the north-eastern angle of lot number eighty-nine west, granted to Lawrence Mackey, thence south along the eastern line of said grant twenty chains to the south-western angle of lot number eighty-nine cast to the south-western angle of the same and the nece east twenty-four chains to the place of beguning, containing forty acras more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine east in Mount Theoball and grame. to Lawrence Mackey in 1852 and conveyed by him to Nathaniel H Upham.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows, to wit; beginning at a spruce tree standing in the south-west angle of lot number eighty-seven, in Mount Theobaid so called to James A. Bain, thence running by the magnet, east twenty-five chains, thence south twenty-chains, thence west twenty-five chains to a serace tree and thence nor h twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine in Londonderry (should be Mount Theobald) as above mentioned granted to Lawrence mackey in 1846

A tract of land situate in the Farlsh of St Fartins, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows, to wit; beginning at the north-west angle of lot number eighty-in the Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, north twenty chains, thence east fifty chains, thence south twenty chains, ontaining one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-eight. A tract of land situats in the Parish of Saint Ma

er eighty-eight
All that tertain lot or tract of land granted by th All that terrain lot or tract of land granted by the Crown to James Goodman and John Pryor, lying and being in the Perish of Saint Martins, in the County Paint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and known and distinguished on the plan of Thomas O. Kelcher's survey as lot number fifty eight (68), in the Mount Theobald Settlement and containing one hundred acres more or less.

All that certain lot, plece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Paint Martins aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stake standing on the north-westerly angle of lot number one hundred and twenty-three, in Mount Theobald, granted to James Burke, and on the western line of grant to John F. Gedard, thence running by the magnet of 1842, north two degrees, fitteen minutes east along said line of said grant to John F. Godard, thence west along another line of said grant to John F. Godard, thence from the lighty-eight degrees west along another line of said grant to John F. Godard, thence twenty chains to the easterly line of grant to Jesse Tabor, thence along the same south two degrees and fifteen minutes west twenty five chains to the north-westerly angle of the aforesaid grant to James Burke, and thence along the northerly line of the same south eighty-eight degrees east twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing fity acres more or less, idistinguished as lot

number one hundred and twenty-three north on Mount Theobald.

All that ce tain lot of land lying and be'ng in the Parleh of Saint Mastins, described as follows; beginning at the key-hole to called, at the division line of land granted to Jetse Tabor and H. Handrahan, thence north until it strikes a sprace tree standing in the north-east angle of lot "O," thence west along a line between land owned by Jesse Tabor, junr, and Benry Henrshan, urtil it strikes a sprace tree standing on a division line between land formerly owned by Henry Handrohan, senr. and Henry Asndrihan, junn, thence along said line south until it strikes the Bankrd Frost, thence along the said Hanford B ook east riy to the first place of beginning, containing fifty [50] acres more criess.

All those four several lets of land situate, lying and being in the Mount Theobald Settlement scalled, in the aforesaid Prrish of raint Martins known and distinguished as the lot number one hundred and fitue of [15], one hundred and twenty-one (121), one hundred and twenty-five (125) together with all the tuildings, erections and improvements, mills, mill priviness, vays, rights of way, members, privinges, benefits and appurienness. Also all other rail estate of the sain Patrick George McKean, or the said George McKean where sover situate. Or however described in my balliwick, the same having been seized under and by vitue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of The Maritime Bank of the Deminion of Canada sgainst the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, the said strike George Carvill and George McKean, the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, the said strike George Carvill and George McKean, the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, the said Patrick George Carv

JAMAS A. HARDING. St. John, N. B., 1 May, 1886.

NOTICE.

To JAMES BEATTY, late of the Parish of Faveleck, in the County of Kings and Province of New Bruns-wick, Farmer, and REBECCa J. BEATIY, his wife, and all others whom it doth or may concern:—

wife, and all others whom it doth or may concern:

Notice is herely given that under and by victue of a power of sale contaited in an indenture of mortage, dated the record day of Aptil, is the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between the said James Beatty and Rebecca J. Beatty, his wife, of the first part, and the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Saint Faul's Church in the Parlsh of Havelock, in the county of Kings and province aforesaid, of the second part, and registered in that affice of the Registrar of Decas, etc., in and for the said County of Kings, in Book I. No 4. rages 91, 92, 93 and 94, as number 59 228 there will, for the purpose of satisfying the said mortgage moneys, defauit having been made in the psyment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the Dominion Brilding, in the Farsh of Sussex, in Kings County, on Saturday, the fourth day of September Berket, at twelve o'clock noon, the Lancs and Premises mentioned and described in the s. id inderture of mortgage as foliows, nam.ly: s .id inder ture of mortgage as foliows, nam.ly:—

A LL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Havelock aforesaid, mand bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a marked hemlock post placed as the mouth-sat angle of lot number four, in the second riter of Deputy Fairweather's Eurvey in the parish materesaid, and on the west side of the road from similars creek to Butteraut Ridge; thence by the imagnet of the year one thousand eight bundred and thirty-seven west forty-one chains (of four poles meach) to a marked fir post placed at the southwest mangle of said let rumber four on the east side of a meserved road near to Rouse's Frock; thence north mouth years and Vestry' to one Patrick Buckley; there was and Vestry' to one Patrick Buckley; there were fifty theirs to the west side of the road first mentioned, and thence slong the same southerly to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and meight acres, more or less," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, privileges and apput tenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

In witness whereof the said "the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry" have caused the instrument to be signed by the said corporation to be hereto affixed this sixth day of May, A. D. 1286.

[L.S.] CUTHEERT WILLIA, Rector.

CUTHEERT WILLI', Rector.
JOHN C PRICE, Churc's
JAMES D. SEELY, War lens. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to HALSETT & FOWLER,

NOTICE OF SALE.—To Samuel Gillespie, late of the City of Perdand, in the Province of Few Brunswick, his executors, administrator; and assigns, and all others whom it may concern. Take Acw Spulswick, his executors, administrator; and assigns, and all others whom it may concern. Take notice that there will be sold at Public auction at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in said Province, on Saturday, the tenth day of July next, at 12 o'clock, neon, certain leaseho'd lands and premises with the apputtenances, situate in the City of Portland, and described as Beginning at the south-east corner of High street and Acadia street, running thence easterly along High street for y-six feet, thence southerly and parallel to Acadia street eighty-six feet, thence westerly and parallel to High street ferty-six to Acadia street, thence northerly along the same eighty-ix feet to the place of begraning. And also the uss of an all-y way on the southern line of said lot and of a prolongation of the southern line of said lot, the said alicy way being five feet wide and eighty feet long. The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1878, and made between the said remuel Gillestie of the one part and the undersigned, John R. Armstrong, of the other part, default having been made in the pyment of the moneys secured thereby. Dated at caint John, N. S., this 2nd day of June, a. D. 1886. JOHN R. ARM-STRONG, Mortgagee.

ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer STRONG, Mortgagee.
5004 ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctloneer

TAX NOTICE.

THE non-resident ratepayer of School District, No. 3, in the Parish of Frunswick, Queens Co, is hereby required to pay to the Secretary of School Trustees, Saiss S Clark, within two (2) months from this date the following back taxes, set opposite his name, together with the cost of advertising—\$7.00 (seven dollars), otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to collect the same. Year. Name of Non-resident. Hiram J. Clark, - 1881 - 1882

2 20 2 30 2 94 6 24 1 28 \$14 98 SILAS S. CLARK, Frunswick, Queens Co., N. B., June 2nd, 1836

Administrator's Notice.

A LL persons having claims against the estate of BERTIA E. KRASI, late of Cambridge, Queens county, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ALBERT E, KEAST, Executors' Notice.

A LL persons having legal claims against the estate of the late Angrew Carmichael, of Studholm, K. Co., Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duy attested, to the undersigned executors, wi him three months from this date, and all person indebted to such e-t-te are required to make in

me interagment to us.

Da ed the 4 h day of June, A. D. 1886.

JAMES L. CARMICHARL,

THOMAS H. PEARSON,

Executors, et MONT. McDONALD, Solicitor, etc.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS the undersigned bave at different periods suffered loss from parties sheeting and fishing on the INCLEWOOD MANOR.

building fires, buroing up driving camps, etc., etc., and deing other dawage to the property, in future any parties trespassing in any way, unless they have written authority from J. & L. B. Knight, Musquash, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOSHUA KNIGHT, L. B. KRIGHT, Administrators Estate of the late Justus E. Knight. 4994 THOMAS B. JONKS, CHOICE RETAILING TRAS

Ex 88. British Crown and Wetherby from London: CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA; Extra Choice English Congon TEA; CHOICE ENGLISH CONGOU TEA; CHOICE FORMOSA OOLONG TEA;

CHOICE KAISOU CONGOU TEA; CHOICE MORNING CONGOU TEA; CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA; CHOICE JAPAN TEA. Wholesa'e andfretaillat lowest rates by

C. S. MACGREGOR, 33 Charlotte St. P. S.—Thoice Family Tess a specialty. inel

Railroads.



Intercolonial Railway

1886. Eummer Arrangement, 1886. O N and after Moneay. June 14th. 1886, the trains of this Sallway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Trains will leave at. John. A Sleeping Car runs cally on the 10.15 p. m. train to Halifax.
On Tuesday, Thur day and Faturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, wednesday and Friday a Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton.

Trains will arrive at St. John.

RASLWAY CFFICE, Woncton, N. B., June 8th, 1883.

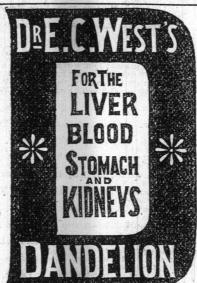
D. POTTINGER.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

\$500,00 REWARD

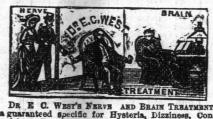
WE will pay theabove Beward for any case of Dyspepaia, Liver Complaint, bick Headache, Indiges tion or fostiveness we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills. 25 cents; 5 boxes \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The

genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 156 Queen St. East, Toronto,



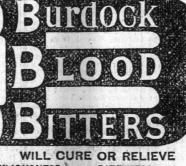
Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diurectic Loss of Appetite, Lidigesticn, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Kheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Females, Balt Rheum, Kozema, and all bkin Diseases, Headache, Palpitation of the Berri, Sour Stomach and Rearthurp, Purely weetsbile. JCHN C. WEST & Co., Toronto, Ont.

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DR E C. WEST'S NERFE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a graranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, F.tz, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostrations, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulaess, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery and decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex. Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoes caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-in-du/gence. Each box contains one month's treatment, \$100 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price, WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5,00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only R. D. Mcarthur, Chemist and Druggist, St John, N. B., 4992



BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING

OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH. DRYNESS HEARTBURN. HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

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FREEMANS WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their of

Forgative. Is a safe, sure, and effects destroyer of worms in Children or Adulta FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

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IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD!

W HEN the functions of the stomach are improperly performed, the blood becomes impure and eruptive diseases such as Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelas, Scrofuls, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Eczems, etc., appear on the skin, and may be traced directy to an imperfect action of the digestive organs. To eradicate these the blood must be purified, and this can be done only by rectoing the stomach to a healthy condition. only by restoring the stomach to a healthy condition.

A few doses of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, and TONIC DINNER PILLS, speedily remove these manifestations of a debiliated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

> S. H. SHERWOOD & CO. General Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And Farm Implements of the most approved kinds. Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Rakes. Steel and Iron Plows, Sulkey and Floating Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills, Hay Forks, Pumps, Fanning Mills, etc.

REPAIRS FOR THESE GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND. Office and Warerooms, 32 Dock Street, Saint John, N. B.

PARKS' SHIRTINGS.

We beg to call the attention of the

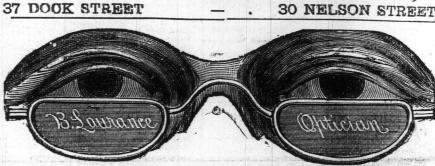
RETAIL AND COUNTRY TRADE

to the fact that the "Shirtings" made by us are much Better Weight, Faster Colors and more durable than any others in the market. The experience of those who have used them for the past eight years, and an examination of the goods will prove the correctness of this statement. They are for sale by the leading Wholesale Houses.

WM. PARKS & SOM (Limited), SAINT JOHN. N. E.

We have now in stock a full assortment of Haying Tools, consisting of Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Snaths, Stones, Handles, etc.

BARRY & MACLAUCHLAN.



35 Hatton Garden, LONDON.

246 St. James St., MONTREAL

LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye-glasses are the only genuive English articles on the market.

(Every pair is stamped "B. L.") Real pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genuineness. They are recommended by and test monials have been received from the President, Vice President, Ex President, and Ex Vice President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians and surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex President of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, etc., etc. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if turther proof is needed, call on any of our agents for New Brunawick.

Chatham J D B F McKenzie
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Sussex C H Fairweather
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ONE CARLOAD "JERES" and "POPULAR"

Superphosphate of Lime. For Sale at Lowest Prices. P. NASE & SON.

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