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THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, MAY 16, 1891.
PULPIT AND PEW.

It appears to be the opinion of some observers, whose views from time to time find expression in the public press, that the christian-pulpit of to-day is not competent to instruct the pew. The contention is made that, intellectually, the pastors of our churches have not kept pace with the increased intelligence of the people. It is pointed out that within the last quarter of a century the educational advantages of the people have been vastly augmented, and that our churches to-day are filled with well-informed and keenly critical auditors, while the occupants of the pulpit, as a rule, are men of indifferent education and inferior ability.

That there is, so far as New Brunswick is concerned, much force in this view will hardly be disputed by candid minds. The church audience of to-day is not the church audience of twenty-five years ago. It is immeasurably superior in knowledge, in breadth of religious charity, and in critical acumen. Sermons which suited our forefathers would not be listened to now with patience. They may have had the spiritual essence but they had not the requisite literary finish nor accuracy of expression. Doubtless it may be said that the gospel message does not depend for its authority, nor for its efficacy, upon the rules of grammar and composition. Nevertheless, human nature is human nature and careless words are as offensive to the cultured mind as notes of discord to the ear of the musician. It is impossible to vest mediocrity with authority, as it is to make the greater reverence the less. A man will not consent to be taught by one whom he knows to be more ignorant than himself, and when to ignorance there is added the assurance that which small minds are prone to result in repulsion, weariness and inattention. The only reason that some preachers are listened to at all is the transcendent importance of the subject of which they speak, and the eagerness of men to learn something of the awful mystery of life and death. No doubt in the gospel field as in others, humble instruments are chosen at times for great ends. This, however, is not the rule. If the instrument be truly chosen it will be adequate to its mission. The man who thinks he is called upon to preach to his fellowmen is apt to be the victim of a vigorous imagination. The voice of vanity, ambition, or selfishness is mistaken for the voice of God. The instrument is not chosen of God but chooses itself and obeys its own volition.

There should be more exposition and less exhortation from the pulpit. The fact should be recognized, for a fact it is, that a large proportion of the people do not attend our protestant churches are not absolutely convinced of the truth of christianity. They are in a strait betwixt two opinions. They are in doubt as to the fundamental principles of the gospel. They have been more or less affected by the free thought of the age. For dogmas and ecclesiastical forms and traditions they have small respect. They are disposed to keenly question whatever seems unjust or illogical in christian doctrine, no matter by whom presented or by what authorities fortified. They emphatically decline to believe in the orthodox hell, because they cannot worship a God who is less just and less merciful than men. At the same time they are anxiously watching for a light to illumine the darkness—thoughtfully groping around for solid ground. It is useless to endeavor to influence such people by mere fervency of exhortation. What they want to be satisfied of is the authenticity of the message—the fundamental facts upon which an appeal may properly be based. Few men are wicked enough to set their wills in opposition to what they distinctly recognize to be the will of God. The need is not that they should be exhorted to refrain from opposition to the will of God, but that they should be informed intelligently of what that will consists.

No doubt one obstacle to improvement in the class of men who fill our pulpits is the question of salary. It is unreasonable, perhaps, to expect that the brightest minds will be attracted to a profession in many ways so arduous, unless the material inducements are reasonably strong. It is only one pastor in ten who will find employment in the city churches. The other nine must labor in the country where advancement is slow and the remuneration limited. On the whole the need seems to be that the preachers should have better pay and the people better preachers.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.
On account of the trade question dominating all others in the politics of the United States, the attitude of possible candidates for the presidency in 1892 is of more passing interest to Canadians. Mr. Harrison, who is seeking re-nomination, is an out and out McKimleyite, while Mr. Blaine is a reciprocity man. His position is further defined by a Washington despatch to the Boston Journal, which gives himself for authority. He stated, it appears, that if offered the nomination by the republican convention, he would not refuse it, but undertake the campaign and do the best he could to secure a party success on a reasonable platform. When asked to define what he meant by a "reasonable platform," he said, "a moderate tariff and reciprocity." We will now understand that should the republican convention nominate Mr. Harrison, continuation of the high tariff will be the policy of the party before the country. If Mr. Blaine be chosen, it will mean a guarded retreat from that position. The democrats, we already know, are committed to a general reform in the direction of lower duties. Thus, as far as these are concerned, we have the three degrees of comparison in the grammar of protection.—Montreal Star.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
BARON O'DELL.—The Sun and Reporter support the stand taken by THE HERALD in reference to senator O'Dell. The Sun rather thinks that the baron's land should be appropriated by act of parliament as is done in the case of land required for railways and other public works. The Reporter moves that a petition be circulated asking that the baron be removed and a representative man appointed in his place. Both of these suggestions have their merits; in the meantime there is no question as to what the assessors of Fredericton should do. They can bring the baron up with a round turn, and they owe it to the public to lose no time about it.

A RUSTIC BOSWELL.

One of the wonders of the age is the country correspondent. He is an emotional being and his soul revels in emotional things. To-day it is a funeral that narrows up his drooping spirit; to-morrow he will be thrown into an ecstasy of joy over the arrival of a calf with five legs. But occasionally the country scribe collides with an item of such colossal magnitude that his powers of language attain sublimist heights. He is vexed at the poverty of Noah Webster; he chafes at common words and common thoughts; he scuds along like a disembodied spirit before a gale of words all too feeble to keep pace with his soaring mind.

One of life's concentrated moments appears to have come last week to the Debec correspondent of the Woodstock press. The Rev. William Dobson, it seems, lectured before the doctie Debeckers on the subject of "education." Mr. Dobson is an impressive speaker; his learning is profound; his logic is platonic; he has many spectacular points, and he would be apt to be especially spectacular at Debec.

The correspondent starts out by saying that the lecture was "eloquent and logical," and that "with much force and clearness Mr. Dobson pointed out to his hearers the most subtle fountains and greatest hot beds of Pantheism, Agnosticism and Materialism." The sight of Mr. Dobson, poised upon his light elastic toes, pointing with bony finger at a "subtle fountain" of Pantheism as it gurgled forth from the hill sides of Debec must have been an solemn one. As he revels with the rake of rhetoric amid the noxious weeds of Agnosticism the scene is becoming tragic. Yet who can withhold the tear of pity as we behold poor unsuspecting Materialism cut down by the merciless Dobsonian hoe in all its youthful freshness? And how unaccountably sad and tragic must all these things have been when done on such a "subtle hotbed" of Pantheism as that of Debec.

And then our Boswell proceeds: "The interpretation of God by nature or nature's laws is certainly not, and it anybody thinks it is let him say so now or forever hold his peace. 'To the church and home should be given the entire religious instruction of youth. If the parent is wrong let the child be right; because the parent alone is responsible to God for his religious bias.' Precisely. Or in other words 'if the parent is a thief let the child also be a thief because the parent alone is responsible to God for his moral bias.' How majestic the Dobsonian dogma! How perfectly 'logical' the concluding assertion! Agnosticism in the midst of its gully pleasures and 'subtle fountains' at Debec must have shrieked in wild despair.

"He treated the science of education according to the idea of the great Prussian authority, Rosenkranz." Also poor Rosenkranz to conquer Prussia and then receive the quietus at Debec!

"His remarks were on a whole unimpaired, elevated and commanding, commensurate with the highest aspirations of our nature, reaching forward into a boundless eternity." Of course they were. They must have been "on a whole universal" for a "remark" that was only "on a half universal" would not have been remarkable at all. It would have been remarkable by Debec. A remark which is not wholly universal and did not "reach forward to a boundless eternity" is an "elevated and commanding" way, would have been unworthy of Debec and Dobson. It must have been "commensurate with our highest aspirations" or it would not have reached forward to an eternity that was "boundless," and how could it have been "on a whole universal" then? Otherwise the remark would only have been "commensurate with our highest eternity and reaching forward to a boundless eternity" of "antagonistic to the eternal fitness of things."

Arma virumque cano, a pluribus unum, sic semper tyrannus. Great is Debec and Boswell is its prophet.

A REFORMER IN TROUBLE.

Dark days appear to have fallen upon the Rev. Sam Small. His Utah Methodist university scheme, in the interest of which he has professed to be laboring, will be no longer available as a means of connecting with the cash books of the directors by embossing the funds of the institution, and rather than face the music has resigned. In Toronto a suit has been brought against him by a Jeweler for defrauding him of his pay. About five years ago he was implicated in another transaction in the jewelry line from which he emerged with a somewhat tarnished reputation.

Sam Small is not an important man but he is big enough to supply a lesson which it would seem cannot be often conveyed to well-meaning people in Fredericton as well as elsewhere. There is no more efficacious species of fraud than that which masquerades in the name of religion and temperance on the public platform. The travelling evangelist or temperance orator is sometimes a hypocrite and a fraud who trades upon the religious and moral sentiment of the people for mercenary motives. It is unhappy the case that many of our best citizens are too prone to be victimized by this form of deception. Let a man but profess to be a reformed drunkard or a converted horse-thief and he will find thousands of people to countenance his schemes and part with their money at his demand. He will be embraced as a prodigal son. He will be permitted to occupy our pulpits and indulge in the coarse jokes which he has learned in the bar-room. He will be received into our best families and those who harbor him will, in what they conceive to be the interests of religion and morality, submit to his extortions in silence.

Sam Small appears to be a case in point. He is a man of very ordinary ability and of very gross taste. Yet he managed to take some thousands of dollars out of this province a few months ago, to which the good people of Fredericton cheerfully contributed their quota. There is no more insidious agent of evil than the fraud of this description. They bring, not only the people who patronize them, but the sacred things they profess to speak for, into ridicule and contempt. It is humiliating to think that our citizens can be so easily imposed upon by every species of prodigal who comes along. They have, however, always provided rich game for such adventurers in the past and, perhaps, will continue to do so in the future.

The Marquis of Lorne recently contributed an article on Canada and the United States to the North American Review, and he has written a story which is to be published in the New York Press. His lordship is a very commonplace writer, and his poems, essays and tales would be promptly consigned to the waste basket if it were not for the position of the writer. Any sort of literary work bearing his name are sure of ready acceptance in the United States. English publishers are not so ready to accept dull productions because their author is a lord.—Chatham View.

WHERE PROTECTION FAILS TO PROTECT.

One of the prime fallacies of protection is that one country can by a high tariff make itself rich at the expense of others. There is opposed to this principle the mysterious and complex law of compensation, the meaning of which is that human injustice and selfishness will in the end be met and overthrown by the application of natural law. It is coming to be understood that natural laws are not merely physical; that there are natural laws that govern trade and the relations of men with each other as potently, though not in all cases as promptly, as the law of gravitation governs the flow of rivers to the sea. Men see every day the operation of this law of compensation, in some cases clearly, in others as through a glass darkly. Some of its processes as they act upon human affairs are manifest; others are no so complex as to be almost if not quite incapable of lucid analysis.

One effect of the law of compensation as applied to protection is that in proportion as the protected country enriches itself at the expense of its neighbor it deprives itself of a good customer. If the United States, for instance, will buy nothing from Canada, our people will be less able to buy from the United States. They will be to some extent, also, less disposed to buy from the United States, though in general it is true that trade knows no law but individual self interest. The most important effect of protection, perhaps, is that it forces trade into artificial channels and raises the cost of protected articles, whether imported from abroad or manufactured within the protected state, up to the level of the tariff. That level is artificial one, but to the people who have to buy it is a very real one. Another effect is that it breeds commercial combines, which, for the most part, could not exist without protection, whereby the few are enriched at the expense of the many. Another effect is that it is impossible to so frame a system of protection that it will bear, as all laws should, upon all the people equally. Still another effect is that when the people are taxed by protection for the support of the whole apparatus they do not realize to what extent they are taxed; hence they are not deeply concerned as to how those taxes are applied, and thus a government may plunge into the most reckless extravagance and the people are not conscious of the whole apparatus of government. As a first step they could not do better than extinguish the Senate, which absorbs a quarter of a million of public money a year without rendering any adequate return for it.

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Upon the expiration of the present term prof. Hyde's connection with the university ceases, and prof. Stockley returns to his old position. Prof. Strong has accepted an appointment in the Colgate school, Montreal, at a salary, it is said, of \$1400 a year, with the opportunity of promotion into McGill college.

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It is not surprising, therefore, that those among our neighbors who realize the magnitude of the Canadian advance should cast about them for means of meeting the new conditions it has created. It is, perhaps, only natural that their first efforts should be somewhat crude and a little hysterical. Thus the San Francisco Call chooses the cry of the New York Sun for severe restrictions on Canadian railways entering the United States. "Powerful influence," says the Sun, "are concentrating the most valuable and profitable part of the transcontinental trade in the hands of Canadians. Powerful Canadian vessels are scouring the ports of the Pacific Ocean, and presently in the nature of things they will deprive San Francisco of its import trade. Merchandise bound for eastern markets cannot seek San Francisco because the transcontinental lines cannot carry it to its destination in competition with their Canadian rivals."

All this is true, but it is not all the truth! It suggests, however, that geo-

ROUND THE WORLD.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.
The excavation at Brooklyn for a statue to Henry Ward Beecher has commenced. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 3 1/4 to 4 per cent. Money 3 per cent.
Ex-Queen Natalie declines to leave Serbia, in spite of the threat that the government will forcibly expel her.
A Sofia despatch says a strong shock of earthquake was experienced there on Monday. No casualties.
The will of the late Mrs. W. A. Osborn of New York leaves \$150,000 to Yale College among other large bequests.
Emperor William of Germany and the Empress will reside during the summer in the new palace near Potsdam.
Lord Salisbury has assented to a short extension of the modus vivendi with Portugal, relating to South Africa.
Manufacturers of Brussels will wait on King Leopold and urge him to accede to the demands of strikers for universal suffrage. The Chladonian candidate, Mr. Logan, was on Friday elected for south Leicestershire by a majority of 480. This is a clear gain.
In a speech at Bonn, Germany, the Emperor justified students' riots, saying that they were merely misunderstood by the public.
The Princess Bismarck is seriously ill with asthma. She finds great difficulty in breathing and has frequent fainting attacks on the stairs.
The Chilian troops have violated the territory of the Argentine province of San de la Frontera. An investigation is in progress.
The recent experiments made by the United States government in nickel steel plate armor have been favorable and satisfactory.
The census in France shows an increase in population of 108,000 yearly, as compared with an increase of 435,000 yearly in Germany.
The Times in an editorial on the Behring sea correspondence says secretary Blaine's important concessions make possible arbitration.
Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed the Canadian delegate to the International postal convention to be held in Vienna next month.
It is rumored that the Manitoba government supporters in several outside provinces are canvassing, indicating an early dissolution.
Arbor day in Manitoba on Thursday was the hottest of the season, the thermometer making 93 in the shade, with a hot, southerly wind blowing.
All the composers in Vienna have struck. The managers of the printing establishments refused the demands of the composers for nine hours a day.
It is officially announced that the American consular certificate will no longer be required on packages imported into the United States whose value does not exceed \$50.00.
Mr. Goeben, chancellor of the British exchequer, informed a deputation that government could not see its way clear to granting a penny postage rate to all parts of the empire.
The Italian government is about to address a circular to the Emperor, proposing submitting the conduct of the United States government in the New Orleans affair to their judgment.
The Dominion government has decided not to enforce, until July 1st, the new regulation changing increased postage on Canadian newspapers mailed from the office of publication to subscribers in England.
Duchess Caroline of Schleswig Holstein, a relative of the Emperor, has left her husband, Duke Frederick. The duchess is believed to have been unfaithful to the Duke with one of the ladies of the court.
A despatch from Rome says: It is stated here that Signor P. Corte, the Italian consul at New Orleans has been recalled, and that Signor Poma will go to that city to take charge of Italy's affairs there.
Much excitement was caused at Valparaiso on Saturday last by an attempt to assassinate the leading members of the cabinet. The persons engaged in the plot threw a bomb at the intended victims in the street.
Passengers who arrived at Halifax from Jamaica on Saturday report that a terrible drought prevails in the Cove Valley district of St. Ann's, and that the people have to carry water for domestic purposes a distance of ten miles.
A despatch from Victoria, B. C., warns those contemplating going to the Pacific coast that there are hundreds of idle men, including mechanics, in every town from Portland to Vancouver and Victoria unable to obtain work of any kind.
The Customs department at Halifax has refused the application of Toronto Hebrews who wanted to import unbleached bread for the Passover free of duty. The department decided that the importation must be taxed 20 per cent ad valorem.
The miners and others who to the number of about 100,000 are now on strike in Belgium for fewer hours of labor and for electoral reform, have, through their central organizations, demanded that the dock organizers of Antwerp shall boycott the coal laden steamships which are expected to arrive at that port shortly with the English and German coal.
Twenty-six members of the House of Commons have been attacked with influenza. Lord Knutsford has been ordered a complete rest, being threatened with influenza. Business in the war office is hampered by the absence of officials. In Liverpool the epidemic is spreading rapidly. The disease has appeared in Dublin and among the prisoners at Tullamore jail.
The announcement that the Allan and Dominion Lines had refused to carry the mails to Great Britain by their fast steamers Parisian and Vancouver at the same rates as are paid to New York vessels, 50 cents per pound, is quickly followed by the intimation that the two companies have reconsidered their decision. The postmaster-general has received a communication from the two companies to the effect that their refusal in the first instance was the result of misapprehension. This means that for the present Canada will have fortnightly a direct service.
The memorial recently presented to the Pope in the name of all the United States emigration committees begs the protection of the Holy Father for the 400,000 to 500,000 Catholics who annually emigrate. The memorial is also signed by a representative of Canada and contains statistics of a very pessimistic character. Leo XIII. accepted the memorial and promised to give the matter special attention. One reason urged why national bishops should be appointed for America to look after the emigrants from different nationalities is that Irish bishops in the United States only nominate Irish priests, who do not know the languages spoken by immigrants. The result of this is that Catholic immigrants lose their religious faith. The statistics communicated to the Holy See prove these two points.

THE COST OF LEGISLATION.

One of the chief objections to Canada's system of government is its cost. No one in visit Ottawa without being struck with the array of pretentious officials filling every nook and corner of the stately buildings that surround parliament square. Our respect for their numbers is only limited by a consideration of the still greater array of hungry ones clamoring to fill their shoes. All over the Dominion our public offices are maintained on the same grand scale. The salaries in many cases are excessive and the staff of officials more numerous than the nation needs. The cost of legislation in Canada is also excessive and more adapted to one of the great powers than to a dependency of five millions of people. All told, we have over 700 law-makers grinding out legislation every year in the federal and provincial parliaments. In the same proportion, the United States would have about 5,000 and Great Britain nearly 5,000. At Ottawa we have 215 members of the Commons and 80 of the Senate, or 295 in all as compared with the 410 in Congress and the 535 in the British House of Commons. Beyond granting divorces it has been asked what service does the Senate perform to the community? Sir John Macdonald has a poor opinion of its value as an organic part of the machine, and he fills it with dilapidated politicians and never by any chance allows it to originate measures of importance. Some of these days, says the Toronto Globe, the people will conclude that their clothes are too big for them and demand a sweeping reform of the whole apparatus of government. As a first step they could not do better than extinguish the Senate, which absorbs a quarter of a million of public money a year without rendering any adequate return for it.

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THE CHILIAN STRIFE.

President Balmaceda has rejected the demands of the delegates from the congressional of insurgent parties who have been trying to come to some understanding with the president, by which the civil war might be ended. It is now probable the struggle will be renewed and fought out until one side or the other is utterly crushed. President Balmaceda has given notice of the withdrawal of bank notes, and the withdrawal to take place at the rate of 10 per cent. monthly.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

From official sources it is learned that on April 30 a conspiracy was discovered in San Jose, Costa Rica, to overthrow President Rodriguez. The government received permission from the permanent council to suspend the constitution, and the conspirators were captured. Everything is now quiet. From other sources it is learned that the revolutionists attacked the barracks in San Jose, but were repulse, five being killed.
Award, the man shot at Woodstock, is recovering.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Timothy Seed,
Northern Red Clover Seed,
Long Late Clover Seed,
Seed Oats, White and Black,
Turnip Seed,
Also a large assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
Mixed Feed,
Shorts and Middlings,
G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 Queen St. Fredericton.
FEED, - SEEDS,
AND
FERTILIZERS.

Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of
CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED,
NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED,
ALISKE CLOVER SEED,
RED TOP GRASS SEED,
CANADIAN VETCHES SEED RYE,
SEED BARLEY,
CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT,
P. E. I. SEED WHEAT,
GREEN SEED PEAS,
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS,
LARGE POTATO PEAS,
PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED,
BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE AND POTATO MANURE,
LIME, LAND AND CALCINED PLASTER

Always in store:
Hay, Oats and Feed.
Hard and Soft Coal.
Office } CAMPBELL ST.,
and Warehouses, } Above City Hall.
JAS. TIBBITS.
W. E. SEERY,
Merchant Tailor,
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
COMBINING
Spring Overcoating,
Suits, and Trousers, and
Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. E. SEERY,
WILMOTS AVE.

FIRE, LIFE,
AND
ACCIDENT
INSURANCE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE OF EDINBURGH.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE OF LIVERPOOL.
COMMERCIAL UNION (Limited) of LONDON.
NATIONAL OF IRELAND OF DUBLIN.
PHENIX OF LONDON.
ROYAL OF LIVERPOOL.
TRAVELLERS ACCIDENT OF HARTFORD
The above Companies are represented in Fredericton by
FRANK I. MORRISON,
Office, Opposite Post Office.
The Rates are as Low as any, and special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having Detached Buildings can insure against loss by Fire and Lightning for three years at very low rates.
Over \$36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886.

FRANK I. MORRISON,
AGENT.
WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,
SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Jobbing a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

THE CHILIAN STRIFE.
President Balmaceda has rejected the demands of the delegates from the congressional of insurgent parties who have been trying to come to some understanding with the president, by which the civil war might be ended. It is now probable the struggle will be renewed and fought out until one side or the other is utterly crushed. President Balmaceda has given notice of the withdrawal of bank notes, and the withdrawal to take place at the rate of 10 per cent. monthly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SEEDS SEEDS.
Timothy Seed,
Northern Red Clover Seed,
Long Late Clover Seed,
Seed Oats, White and Black,
Turnip Seed,
Also a large assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
Mixed Feed,
Shorts and Middlings,
G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 Queen St. Fredericton.
FEED, - SEEDS,
AND
FERTILIZERS.
Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of
CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED,
NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED,
ALISKE CLOVER SEED,
RED TOP GRASS SEED,
CANADIAN VETCHES SEED RYE,
SEED BARLEY,
CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCKWHEAT,
P. E. I. SEED WHEAT,
GREEN SEED PEAS,
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS,
LARGE POTATO PEAS,
PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED,
BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE AND POTATO MANURE,
LIME, LAND AND CALCINED PLASTER

GRAND DISPLAY

ART GOODS

McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear
Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces,
Railway Castings.
One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.
One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

212. CURTAINS. 212.
White and Cream Lace Curtains,
Curtain Nets, Blind Nets,
Lambrequins, Jute and Damask
Curtain material,
Cretonne and Art Muslin, in new
designs and colorings,
QUILTS.
White Honeycomb Quilts, White
Marsella Quilts, White Quilts,
with colored borders,
Fancy colored Quilts,
-ALSO-
Toilet covers, Table covers, fancy
and plain, Table Napkins, in
White, Colored and White,
and Cream with colored borders.

JOHN HASLIN.
DEVER BROS.
OPENED THIS DAY,
NEW - WOOL - CARPETS
AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
ALL WIDTHS.
DEVER BROS.
Keep Clean.
Bath Tubs, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$6.00.
Parlour Suites, \$33.00 to \$100.00.
Bedroom Set, a beauty, at \$20.00.
and a handsome assortment of
Decorated Linen Blinds with Spring Rollers.
LEMONT & SONS.

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WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THIRD PAGE. Wanted to borrow... Henry B. Rainford... Wm. Wilson

LOCAL NEWS.

ANOTHER BILLBOARD.—The city authorities have erected another board on York street for the use of companies showing in the city hall.

DEDICATION.—Rev. Dr. McLeod goes to East Bridgewater, Me., the last of next week, where he is to assist in the dedication of a new church.

NEW CHURCH.—The new Episcopal church at Nashua Village is to be dedicated on Monday. The metropolitan and coadjutor will officiate.

BAND CONCERT.—The 71st band, under the leadership of Frank Bryson, will give an open air concert on the band stand on the evening of May 25th.

JACK MEMORIAL FUND.—At the quarterly meeting of St. Andrew's society a resolution was adopted authorizing the treasurer to pay \$25 toward this fund.

THE RIVER.—The first topmast schooner to arrive in port here was the A. C. Watson which came from St. John on the 22nd inst. She is loading planned hemlock boards from Estey's mill.

THE MILITIA CAMP.—It is thought that the camp this year will not be held until the last of August or the first of September. General Herbert is understood to be in favor of all the battalions being drilled.

FIRE.—The firemen were called out on Tuesday last, by the burning of the roof of the Orange hall, which ignited from a spark from Estey's mill. The fire was extinguished in a few minutes and no damage was done.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—Arrangements are being made for a mammoth temperance demonstration for May 24th. Delegates from the different lodges meet at the Commercial hotel this evening to complete the arrangements.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Clover Leaf mission band in connection with St. Paul's church, held a very pleasant entertainment in the old Kirk Thursday evening. A program consisting of songs, readings, etc., was rendered in good style.

REPAIRED.—All the passenger cars bearing the name of New Brunswick railway are being repaired and newly numbered at the C. P. R. shops, McAdam Junction. The painting and lettering will correspond with the rest of the company's cars.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The provincial government is making great improvements in the Normal school, in the way of putting in a new hall-room, which will be fitted up in good style for the use of the scholars. The work is being done by R. C. McCredie.

SHOT THROUGH THE HAND.—While James Edmunds, of this city, was loading a revolver on Tuesday, the cartridge exploded and passed through the palm of his hand, coming out at the back. No bones were injured and James will be all right again in a few days.

AT POKIOK.—On Wednesday the steamer Florenville brought down from the Pokioek extract works the first shipment of the season, fifty barrels of extract consigned to Montreal. No work has been done at the factory as yet, but active operations are to be resumed in about a fortnight.

HORSES FOR EXPORT.—Dennis Hanlon, formerly of Fredericton, is now in the city buying horses for the Boston firm with which he is connected. He purchased a number of animals on Thursday and Friday and hopes to pick up two more. These he has obtained thus far are superior lot. Dennis knows a good one when he sees it.

LAW TENDER.—At a meeting of the Fredericton law tennis club on Wednesday evening the following officers were elected: Col. Maunsell, president; mayor Allen and major Gordon, vice-presidents; capt. Henning, sec.-treasurer; executive committee, Messrs. Hilyard, Allen, Inglis, Wetmore and Street; auditors, Messrs. Inglis and Graham.

GORTON'S MINISTERS.—Men were busy early this week adorning the billboards through the city with the bills of Gorton's ministers, which appear in the papers on Monday evening. They are a first class company, and will no doubt be given a good house. They bring with them their celebrated gold bands which will be worn in the afternoon. The tickets are on sale at McCurry's bookstore.

THE LAWYERS DEPENDENT.—There was no business of any kind before the Carleton circuit this week. This kind of thing has been going on all over the province for the past two years and the gentlemen of the long robe are becoming discouraged. Judge Tuck said he was quite at a loss to know how the lawyers were going to sustain life from present appearances. Touching the question of the abolition of the grand jury system, he said he felt very reluctant to advise that such an old and honored institution should be abolished. If the grand jury were retained, however, he thought they ought to be paid for their services.

RETURN OF MR. BOYCE.—The Florenville brought down on Wednesday W. H. Boyce of this city, who returns from his trip to England in company with four young men (one of whom has a wife and family) who will settle in this province. Mr. Boyce came from England in the Persian and by reason of the steamer making no stop at Rimouski, he landed at Point Lewis and from thence reached Fredericton, after a somewhat tedious voyage via River du Loup and the Temiscouata railway. While in England he worked very hard to promote emigration and, though he will make his report to the government before the details can be had by the press, it is believed that his labors have been attended with some success.

LUMBER NOTES.—The rain and warm weather of this week have been a veritable bonanza to the lumbermen, and they are very jubilant. All the drives are coming along merrily and the logs are running into the booms in vast numbers. Captain Duncan states that he never saw the lumber running thicker than on Wednesday last. Another cause of rejoicing is the indication of better prices in England.

R. P. Richardson's drive on the Nackawick and Bequamin are out. D. H. Kewick's drive on Two Brooks is not yet out into the Tobique. W. H. Lawrence's logs are running in the Kewick and at the bridge near its mouth. Wm. Richards drive in Cain's river has reached the south west Miramichi.

The drive is about three quarters of a million. Mr. Lynch in Clearwater is making along all right. Driving will be expensive this year, but the lumber will be got out. There will be few logs hung up.

Perry Brothers, of Pungue Isle, Me., the well-known lumbermen, cut some 3,000,000 logs last winter and had them boomed near their mill there. The boom broke some days ago and 1,500,000 of them got away and came down river. They will have to go now to St. John and be loaded there.

William Richards, the lumberman, is running the Mireuil mill at Chatham. She commenced operations for the season this week.

Later reports from Kewick state that Mr. Lawrence's drive of 2,000,000 feet has all reached the booms.

THE RAFT PILOT.

Something About the Hardy Voyageurs Who Ploeg the Sweep Down the River St. John—Their Labors and Their Hardships.

The best-paid class of laborers who have to do with our great lumber industry is the raftsmen—those hardy pilots who day by day, and at this season of the year, from hour to hour, may be seen swinging their unyielding crafts into the anchorage at Spring Hill.

The rafting grounds just now present a scene of much activity. Every day there are coming into port to the number of from twenty to fifty, the rafts of the surveyors. Each of these rafts contains from 100 to 200 logs of birch, spruce, hemlock or cedar. They are the product of the small operators scattered along the river all the way from Spring Hill to Grand Falls, who cut in the winter from 1,000 to 500,000 feet of lumber each of them, and are anxious to turn their labor into cash with as little delay as possible.

After the logs are surveyed at Spring Hill they are commonly sold there to St. John men, and combined in large rafts suitable for towing by tug to St. John. These large rafts contain on the average about 200 tons of lumber, (its spruce that is now referred to), and sometimes they are towed by a single tug, and made still larger by the addition of other rafts, so that it is not uncommon to see a mammoth raft sweeping slowly down the river, containing a million feet of lumber.

As to the small rafts to which reference has been made, they are gathered up at scores of "brows" along the river bank and at the mouths of streams. Probably 200 men are employed all through the rafting season in steering them down to Spring Hill. The men are usually paid a lump sum for bringing the raft down, based upon the size and the distance it has to come, and when the raftsmen has paid his expenses, he nets on the average about \$2 per day.

This is quite a difference in the speed of the drifting rafts. A green birch raft is so rapid that it would strike or being buoyed up by softwood floats. The depth of a raft in the water affects the speed with which it moves in the current. Thus, a birch raft will make a mile in less than several miles in a day's run. In like manner the hemlock raft will leave the spruce raft and the spruce raft will distance the cedar. Moreover, a large and heavily loaded raft will make better time than a smaller one.

In fine weather the steersman—there is usually only one man on each raft—has rather a pleasant trip of it. The only serious difficulties he has to apprehend are in shooting through the bridges. Woe to the raft which strikes the pier of a bridge in its lonely occupancy under the torments of driving rain. Motives of economy, however, prompt him to cling to the raft to the last extremity and make all the progress possible.

As a rule the raftsmen board their raft before sunrise, or very soon after, in order to get a good start down the long grey reaches that stretch before him and repose. If he does not start from Grand Falls it will take him two days to reach Spring Hill. If he starts from the mouth of the Tobique, he will sometimes, when the freshet is at its height, make the run of 113 miles from sunrise to sunset. The speed of his raft at such times will vary from eight to ten miles per hour. On ordinary spring level of water seventy-five miles is a good day's run.

When he reaches Spring Hill he smokes a pipe or two of his beloved "black jack" after tea, tumbles into bed early, and the next morning boards the boat or train and starts for headquarters again. It is not every man who has the skill to be a raftsmen, and so it is not uncommon to discern in the silent, statuesque figure on the raft that sweeps by you in the dusk of evening, the outlines of a man who has had more than fifty years measured the currents of his life by measuring the currents of the river St. John.

A Big Time at the Oddfellows' Hall. Wednesday being the first anniversary of the founding of the order of Unity in this city, the members went on a "time" at their hall in the evening. After the regular meeting, at which thirteen new members were initiated, had adjourned, the committee which had the matter in hand proceeded with the arrangements they had made for the evening. After the well-known quartette composed of Messrs. Spurrin, Richards and Cooper had favored the company with a selection, light refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake, etc., were served. Speeches were delivered by past president Fowler, chaplain Chas. Sampson, treasurer Estey, secretary Perkins and the chairman Joseph Walker. The F. O. M. W. orchestra, which was present, furnished music during the evening in their usual excellent manner. Everyone spent a very pleasant time, and went away well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

St. Marys and Gibson. Babbitt's mill at Gibson, which was shut down the first of the week for repairs, is running again in full blast. Although there is not as much doing in the mill line as is desirable, still Mr. Babbitt thinks the mill will be kept pretty busy during the summer.

Hubbard Niles is building a new residence at Gibson in a very pleasant location, having a fine view of the river. The work is being done by Mr. Mignault.

Robert Johnson, formerly of Marysville, has started a lively stable at St. Marys, and will, no doubt, get a good patronage from the people of that place.

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LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.

A Big Blow-out at the Mouth of Kewick. The quarterly meeting of the Loyal Orange lodge of York, was held on Monday evening last. The following officers were present, County master Rossborough, past county master Anderson, deputy county master Thomas Colter, county treasurer Blackmer, county secretary, Robert Rossborough, financial secretary George Bourke, Alex. Haining director ceremonies, Joseph Walker county lecturer, and William Lipsett deputy county lecturer. The lodge opened at half past two, a large amount of business being transacted. It was moved and carried unanimously that the next county lodge meeting be held at Magundy on the second Tuesday in August. A public meeting was held in the evening in connection with the association, which was well attended by the ladies as well as the gentlemen. Appropriate speeches were delivered by past county master Anderson, Joseph Walker, Thomas Colter M. P., and county master Rossborough, and a very pleasant time was spent by everybody. The meeting will no doubt have a tendency to strengthen the order in this locality. The visiting members from this city and the surrounding country were hospitably entertained by another Thomas Colter, a beautiful table of the good things of this world being laid before them to which they did ample justice. At the close of the evening's entertainment, present county master Rossborough presented past county master Anderson with a handsome marble clock as a token of respect to him, showing the Drangeman of this county had appreciated his services during the long period of one year in which he has occupied the chair of county master in this county. The members of the county wish to thank the young ladies of Kewick and the surrounding country for their kindness in supplying the music, which so greatly assisted in the evening's entertainment.

THE TOBIQUE RAILWAY. By the First of August Fourteen Miles Will be Completed. A force of eighty men are now employed on the construction of the Tobique railway by Kitchin & Sons, and after the first of June it is expected that a crew of 200 will be at work. During last season fourteen miles of road, comprising the first section of the line—from Perth to Arthurette—were graded and milled. The contractors were, the manner in which the University team got "rattled," and the "kicking" done by their captain.

The S. C. baseball club defeated the University club at the Athletic grounds Saturday, by a score of 32 to 10. Wade, the pitcher, played fine ball for the S. C. club. The chief features in the game were, the manner in which the University team got "rattled," and the "kicking" done by their captain.

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SPORTS OF THE SEASON.

The Very Latest in Base Ball, Athletic and Turf Croquet. The Easterns and Nationals will play at Gibson on the 25th of May. J. Sullivan of last year's Shamrocks is now pitching for John Morrell's nine.

The Shamrocks have accepted the challenge of the Lone Stars for a game on the 25th. The Nationals would like to have a game with the Potato Peelers on the afternoon of May 25th.

There is some misunderstanding between Harvard and Yale. It is very possible that there will be no games between these two clubs.

King Kelly, who is playing with the Cincinnati club this year, was presented the other day with a thousand dollar horse and carriage.

As yet James Hawthorn has received no reply to his proposition to the Maine state college boys—which was to give them half the gate receipts for a game on the 25th.

Howe of last year's St. Johns has given up practicing with the Harvard team, his work not suiting him, and also because Bates, their own pitcher, is in good form.

The Infants school of a league being formed of the following clubs: Young Nationals, Young Champions, Heros and others. Leagues appear to be popular in this city.

The celestial colored team are getting in trim for the season, and instead of going south like the warmer weather arrives they have contented themselves with practicing on the F. A. A. grounds.

It has been decided to continue the park athletic association this year. If a league cannot be formed of local teams outside teams will be brought here to play local teams on occasions when horse races are held at the grounds.

The Shamrocks of St. John have asked for terms for a base ball team practice. The association will play two games in St. John on the 25th. If suitable arrangements can be effected a team captained by Octavius Crockett will go down and play the green stockings.

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LACROSSE.

Quite a large number of the sporting fraternity gathered at the gentlemen's parlour in the Queen hotel Monday evening for the purpose of forming a lacrosse club. A. F. Street was elected chairman, and Capt. Roche, secretary pro tem. A motion was made and carried unanimously that the lacrosse club be formed to be known as the

POETRY.

A GEM FOR EVERY MONTH.

JANUARY - By her who in this month is born No gem save Garnets should be worn...

FEBRUARY - The February-moon will find Sincerely and peace of mind, Freedom from passion and care...

MARCH - Who on this world of ours their eyes In March first open, shall be wise, In days of peril firm and brave...

APRIL - She who from April dates her years Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears For vain repentance flow...

MAY - Who first beholds the light of day In spring's sweet flowery month of May And wears an Emerald all her life...

JUNE - Who comes with summer to this earth, And owes to June her day of birth, With ring of Agate on her hand...

JULY - The glowing Ruby should adorn Those who in warm July are born; Then will they be exempt and free...

AUGUST - Wear a Sarcophagus, or for thee No conjugal fidelity; The August-born without this stone, 'Tis said must live unloved and lone.

SEPTEMBER - A maiden born when autumn leaves Are rustling in September's breeze A Sapphire on her brow should bind...

OCTOBER - October's child is born for we, And life's vicissitudes must know, But lay an Opal on her breast...

NOVEMBER - Who first comes to this world below With December's fog and snow Should prize the Topaz in his hand...

DECEMBER - If cold December give you birth - The month of snow and ice and mirth - Place on your hand a Turquoise blue...

SELECT STORY.

THE ABSENT COUSIN.

A Life-Sketch.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"But, Bella, if he should come home full of health and vigor, and as true and kind of heart as he was when he went away, you wouldn't let him stand in the way of your marriage, would you?"

"You talk, Ida, as though I was solemnly betrothed to him?" "No, no, not that, dear Bella; but you know it was the dearest wish of your mother that you should grow to womanhood and become Philip's wife."

"Oh! bother! what does that amount to?" "It would amount to much to me, Bella. A reverberator for my mother's memory - 'You don't stir the fiddle-stick! Miss Trevor! You were in love with Phil Trevor yourself! And I tell you plainly, Ida, if he comes home with one cent less than a hundred thousand you may have him in welcome.'"

"O! Bella! you do not mean that. I did love Philip, but never with a thought of marrying him. We were but children at the time. I was only twelve years old, and in short frocks; and Phil was a great, stout, handsome young man of sixteen."

"And I was fourteen! Quite a marriageable age, wasn't it?" "What are you thinking of? Have I frightened you?" "The younger girl started, as from a dream, and returned her cousin's look."

"No," she said, after a little thought. "You don't frighten me, but you hurt me - you pained me. Bella, you - you ought not to have done it. He will tell Hodges, and Hodges will tell aunt Martha; and you know how her good old heart will ache!"

"O! what! - Why! If I were not the rascal again, right behind us. He's been and doubled on his track, and come back! O! if I had a whip I'd see how long he'd stay on these grounds!"

"I shall claim the right of first choice, if he comes. I shall take him. He'd be worth less than - well, say a hundred thousand - you may have him in welcome. - Ah! Who are you? What are you doing eavesdropping upon us? Why, you long-eared snake! I'll have you kicked off in the place! Who hired you? Who are you, anyhow?"

"The foregoing conversation had been going on in a little vine-clad arbor, in Mrs. Martha Cooper's garden. Mrs. Cooper was a widow, still in the prime of life - say, about fifty - living very comfortably on the income of her small, unnumbered property, and a widow's pension - widow of a colonel who had lost his life in battle. The speakers had been Bella Mason, aged twenty-two, and Ida Snelling, aged twenty. Ida's mother and aunt Martha had been sisters. Bella's mother had been aunt Martha's cousin. And the father of the Philip Trevor of whom they had been speaking had also been cousin german to aunt Martha, and the same to Bella's mother; so that he - Philip - and Bella were only second cousins. They held the same relationship to Philip through her mother that Bella did on her father's side."

"Come home rich, Philip, and I'll be your wife." And then he looked for Ida. Where was she? Ah! He found her at length out in the little orchard, sitting under a pear tree, crying bitterly. She had clung to him when he had kissed her, and smiling through her tears, earnestly prayed: "May God and all good angels bless you, Philip, and bring you back safe and well."

And then he had gone. They had heard from him many times - most of his letters, however, had been to aunt Martha - but never a word of what he was doing, or how. At one time he would be here; at another, he would be at still another somewhere else.

Finally, he wrote from Pike's Peak, the scene of eternal snow; and from that time all his letters had been written within sight of that wintry summit. His last letter, received by aunt Martha only the day previous to that on which we find the girls in the garden arbor, he said that he should very soon start for the old home. He had written that he was well, and that he had worked hard; but not a word - not a syllable - about whether he was rich or poor.

One word more in relation to these two girls. Bella Mason had lived with aunt Martha ever since her mother's death, and the only labor she performed was to help "the dear old soul" - that was her aunt - about her lighter house-work. She scarcely ever worked in the kitchen. In fact, she could be scarcely classed as a worker in anything. She was a lady.

Aunt Martha had offered her sister's child - Ida Snelling - home beneath her roof; but the pre-mind, noble-hearted, truly proud girl would not take it. She had received a splendid education, and she made it support her. She had been assistant teacher in an intermediate school in a neighboring town since her mother's death - her father had died several years before her mother - and she spent her vacations and holidays always with her dear aunt. She loved aunt Martha - loved her with all her heart and all her soul, and she was never so happy as when her two arms were around the dear one's neck, and her sunny head pillowed on the faithful bosom.

"It was a laborer in the garden to whom Bella had spoken so roughly and so unkindly; a young man, poorly clad, and evidently one of the waifs of the wide world. His brown face had a sad, pained look; and Ida had at once felt interested in him. She had thought if his skin had not been so coarse and freckled, and his hair so intensely red and thick, he would have been really handsome. He had good features, and his eyes, when she chanced to gain a fair look into them, were wonderfully deep and beautiful. Surely a man with such eyes must be intelligent."

"Fairly," he said, in a low, struggling voice, with a touch of the outlandish in his idiom. "I am a poor man, as you can see. The gardener on the place hired me. I was not listening. My work called me here, and -"

"There! That's enough. I don't want to hear any more. Take yourself out of here, and don't let me see your ugly face again." The man bowed very low, looking squarely into Bella's face, and then, having shot a glance at Ida that thrilled her through and through, he shouldered his hoe and rake, and turned to depart. "O! Bella! you don't do it!" called Bella after him. "He will hear you!"

"What! Aint he gone yet? - What are you stopping here for? Didn't I tell you to go?" "But the gardener bade me to stay. Whom shall I obey?" "You'll obey me. Clear out! and don't let me see your ugly face again."

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mine matters, neither. I think he understood me." "He certainly did understand you, Bella. At all events, he will work for me no more."

"Good riddance, says I!" cried the irate girl, spitefully; and with that she turned and stamped her way out of the room. "Oh! on my soul, I am so sorry! I could have cried with a good relish when I saw the poor man turn away. He was not listening. I do not like to dispute with Bella, but right is right; and I will not lend myself to the wrong, even my silence. The man was quietly at work, but Bella had been speaking loudly, and very, very foolishly, and when she saw that he must have overheard she was angry - more angry with herself, probably, than with anybody else."

"Dear child," whispered the old lady, drawing the fair young head to her bosom, and winding her arms closely around the plump, healthful form, yet petite - "my heart's darling - I am glad you were kind to him."

"Oh! how could I help it, aunt? In the first place, there was something in the man's face that commanded my respect; and in the next place, as you know, I always strive to make better and brighter the lot of those in misfortune; and that he has been unfortunate his looks plainly showed."

Aunt Martha assented with a kiss, and then the subject was dropped. During the remainder of that day, and into the evening - through the evening - Bella scarcely opened her lips to speak. If she did so, it was with a snap and a snarl. But two days later, when the sun burst forth, Philip Trevor had arrived in Philadelphia from Washington, where he had been to exchange certain certificates of deposit with the government agency in Colorado for U. S. bonds; and a man who ought to know had said that he was worth some-where about half a million, certainly as much as that. A clerk employed in the treasury department, at a nation's capital, had written home to his brother. To his knowledge Philip Trevor had bought five hundred thousand dollars' face value of four per cent registered bonds.

Bella was in high spirits, and she looked for her most becoming dress, and got Ida to fix her hair in the most bewitching manner. As for Ida herself, her summer vacation was almost at end; but aunt Martha would not let her go until Philip had come.

And Philip came. A heavy travelling carriage drew up at the door, and he - or somebody - entered the house. The girls came down from Bella's room, where they had been waiting, and found aunt Martha in the arms of a strong young man - a man splendidly dressed, with the form of Apollo. He returned as they entered and came towards them with a warm, kindly and loving smile. It was to Ida he first offered his hand. O! what a handsome man he was! His hair was glossy brown and curling, his skin some-what dark from exposure, but as soft and clear as a woman's. And yet they knew him! The absence of the red wig, with its coarse tangle lying low on his expansive brow, and the waving away of the unseemly freckles, and the exchange of clothing, could not hide from them the poor man with the hoe and the rake, whom they had met in the garden.

Bella gave one long, searching look, and as she met the pained, reproaching glance of those elegant gray eyes, she sank into a chair, bursting forth as she did so: "O! aunt Martha! You knew! You knew! O! how could you?" "Bella!" replied the old lady, in sorrow and sadness, "I did know; but I was not at liberty to say so. It was the dear boy's own wish - his own plan; and he bade me be silent. Surely, he had every right to employ so simple and innocent a test, where happiness of a lifetime was involved. If it has resulted unfortunately to you, I am very sorry. My own good sense will tell you where to lay the blame."

While aunt Martha had been thus speaking, Philip had advanced to Ida, and then taken her hand. "Ida, do you remember the parting words you spoke when I went away?" "Yes," she answered, in a whisper, trembling from head to foot. "Well, God and the good angels have blessed me, darling; and I have come back safe and well. Will you add the crowning blessing by giving me this dear hand for my own? Your heart is already mine, I am sure; as mine has been yours longer than I can tell."

"Alas! poor Bella! For a time she would not forgive them for the wrong she felt they had done her. She even went so far as to declare that Ida had been in the plot from the first. But in time she softened, and came down from her isolation of indignation. She found that she also suffered. And when Philip and Ida were married, and she was the bridesmaid, and heartily, and - let us hope - lovingly, kissed both groom and bride."

THE CHURCH AND THE PEWS.

[Toronto Globe.]

The lamentable scene which occurred in the church of the Ascension at Hamilton on Thursday night, when members of the congregation stopped the services because they considered the too "high" goes to show that the news are no longer mere receptacles of doctrine, but are becoming the censors and judges of it by virtue of their contributions to the support of the pulpit. It is highly desirable, however, that they should adopt some other way of expressing their dissent, by creating a hubbub in the house of God. Last Sunday in the Baptist church at Saugerties, N. Y., a preacher was very roughly handled. "When the bell stopped tolling," says the reporter, "Mr. Boyse rose and gave out hymn No. 61. Then, with a steady voice, he read two stanzas and stopped; but the volume of song was not forthcoming for the organ played not. Nothing daunted, the clergyman lifted his book and sang the hymn through alone, the congregation remaining silent. The hymn finished, the pastor took up the bible and commenced to read therefrom, but he had hardly finished a verse when trustee Robt. Worthington ran up the aisle, mounted the steps and snatched the bible from the minister's hands. Not content with that, he seized Rev. Mr. Boyse by the arm and dragged him from the pulpit." Mr. Boyse ran back into the pulpit and in order to bring the scene to an end began to pronounce the benediction, which the congregation needed badly; but "Mr. Worthington again jumped upon the platform and again dragged the pastor down." The congregation then dispersed. Mr. Boyse was engaged for a year, but it seems that one of the trustees, not the blackguard Worthington, wishes to get him out of the church in order to secure the position for a son-in-law, whilst other leading members of the flock fancy that Mr. Boyse is "too old-fashioned on certain points of doctrine." Neither the Sauger-ties people nor the Hamilton worshippers appear to see the impropriety of putting mildly, of such conduct or the evil effect it will follow the religion which they profess to follow.

Every traveler should have Johnson's Anodyne Linctant in their satchel. Safe and reliable.

Among the arrivals at the Dufferin hotel, St. John, last week, were Wm. R. Stewart, Buckingham, Quebec, and Miss A. Westaway, Georgetown, P. E. I. A little further down appeared the entry, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Stewart. On enquiry it was found that Mr. Stewart and Miss Westaway had met accidentally in the Dufferin hotel. Stewart had a few minutes met before but it took only a few minutes to discover that they had met their destiny. They parted on the day they met, and came together the second time in the Dufferin last week. Half an hour sufficed to arrange details and a visit to Rev. W. O. Raymond followed. The happy couple are the centre of interest at the hotel.

"HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES." Simply apply "SWATSKY'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hand, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWATSKY'S OINTMENT.

TRADING WIVES.

A Curious Case and a Russian Solomon's Decision.

A curious instance of trading with wives is reported in the newspaper Kavkaz of Tiflis. In the village of Zadroha a peasant by the name of Goseen married a good-looking young woman. A few weeks later his neighbor, Kerimoff, offered to buy his wife from him. He was satisfied to sell her for cost price if Kerimoff would pay him 150 roubles which he had spent on his wedding. The bargain was made. Goseen signed a paper renouncing all his rights on the woman, and Kerimoff took her to his home. Two weeks later the woman disappeared from her new home. A search was instituted, and she was found in the village of Karadjaly, living with a man named Abdaly-Effendy-Ogly, who had been her suitor before she was married to Goseen. Poor Kerimoff, deprived of his wife and of the 150 roubles he had paid for her, was in deep woe. He applied to the administrative authorities and to the clergy, but neither could help him. At last he sued Abdaly-Effendy for the sum of 150 roubles which he had paid for his wife. The latter appeared before the justice and pleaded that she had never received any money from Kerimoff and owed him nothing; she was not responsible for the money he had paid to Goseen. Finally Goseen, her first husband, was sued. All the three husbands of the woman, the Tartar, the Moslem, and the Slav came to court; the Slav, Kerimoff, as plaintiff, the Tartar, Goseen, as defendant, and the Muselman, Abdaly Effendy, as the one who had the woman in his possession. After much talking and arguing on either side the justice rendered the following Solomonic decision: "Goseen has purchased a right on the woman for the sum of money he had spent on his wedding. The latter is consequently entitled to the possession of her woman. But since Abdaly-Effendy is now the actual owner of the woman, he must render to Kerimoff the sum he had expended on the article of trade." "Probatum est," says the paper in which this case is reported, "The woman is estimated as an article of trade, but the fee will which she exercises as a human being may be the cause of trouble and litigations which her purchasers take into the bargain at their own risk."

As strange as it may seem there was once a judge of the district court of San Bernardino county, California, who had proved of liquor and wine drinking, and lost no opportunity in sternly holding up to public gaze all persons who had committed crimes or misdemeanors while under the influence of strong drink. There he sat, but the fee will which she exercises as a human being may be the cause of trouble and litigations which her purchasers take into the bargain at their own risk."

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TROOPS BEING SENT OUT.

Another Boer War About to be Inaugurated by Great Britain.

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