NICHOLS **EPARTMENT**

RAW HATS.

have opened a large as-

's Straw Hats.

se are the latest styles, ll be sold for

and 29c. each.

like of these were never St. John before at the

N STRAW HATS, 8c EACH.

we left nine only of those cele-Hard Felt Hats which we 5c. To clear the balance we them now at 10c., or Three Only light colors and small COME EARLY.

IG W. NICHOLS. nt for Standard Patterns.

day night, 7.30; Sundays, 11 a. sville, June 6.-R. S. Howe, who en confined to his house for ime with influenza, is slowly cing, and is again able to reis blacksmith duties.

piscopal Sunday school of this in a flourishing condition. re now 42 scholars, four teach-R. A. Graham is an efficient endent. Rev. W. B. Armstrong sters faithfully to the spiritats of his people. Howe has purchased two full

orkshire pigs from parties in ctor Bridges paid a visit to the here today. The school is rapid progress under the careagement of Miss Weyman of n, who is liked by both pupils

SUNBURY CO.

ervile, June 10 .- A very sucoils of Miss F. J. Rosborough's n Sewell's hall an Saturday The pleasing features of the me were the "hoop drill" by o by Miss McDougal of Sher. Cox and Lewis Bliss gave s. Miss Helen Miles, Miss Harrison, Dufferin Mitchell and Harrison also added to the inof the social. Refreshments old, and twenty-five dollars was for the benefit of the school. lobt. Swim of Doaktown was

T. A. Blackadar of London-S., and her brother, Niell of Amherst, arrived here on to see their mother, who is suff recovery.

thousand and fifteen joints afted at the Mitchell boom last Three hundred and ninety-six ere rafted in one day. e strawberry was picked here

D C Dykeman cut a thirtyounds squash sound and in go on on Friday. R. D. Wilmot and Mrs. Shut-

th went to St. John Last end Miss Edith Barker's wedwent to St. John last week

ng women there cannot exist any nequalities, only that of beauty.

A SURE SIGN

Of worth is being used by careful and successful men.

HORSEMEN

while

wder

St. John

ality.

Use and endorse Manchester's Condition Powdersand Liniment.

READ

Manchester's Condition Powders and Liniment are the best horse medicines I ever used. A. L. SLIPP.

Trainer and Driver. Truro, N. S.

I would advise every one to use Manchester's Condition Powders and Liniment. D. ATHERTON,

Trainer and Driver, Sussex, N. B.

For sale by all druggists and country merchants. Wholesale: T. B. BARKER & SONS and S. McDIARMID.

PAGES. ST. JOHN WERTIN SUN. PAGES.

VOL. 18.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895.

towards enlightening them. The answer is dignified, logical and convinc-

ing, and in effect shows that while the present legislature of Manitoba is

prove its assertions and support its

possible can only be made after the disappearance of the existing remed-

ial order and in response to a more

The Tribune thus concludes its edi-

torial on the governments reply: "We believe that the reply of the legisla-

ture will receive the overwhelming support of the people of Manitoba,

and will meet the expectations of our sympathizers and friends and Ontar

io and he other provinces, who will

arrogant character of the utterances of the Archbishop of St. Boniface, and

of such Quebec politicians as the Hon. Mr. Ouimet. Let the archbishop and

his Quebec followers know, once for all, that while Manitoba, if in any

matter in connection with this ques-

tion it has done an injury to justice,

it is capable itself of remedying that

injustice, yet it will strenuously in-sist upon being let alone and is deter-

mined that in any department of the

free and progressive province ecclesi

astical control will not be tolerated.'

TO AID THE REBELS.

It is Believed the Steamer Childs Left

the United States With Munitions

of War.

Washington, June 13.—If the steam-er George Childs, as alleged, has car-

ried from the United States a supply

of munitions of war and armed me

to aid the rebels in Cuba, the incident

may raise a grave question as to the

responsibility of the government. On

blance to the celebrated Alabama af-

fair, which cost the British govern

ion of the United States courts in the

put forth all proper effort to detain the ship, for in that case the courts

made the point that the Itata expedit-

ion did not originate in the United

States and was simply a merchant

vessel coming from a foreign country

and receiving on board a load of

merchandise. While it is true this load

tion of international law these were

goods which may be sold and shipped to any party. In the Childs' case,

however, the vessel was under the United States flag and practically the

expedition originated in this country. It is said that the government was duly advised of the intended depart-

ure of the Child expedition, though

selves sufficient to make up a prima

facie case justifying the arrest of the

parties or the detention of the vessel, under the terms of the United States

law, cannot be learned.

By the terms of the treaty of Wash-

ington the United States bound Great

Britain and itself to the doctrine that

a nation is bound to use "due dili-

gence" to prevent the departure of

armed expeditons against a friendly

nation. This raises the point whether

the United States can be held to have

ter, if it required the Spanish officials

to furnish absolute proof of the nat-

ure of the expediion, or whether it should not bestir itself to secure the

necessary evidence upon information

being supplied to show that the de-

If the latter view is taken it would

seem to follow that through the in-

strumentality of the secret service of

the treasury the government might

easily obtain sufficient evidence to

break up quickly the organization of

hostile movements in this country dir-

BEHRING SEA.

A United States Report Concerning

Enforcement of the Regulations.

Washington, June 12.-Great Britain

has failed to renew her adherence to

the joint regulations for the govern-

ment of the United States fisheries in

Behring sea, and upon the United Sta-

tes has developed the patrol of the area single handed under condition

that the attempt might give rise to

trouble. Beginning early in the year,

the state department sought to induce

the British government to renew these

regulations, but up to date the effort

had been unsuccessful; and now that

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British am-

bassador, has gone home to England

on leave of absence, it is certain that

nothing in that direction can be ac-

complished before next fall, too late to

be of any avail during the present sea-

The declination of the British to en

ter again into the joint regulations is

ascribed entirely to Canadian pres-

sure, as it is felt that if left to follow

their own impulse they would not hesi-

tate to join the United States in the

execution of the recomendations of the

Paris arbitration in spirit. The situ-

ation is one calculated to cause anx-

BOSTONESE

"Are you a ball crank, Miss Beekin

strete?"
"I was afflicted with a mild attack o spheromania last summer," answered the Boston maiden, "but this year I have take but little interest."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

lety to the treasury officials.

parture of the expedition is probable

exercised "due dillige

ected against Spain.

consisted of arms, under the construc

not le slow to contrast its studiou moderation with the incendiary and

reasonable and friendly proposal."

osition, any change that may be found

A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF-

Ladies' Cloth Capes and Jackets

We have found wearers for hundreds of Capes and Jackets ... We have a few dozens left yet They must go. Never mind why. Just the thing to cover the shoulders cold days and evenings. Twelve Black Cloth Capes, with Black Silk-lined Hood, worth

Twenty-two Appliqued and Braided Capes, in Black, Brown and Tan, worth \$4.50, for \$2.95.

A Good Assortment of Capes, in Black, Brown and Tan, ranging in price from \$2,25 to \$6.00. Cloth Jackets at \$8.25, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7 00

484848¢@¢@48484

DOWLING BROS.

95 King Street, St. John, N. B

MANITOBA'S REPLY

Read in the Legislature Yesterday by Attorney General Sifton.

Government Will Not Comply With (the Dominion Remedial Order.

Winnipeg Liberal Papers Strongly Endorse the Action of the Manitoba Ministry.

Winnipeg, Man., June 13.—The Man itoba legislature reassembled this af-ternoon. The first order of the day was the government's reply to the re medial order in the school question Attorney General Sifton regretted the premier's absence on account of illness, but said he would be in his seat on Monday. In the meantime, how ever, the attorney general said he would acquaint the house with the reply and in order to do so he put it in the form of a notice of motion for

The reply was read as follows: The privileges which by said order we are commanded to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow citizens are substantially the same privileges they enjoyed previously to the year 1890. e with the terms of the order would restore separate schools

had existed for a period of upwards of nineteen years. The said schools were found to be inefficient.

As conducted under the Roman Catholic board of education they did not possess the attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management and regulation were defective, as a result leaving a large that no part of the public funds of the section of the population with no better means of education than was thus supplied, and many people grew up in out the voluntary action of the legislaa state of illiteracy.

never been an attempt to defend these schools on their merits, and we do not know of any ground upon which the expenditure of public money in their support could be justified. We are therefore compelled to respectively state to your excellency in council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms

Objections upon principle may taken to any modification of our educational statutes which would result in the establishment of one or more sets of public schools. Apart, however from the objections upon principle cellency in council that all of the there are serious objections from practical educational standpoint. Some ly for full and careful deliberation of these objections may be briefly indicated.

We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of pri-mary education. The school taxes bear months since the latest decision heavily upon our people. The large amount of land which is free from school taxes, and the great extent of country over which our small population is scattered, present obstacles to and progress. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but the difficulties which are inherent in our cir-It will be obvious that the estabishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican and possibly by Mennonite, Icelandic and other schools would so impair our present system that any approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite

mpossible. We contemplate the inauguration of such a state of affairs with very grave apprehension. We have no hesitation in saying that there can not be suggested any measure which, to our minds, would seriously imperil the de-

elopment of our province. We believe that when the remedial order wa smade there was not then available to your excellency-in-council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking means of forming a correct thinki judgment as to the effect upon the province of the changes indicated in

Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full and deliberate nvestigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted we shall cheerfully assist in offering more

so important a matter, involving as it give all the assistance in its power

does the religious feelings and convic tions of different classes of people of Canada and the educational interests of a province which is expected to become one of the most important in the ominion, no hasty action should be taken, but that, on the contrary, the greatest care and deliberation should be exercised and a full and thorough

investigation held. While we do not think it proper to enter upon a legal argument in this memorial, we deem it our duty to briefly call attention to some of the legal and constitutional difficulties which surround the case. It is held by some authorities that any action taken by the parliament of Canada upon the subject will be irrevocable. While this opinion may or may not be held to be sound, it is in our judgnent only necessary to point out that there are substantial grounds for enthe statement of facts as reported to tertaining such an opinion in order officials the case bears a strong resem emphasize the necessity for acquiring a most able knowledge of the facts before any suggestion of parliament ment many millions of dollars to set-tle. It cannot be said that the decisary action is made. It will be admitted that the two essentials of any effective and substantial restoration of Itata case fits. This would justify the United States officials in failing to

the Roman Catholic privileges are: (1) The right to levy school taxes. (2) The right to participate in th legislative school grant. Without these privileges the separate schools cannot be properly carried on, and without them, therefore, any professed restoration of privileges would be illusory.

It may be held that the power to col-

lect taxes for school purposes confer-red upon the school boards by our forwith no more satisfactory guarantees mer statutes was conferred by virtue for L ir efficiency than existed prior of the provisions of sub-section 2 of The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an explicit the policy therefore followed under which the separate Roman Catholic schools (now sought to be restored) had existed for a period of propagate. subject to appeal to your excellency-in-council, and the remedial order and any subsequent legislative act of the parliament of Canada (in so far as they may restore the said right) will

be ultra vires.

As to the legislative grant, we hold that it is entirely within the control of the legislature of the province and ture. It would appear, therefore, that parliament of Canada looking to the restoration of the Roman Catholic privileges must, to be of real and substation benefit, be supplemented by the voluntary action the provincial legislature.

If this be the cause nothing could be more unfortunate from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves than any hasty or peremp tory action on the part of the ment of Canada, because such an action would probably produce strained relations and tend to prevent the

possibility of restoring harmony. We respectfully suggest to your exabove considerations call most strongand for such acourse of action as will avoid irritating complications deem it proper also to call attention to the fact that it is only a few the subject was given by judicial committee of the privy council. Previous to that time a majority of the members of the legislative assembly had either expressly or impliedly given pledges to their constituents they feel in honor bound loyally to

We understand that it has been lately suggested that private funds of Roman Catholic church and pe ple had been invested in school buildings and land that are now appropriated for public school purposes. evidence of such fact has ever been laid before us, so far as we can as certain, but we profess ourselves willing to make full and fair compen sation therefor.

In conclusion we beg respectively to place on record our continued loyalty to her gracious majesty and to the laws which the parliament of Great Britain has in its wisdom seen fit to enact for the good government of

On the Manitoba government's an swer to the remedial order on the school question the Free Press says tonight editorially: "We believe the reply will meet with the approval of the people of this province and of ng men throughout the dominion. It is not a blunt refusal to do any thing, but a clear explanation of the reasons why it is impossible to comply with the order which the Ottawa ministry took upon itself to lay upon the people of Manitoba. With sufficient delicacy, but plainly enough, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colle are told they do not understand the complete information available. An condition of public education in Man-investigation of such a kind would, itoba, with the necessary inference, furnish a substantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed
with a reasonable degree of certainty.

It is urged most strongly that upon

So impressing the provincial government will

ON THE ST. CROIX.

in nowise obstinate, but willing to St. Stephen and Milltown Now Joined by Telephone.

> Great Business Revival Reported, and Many Factories Rushed With Orders.

> The C. P. R. Purchase the Todd Wharf at St.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) St. Stephen, June 13.-Hot weather here yesterday; about 90 in the shade. Fred Douglass saw a deer on Sunday morning last near the entrance to the rural cemetery.

Mitchell & Ross are supplying the

Algonquin with a large quantity of chinaware, including toilet sets, iron granite ware, table crockery, etc. The present service of the electric cars is not very satisfactory to the residents of Dukes ward, but the town

open for dissatisfaction to creep in when they made a contract with the company that only calls for four trips per day through Dukes ward. Samuel Mehan & Co. have opened an undertaking establishment in the store on Water street, opposite Ganong Bros.' candy factory. They are experienced hands at the business and

hope to gain a share of public patron-St. Stephen and Milltown are now joined by telephone. These border towns are now supplied with a water system, electric street railway, gas light, electric light, telephone system and are about up to date.

The St. Stephen and Milltown railway are prepared to go on with the construction of their road if damages to land can be arranged on a satisfactory basis. Some whose land the road would cross are excessive in their demands and may prevent the expenditure of fifty or sixty thousand dollars here this summer. It is stated that one man who paid \$1,200 for a field wants \$1,000 for the rails to cross one end of it.

A new meat market is soon to be opened near the bridge by a Mr. Dris-coll of Fredericton.

A few strawberries were gathered in the fields on Sunday last. Much needed improvements are soon to be made to the C. P. R. freight accomodations at this station. The C. F. Todd wharf has been purchased by the company and will be extended about 75 feet into the river. A large unloading platform will be built and other accommodations provided. Out at the yard limit a siding will be built to hold twenty cars, so that mixed trains can easily and quickly drop their freight cars and avoid the tedious shifting that has for so long

disgusted travellers with this station.

The revival in business has reached the St. Croix and many factories are rushed with orders. Haley & Sons, Some skilled workmen could get em- They beat our men out by six points ployment with them. Their trade ex- and the Island men fell away off. It are large purchasers from them. They supplied all of the outside and inside work for the enlargement to the Althe pews, pulpit, desks and trimmings for a new church on Grand Manan Their hardwood floors are meeting with great demand.

Vroom Bros.' furniture factory doing more business than ever before and employing extra hands. Their goods are going into all the maritime towns, as well as Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, and they are also open ing up a profitable trade with England in a line of closet seats and bathroom furnishings. They have just supplied the Victoria hotel in St. John with a lot of new furniture and are supplying the Algonquin hotel in St. Andrews with all the furniture for the new addition. These two contracts were obtained in competition with St. John and upper Canadian houses. The St Croix Soap Mfg. Co. find that even the many extensions they have made to their building are not sufficient and they are to erect another extension 22x30 feet, three stories, in which they will extract crude glycerine from the spent lyes. They opened up trade with the West Indies last winter and are

now filling large repeat orders. The cotton mill is putting out 3,000 pieces per week and would manufacture more if they could secure more Six hundred and thirty-five are now on their pay rolls, and they need sixty-five more. They are making a specialty of fancy goods such as have always been imported from England and Scotland, and, to a small degree, from the United States. Ladies are calling for the goods from this mill, in the retail stores, in preference to similar goods from elsewhere and next year the patterns will be even made more attractive than this year.

Down at Lord's Cove, Deer Island, Henry F. Lord has built a wharf 100 feet long and erected a sardine factory 80x40 feet, where he will manufacture for the Canadian market. A boiling spring of water, such as other factories have paid thousands of dollars for, has been supplied by nature right at his door. He has had long experience in the business and will turn out nothing but the best goods every box being fully warranted. His enterprise is giving employment to about forty Deer Island people right

Joseph Donald, manager of a large fruit ranch in California, is visiting his father, Hon. Jas. Donald, at the Ledge.

"I fear," said the cautious mother; "I fear that young man who is calling on Laura plays cards for money."

"And does he get it?" asked the paternal parent.—Cincinnati Tribune. How utterly miserable to always de F. W. Andrews is in Newfoundland pend on some one, for it is always "some one" who makes you sad or looking after mining interests.
Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley spent joyful!-Marie Bashkirtseff. Sunday in town

Miss Ada McWha met with a severe accident last week that will con-fine her to her home for some time.

NOVA SCOTIA AGAIN. New York Banks Taken in for a

Inter-Provincial Rifle Trophy Once More Goes to the Sister Province.

Fog Prevents Shooting at Drury Range and the Men Had to Go to Sussex.

(From The Daily Sun of the 14th.) The inter-provincial match is over and Nova Scotia is again the winner of the Maritime Challenge Trophy, which has been on exhibition in the window of the Royal hotel for the past two days. The score of the Nova Scotians was, under the circumstances a good one, viz., 673. New Brunswick came next, with 657, and P. E. Island was six points behind them. This is Nova Scotia's sixth victory. New Brunswick has won the cup four

The competition began at Drury range shortly after 10 o'clock yester-day morning. The conditions were difficult for good shooting. There was a strong, gusty, left wind, with driftcouncil of last year left a large chance ing fog. It was not only difficult to hold a rifle, but also to get a sight. The targets were almost half obscured by the fog. The riflemen managed to finish up the 200 yards contest on Drury range, but then it had to be abandoned. The shooting there ceased about noon and the marksmen retired to the mess tent, where lunch served. Lunch over, the riflemen drove to the city and at 2.30 o'clock they embarked on the I. C. R. express for Sussex for the competition of the match on the excellent range of the Provincial Rifle association.

In regard to the fog the riflemen did not suffer any more than the cricketers in Halifax, as a match had to be postponed in that city yesterday owing to the density of the fog.

Capt. Hartt telegraphed the Sussex people and everything was in readiness when the rifle teams reached Sussex. They were driven up to the range and at 4.35 the contest was resumed. The scores at 200 yards fired at St. John

P. E. Island206 At Sussex the riflemen found a fine. bright day, with drifting clouds, with alternate light and shade. The wind

was from the right front, was brisk

and came in strong gusts. It was not a day for good shooting. The men started at the 500 yards range and at it the P. E. Island men did splendidly. They rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova or 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick. Pte. Smith of the 82nd Batt., P. E. I. started out with an inner this time and then got six bulls, making the best score made at any range. Sergt. Crocket did almost as well, and scores all through were

And when the men went back to 600 yards, Nova Scotia had a lead of wood workers, are employing half as two over the Islanders and ten over many hands again as they did a year the home team. At this range the ago, and find it difficult to fill orders. Nova Scotla men had great luck.

tends all over New Brunswick and was simply a picnic for the Nova Sco-Eastport, Lubec, Calais and other tians at this range. They went in with a certain number required to win | will not lose a cent, as we secured the and they had that number in no time. Still their men kept on shooting well, with the result that they finished 16 gonquin, and have already furnished poins ahead of this province. The scores were as follows: NOVA SCOTIA TEAM.

NEW BRUNSWICK TEAM.

Sgt. H'derson, 62nd Fus. 30

P. E. ISLAND TEAM.

Although New Brunswick was second in the race for the trophy, Sergt. Henderson, one of her marksmen, made the biggest score, 92. Sergt. Henderson did good work for his team. Sergt. Crockett of the Island, with 89, was banks of course wil 'the sufferers second, and Lt. Bent of Nova Scotia and will have to look to the East Riv-(a Bisley man) third.

206 243 202 651

The match over, cheers were at the call of Capt. McRobbie given for the victorious team and the P. E. Islanders. Then the visitors cheered for the New Brunswick marksmen. The riflemen were driven cown to

Sussex for supper, the party being about equally divided between the Depot house and the Queen hotel. The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia people came down by the midnight

at Sussex and will go home today. The New Brunswick team was commanded by Capt. McRobbie, who has no fault to find with his men. Col. Longworth, the captain of the Island team, is proud of the showing his men made. Capt. Brown of the 66th P. L. Fusiliers, Halifax, who commands the Nova Scotia eight, is, of course, delighted with the result. He says the visiting riflemen were well used by the home team and declares that the meeting has been a pleasant one.

has won the trophy two years consecu-

A BIG FORGERY.

NO. 25.

Hundred Thousand

A Harlem Sunday School Superintendent Said to be Guilty Party.

He is Arrested and Failing to Get Bail Goes to

New York, June 13.-The principal topic of conversation today among Wall street men was the discovery of a quantity of forged paper which had been distributed among several pro-minent banks in the neighborhood. Albert S. Moore, 36 years old, superintendent of a Harlem Sunday school, is under arrest charged with the forgery. He was formerly employed as a book-keeper by Iman, Swan & Co., one of the largest cotton brokerage firms in the country. Last November he was discharged on account of irregularities discovered in his books, the members of the firm stated today that Moore was not accused of dis-

During his connection with the firm. he was also treasurer of a concern known as the East River Silk Co. with mills at Astoria, L. I., and since last November, up to the present time, he retained that position. The forged paper is nearly, if not all, connected with the silk company, and bears the forged endorsements of Iman, Swan

Last Tuesday Moore presented a note for \$12,000 for discount at the National Union Bank, 32 Nassau street. It bore the endosement of A. S. More, Robert W. Inman and Inman & Co. The bank accepted the note and the cashier handed Moore a cheque for the amount. Later that afternoon President Hendrix of the Union Bank, in looking over the paper purchased during the day, had his suspicions aroused as to the genuin ness of the signature of Inman, Swan & Co., as there was a curl at the end of it, which seemed to be rather unusual. He sent immediately to the office of the firm to have the endorsement verified, but as there was none of the members of the firm there at the time, the matter was delayed untill yesterday morning.

Word was sent to Mr. Inman, jr., and he called at the bank yesterday. After carefully examining the paper he declared that the one purporting to be that of the firm was certainly a forgery. Inquiries were made at several banks and it was ascertained that papers with similarly forged en-dorsements had been floated, which, in the aggregate, amounted to ove

The Bank of America, which held some \$40,000 worth of paper, and through their lawyers, Stern and Rushmore, they immediately placed attachments against the East River Silk company, and had them levied on the company's goods that lay in commission houses in this city and also on the mills at Austoria, L. I.

The lawyers, when seen this afternoon by a reporter of the Associated Press, said: "The Bank of America first attachment. The property, consisting of merchandise and raw maplant and machinery are worth about \$30,000. The paper which the bank holds is on the East River Silk company, with forged endorsements, and we understand that Moore has forged the name of John Manks to acceptar on several bills of exchange and

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Moore, who, by the way, was under in the Cotton Exchange building today and taken to the tombs court. His counsel, E. S. Clinch of 11 Broadway, desired to waive examination, but as the complainants were not in court, Justice Mahone would not consent to this and held Moore in \$10,000 bail far examination tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. He could not furnish this amount and was locked up in the Tombs prison. He refused to talk to

reporters. Moore is married, the father of four children, and moved in good society. He said today that he did not inform his wife of his trouble, nor did he ever tell her of his having left the employ-

John Monke, commission merchant of 100 Green street, said this afternoon: "As far as I know, there are six drafts or notes which bear my signature which are forged, and I am satisfied that the forgeries are very clumsy. Moore realized on all the paper. The er Silk company for payment.

At the office of Inman, Swan & Co. Mr. Swan said, in addition to the banks mentioned the United States National Bank and the Bank of New York also held some of Moore's forged paper.

THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of St. John District Lodge, L.O.A., held on the 12th inst., it was decided to celebrate the coming 12th of July at Fredericton. They will be joined by L. O. L. No. 141 of the north end, and invitations are to be extended to all the primary lodges, black chapters, etc., in the jurisdiction to join them in this celebration. Committees have been appointed to carry out the excursion and other details. The district lodge also decided to run an excursion and picnic to Partridge Island on the first of July, Dominion day

F. Howard Grimmer has been appointed judge of probate, pro hac vice, in reference to the estate of Mary Ann Miller, late of the parish of Pennfield, Charlotte Co., deceased

ment at Montreal.

THE UNVEILING

Hon. George E. Foster's In Memoriam Oration

A Masterly Review of the Patriotic Career o Canada's Greatest Statesman.

(Mail and Empire's Report.) Hon Mr. Foster said: "I never felt so desirous of following a good ex-

ample in my life as I do at this mo

ment, namely, the example of almost

too great brevity set by his excellency

and the premier of the dominion, who have just addressed you. On the other hand, I am told by the indefatigable secretary of the committee not to be too extraordinarily brief, and as I feel at present I have a greater dread of the indefatigable secretary than of the higher political powers. (Laughter.) I must ask this audience, although not to listen to a very long address, to at least give me their undivided attention, as nearly as they can, for ten or fifteen minutes. In the first place, I desire to congratulate the chairman and gentlemen who have been so public-spirited as to take the steps that have eventuated in the erection of the present magnificent monument of the chieftain, who we all loved, and whom we all admired. (Applause.) This is fitting place for such a monument to be erected, and, although Montreal's proverbial enterprise was not cient to bring it out this time ahead of all, the Ambitious City having unveiled its monument a few months in advance, this is but the one exception that proves the rule, and goes to establish what I have called the proverbial spirit of enterprise of the citizens of Montreal. Now, sir, the next thing I wish to do is to utter a regret that some person who had known Sir John Macdonald longer and more intimately, whose life had mingled with his through a greater series of years, and who had had a more intimate connection with the greater public questions of the country than mywas now selected to deliver the few remarks which I am asked to for he knew that shot, grape and canmake today. My acquaintance with Sir John Macdonald commenced in 1883, not long since, as you see, but it plause.) was not until 1885 that, becoming member of his cabinet, I was drawn into somewhat intimate relations with him, where I could observe the spirit of industry and the power of the man, where I came, like most people who were intimately acquainted with him, under his personal charm and kindliness of character. (Applause.) And now, sir, it occurs to me today to ask the question: "What is the meaning of this vast concourse of people, so Why representative in its character? we met today about this memorial stone?" I venture to answer if you will allow me, in a negativenot to bewail a death nor deplore a loss, not to stand around an open grave waiting to receive and cover from us forever the brightness of the glance, the genial kindness, and the charming personality we all loved so well. Time was when that was in order. Four years ago, when all at once a home lost a head, a political party in the midst of the fray and battle lost its leader, and a great country the chiefwhose guiding hand it had felt and given way to for a quarter of a century and more—then hearts felt heavy, eyes dropped tears, and mourners refused to be comforted. But that in its baptism of grief, and we today haste towards the sun again with its full light of hope and confidence-(applause)-not to bewail a death, but to commemorate a life; not to count our losses, but to recount our gains. We raise here in the city of Montreal one more record to be added to the many which shall grace the public marketplaces of our cities from Halifax to -monuments sacred to the memory of a singularly charming and Canadian life, aye, and I may say a life which, besides dominating the people of his own country, left its characteristic impression on the wide interests and concerns of the empire of which he was a subject. (Applause.) That people is unthinking, ungrateful, yes, unhistoric even, who forgets to honor its noble dead. Let the student of history cast his eye back over the course of events, from the earliest dawn of national life through the prehistoric ages down all through that clear and still-growing clearer period of history, and he will find that national life in all ages has treasured and held dear the memory of its departed ones. Canada today does not

CANADA CANNOT DENY HISTORY. Even in its young years it has felt the strength of that feeling and has to God that His thoughts permeate ing; and although our history is comparatively young and recent, yet in in poetry, and to live them out in great painting, in stone and in art, there is call it quick and close interpretation rising in this country to the memory of its great men, its warriors, and its statesmen, these memorials of art, these monuments to the future ages, which proclaim us to be of kin with the whole world and marching level and equal with the spirit which has dominated humanity from the earliest time down to the present. (Applause.) These works of art in commemoration of the great men of the day stand throughout our country. On the heights of Quebec Montcalm and Wolfe, equal in bravery and that stronger characteristic of the true magnanimity of characterthough the fortunes of war were unequal in the case of each-stand there to commemorate qualities and to commemorate events that shall never die in Canadian history. (Applause.) In the sister provinces are Brock's monument and the one to the heroes of Lundy's Lane, and here we raise the statues of Cartier and Macdonald. These are evidences of the spirit of which I have spoken, and they are promises of what, as Canada develops, become more the rule—the beneficent, the patriotic, the national rule for this country to obey. (Applause.) early age of six years, in 1844 he was May I ask this vast audience another CARRIED UPON THE SHOULDERS question? What is the manner of the of a triumphant electorate in the old

man whose life and history we are today met to commemorate? I speak conscience and thought of everyone who hears me when I say that the answer to that cannot be given according to the cold and colorless annals of historical estimate, according to the cold and almost conscience less code of criticism. We are too to that warm interest and personal frendship which so many of us felt for the dead premier and statesman. The glacial period has not yet covered and frozen out the memory of so genial a character, and the affect tion which grew up between him and the people he helped to govern. To-day we must speak of him as we knew in aftertimes and long distant from this men may speak of him in colder terms as one whom their forefathers had known. Today we cannot ignore the friendly interest and the warmth and wealth of affection which spread from the man when he was living to his people, and which has passed away. God grant that the feeling may grow, and that very many times shall the colds of winter and the heats of summer pass over us ere there fades from the Canadian heart that affection which so long existed between the people and the man whose statue has been erected here. (Applause. Sir, I take it to be a fact that the foundation of all true greatness is in the personality of the man. Whatever you may say, no power of adventitious circumstances, no strength of mere enthusiasm, can make a man truly great, though it may for a time lift him into prominence. Other things being equal, the greatness of a man will be proportion to the strength, the solidity, and the charm of his personality and of his character. In this respect what have we in the life of the man whose memory we commemorate today? The basis of Sir John Macdonald's character and personality, as I read it, was that kindliness, gentleness, and helpfulness which everyone recognized in him, and for which all instinctively and at once loved the man. It has been said by critics, and maybe by political opponents, that Sir John Mac donald was, when it was necessary, conscienceless and without feeling, and that when great ends were to be served friendships must stand out of the way. Well, sir, I admit this-that many a sturdy, true, brave general when yonder fort had to be stormed and the enemy's position taken, must have felt for the friends he loved best, ister were ready to mow before they reached the fort. (Ap-

WHAT I MEAN TO SAY IS, great ends demand sacrifices, and no statesman has lived or will live en-

dowed with the greatest possible

wealth of personal kindness who will

not, when occasion demands, say to

his heart, which prompts him in one

direction, "Be still," while the really

calm order of intellect maps out and

carries forward the action necessary

John Macdonald was true to the

friends of his early political life. In

his later political life, it is true, he

had many friends, and many claims

of his heart and disposition proved its

fidelity to the principles he set be-

fore him. Sir John Macdonald was

were made upon him, but the essence

to complete success. (Applause.)

responsive; his disposition, his heart, his nature quickly found out the dominant feeling in any set of circumstances in which he was placed, and responded to it. Sir John Macdonald was purposeful: beneath his velvet touch and the kindly countenance there was a power and steadfastness when once he had mapped out his purpose, which he untiringly carried out with all the power he could put to it in order to successfully accomplish the He was optimistic, and it was that trait in his character that I loved best of all, and it was that which believe, taking several things into consideration, was of the greatest benefit to this young and struggling country of ours. (Applause.) His kindy, sunny nature put shadows away from him instinctively; he saw beyon and over them what was possible and aimed for it, and such was the power of his personality that he could inspire his followers with it. Over and above all was the brightness and charm he put about it. The optimism of the leader reflected itself in the heart and action of his followers. More than that, Sir John Macdonald's nature was of that kind which was quick to interpret. I have heard of a critic who wrote or said: "You may speak of Sir John Macdonald as being a great man, but he had no creative power. He was not a creator." Mr. Chairman, there is but one Creator, God Himself. and the man who will be great, and the man who is great, is great in proportion to his power to interpret what God Himself has created, in sentiment, in feeling, in possibility. (Applause.) To lie so close to the heart of nature that you feel its teachings, and are able to voice its yearnings-to get so close made its conduct square with the feel-, you, then to chisel them in marble, to paint them in colors, to embalm them verse and in story, in bronze and in and noble deeds-call it creation, or that is it which makes men great, and the capacity to do it is the measure of the greatness of a man be he in any walk of life whatsoever. Applause.) Now, sir, upon this charming person ality was built the superstructure of the public life of Sir John Macdonald. The student of his life is sometimes at a loss to know whether it was his personality that animated the life of Canada until it brought it into consonance with his own, or whether it was the better and keener aspirations in Canadian life which so brought responsive chords from Sir John Macdonald's heart, and so acted as to call out those qualities in him. But we are on safe ground when we say that for fully 25 years the life of Sir John Macdonald. and the life of Canada are almost synonymous, and with the other. (Applause.) No instance can be shown in contemporary history of where for so long a period such a truth as that can be successfully affirmed of any great public man. And now, as to the span of that life. It was a wide one. Landing on the shores of Canada, to him a new and untried world, at the

early age of six years, in 1844 he was

city of Kingston, and launched upon the first of his public life. In 1857 he was prime minister and the chief man in the councils of the united provinces In 1867 he had just been the master hand in moulding this new young do-minion of Canada, and put his hand then upon the helm of state, where it stayed, with but a single exception of five years, until death palsied it, and the strong hand and the great heart ceased to beat forever in unison with the people whom he had governed so long, and whom he loved so well. (Ap plause.) He grappled with strong and difficult questions. The strife of creed the strife of race, the strife of sectarianism met him on the first entrance into public life, and marvellous the skill and adroit and keen indeed were the finesse, the spirit, with which he met these difficulties-the kindly. prudent compromise, and all those strong arts and powers of a public man, which, while he pursued his even way, brought the elements in consonance with himself with the least possible friction up towards the greatest and most successful result that was possible. I need not recount to you these questions. They have been mentioned in part by the premier in his address. After the united provinces merged with the other provinces into the dominion of Canada he met a new set of questions, more on nomical plan The development of the internal communication of the country which had been made a union upon paper, and the great impetus to the lines of railway and building of canals, all these were problems which he early took hold of and which he most successfully solved. Then came the great problem of the development of the industrial life of this country. so as to give to Canada that basis of labor and applied wealth which, while it should bring the benefits of capital to this country, should at the same time secure the best possible results to labor; and though there may be differences of opinion in this audience, as there are in the country, as to the disdom of that policy, suffice it here for once and all to say that it met the people's approbation, and from 1878 until today the people have not uttered a word of dissent, as far as strength of majority goes, with reference to that policy. (Applause.) And so, sir, through all this period of his active political life, reaching over 47 years, we see these wonderful accomplishments. The immigrant boy, who landed wide-eyed and openmouthed on the shores of this counat six years, climbed rapidly to the highest public position, became the confidential adviser of his sovereign, and after holding the sceptre of power for the term of a generation, died, bewailed by his friends and by political opponents alike as a man whom we could ill afford to lose, but as a man for whose life, whose labor, whose influence, Canada could never cease to

be grateful. (Applause.) Now, sir, one word more, and that word is this: We would be but sorry gainers from a review of the life of Sir John Macdonald if we could not draw somt broad lessons, which should sink into our hearts, and become inspiring lines to the coming generation, to the young of the present generation. What are these broad lines and lessons that we may draw from a review, however imperfect? The first, sir, is the lesson of self-sacrifice. Whether he took it as a principle early in life, or whether he formulated it to himself day by day, Sir John's public life, his public success, was built directly upon the basis of an untiring devotion to the public good of this country, and a sinking and abnegation of the comforts of self in order to obtain it-(hear, hear, and applause)-and no man lives to be great, and remains to be counted great, unof self-abnegation and heroic sacrifice. Think of the years in which he labored; think of the hours in which that brain was perplexed, and that heart troubled nigh unto sickness almost, to solve problems that pressed, which if not solved it would seem as if from time to time the very fabric of this country would dissolve and pass away. Think of the years which he passed under these conditions, denying to himself the common comforts which a man on a thousand dollars a year, without this sacrifice, without this responsibility, without that overpowering burden of work pressed upon him, can enjoy 1st of July. in a country like ours.

COUNT IT UP.

sum it up by his fifty years in the hours that he lived, and get some slight appreciation of the enormous depresents to the people today.. (Apfail to see traced across it from beginning to end, in broad letters, which spell out that word which needs to be spelled out by too many of us yet, | ized rosin, then heat the screw which needs in its meaning to be sunk which spell out the word toleration. (Applause.) If ever there was a publis life in Canada so dominant, so powerful, which might have pushed the principles of toleration as that of brought forward and submitted to the test. (Applause.) Today, when some of these questions yet remain to be settled: today, when all this prejudice of race, though it is diminishing, has not entirely passed away; when all this bigotry of creed, which, though mild compared with what it was 50 years ago, has not yet all gone; let us in these times, and in these circum stances, take to our own hearts, and apply to our practice, the principles of a broad and liberal toleration, which while it gives to every man the right to worship God as he chooses, gives to each man the right in all humblenes and humility to examine well the springs of his own action, and be sat-isfied that between him and His Maker there is peace, instead of spending to much time in looking for what is the weak spot in his brother's character (Applause.) Sir, the lesson that is read from the life of Sir John Macdonald is the lesson of unity. All through his political career, from the time that he

became a power in the uniting of the provinces until his death, unity was what he strove for—the union of the races in this country; the union of the creeds in his country; the union of the provinces in this country; the union of all sections in this country into higher feeling of patriotism, which should burn out the differences, and leave high above them all the grand central idea that we are above all common Canadians, and that beyond and above especial interest there is a country to be proud of, to be loved, to be worked for, to be died for, if necessary; in the quieter walks of public and political life, or in those more exciting arenas of war and bloodshed but with reference to which the quieter one of the two often embraces he greater heroism, and calls out the stronger resources. And, sir, one lesson more, and I have finished, and that is the lesson of imperialism.. That was dominant in Sir John Macdonald's character. His every act was a negation of disintegration. "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die." (Applause.) What was the negation? Of the change of status of this country under the dominion of any foreign country. The negation of what? Of the change of status of this country into an independant power, away from and far separated from Great Britain. His was the affirmation of this principle, that though he was proud to be a Canadian, he still held on to his right to be a Britsubject; that though he was proud and hopeful of the future of Canada he yet laid claim to hold that firm grasp on to the glories of an empire and sovereign that dated back a thousand years, a synonym of freedom and of affection and of strength for the principles of right, and that turning from the past he saw a future wider than the colony in which he lived, and which had no bounds but the outermost limits of an empire which is worldwide in its power, and world-wide in its beneficent results. (Applause.) Shall we not subscribe to that principle of imperialism ourselves, too? Down at Cataraqui now sleeps in the quiet graveyard the precious dust of Sir John Macdonald. Softly today the June flowers are nodding upon a grave which is ministered to by private love and public devotion. But, sir, in Canadian hearts, and from Canadian history, there shall never fade out the memory of his kindly, genial qualities. nor the stimulating, invigorating power of that work, that genius, that patriotism which was given to his country, and which in being given to his country was given to the premier colony of that great empire at whose undying altar fires he prayed and watched for more than half a century. (Loud cheers.)

THE FORESTERS.

Through the courtesy of John A. Watson, court deputy of Court Martello, the Sun has received the following interesting facts concerning the Independent Order of Foresters: During the month of May the number of applicants for membership received by the medical board was 4,022, of which 3,611 were accepted, showing an advance of over 500 on the highest numof applicants ever received in any one month. The surplus fond of the order on the 1st of June showed the high total of \$1.317.000.

On the 30th of May the corner sione of the Foresters' Temple was laid by his excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, governor general of Canala, in the presence of an immense concourse of Foresters and their friends. The temple will be eight stories high and will be the finest fraternal headquarterers on the continent. The forestric year closes on the 30th of June, and less he base his life on the principle in every particular it will be the most prosperous year in the history crder.

The increase in the surplus has been \$360,000,000, and in the membership about 18,000. For the month of June it is expected that at least 5,000 applications will be received. During the year new courts have averaged 35 per morth. The supreme council will meet at St.

Martins Town Hall, Trafalgar square, London, England, on the 1st day if August The high court of New Brunswick will meet at Fredericton, N. B., on the

HINTS ABOUT SCREWS

Where screws are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain they are very likely to work votion and self-sacrifice which the life loose, and it is often difficult to make of Sir John Macdonald combined, them hold. In such cases theuse of and which was the basis of his great glue is profitable. Make the glue usefulness, and which is one of the thick. Immerse a stick about half the strongest claims to greatness that he size of the screw and put it into the hole. Then put in the screw and drive plause.) Again, sir, no man can look it home as quickly as possible. When at the life of Sir John Macdonald and there is an article of furniture to be hastily repaired, and no glue is at hand, bore a hole, insert the stick. fill the rest of the cavity with pulveriently to melt the rosin as it is driven into too many hearts yet, which in in. When screws are driven into wood a young country situated like ours for temporary purposes they can be need sthis all the more—those letters more easily removed by dipping them in oil before inserting. When buying screws notice that the heads are small and well cut, that there are no flaws in the body or thread part, and that its way with volcanic power, and they have gimlet points. A screw of again as well which so far took in good make will drive as easily into oak as others into pine, and will en Sir John Macdonald, let us have that dure having twice the force brought

> Witticusse-"What do you think of these 'Lines to a Gas Company?' Petticusse—"The meter is false." Witticusse—"That's done intentionally to make it realistic."-Life.

FAT CATTLE & HORSES.

To Fatten Horses and Cattle, give oceasionally the

GRANGER CONDITION

They cure Indigestion, and the food is completely assimilated. Cure Fever, Coughs, Worms, Swellings, Stoppage

TURKISH BRUTALITY.

Some Horrible Stories Told of the Persecution of Armenians.

The Life or Death of Oriental Christianity Now Pending.

Instances Given Wherein Suffering and Death Resulted From Prison Abuses.

Boston, June 11 .- A reliable American citizen in Turkey, in a letter about the situation in Eastern Turkey re-

ceived here, says : "There is one theme which concentrates attention, namely the condition and the prospects of the country. It is not only the cause of common hum anity which interests us, the question now pending holds within it the life or ceath of Oriental Christianity. Are these wicked and Godless fanatics to be permitted to dip their swords further in the blood of innocent Christians ,not only in general massacres, but on highways, in their own homes in their fields, and worse than all, in the prisons by the hands of the govern ment itself. Day after day the pitiful story is told over and over again of pillage, burning, torture, murder, violence, rape, adduction, confiscation, desccration of churches etc.

Mere human aid is entirely insufficient. The intricacies of the political questicn involved put the solution of

the problem far beyond our reach. The letter gives a new story concerning the state of Turkish prisons. In the Bitlis prison there are seven cells, each one large enough for ten or twelve per sons. Between twenty and thirty wer crewded into each one There are no sanitary arrangements. Armenians found in these cells have to do their own purchasing through the Zabtieths and at double price. They are deprived of immediate communication with those outside and letters directed to them are not delivered. When they are al lowed to write it must be in Turkish. ing to get it written two plasters, or bread equivalent to the daily ration must be given.

The daily allowance of bread by lav should be 300 drams, but it is never more than 250, and that is dirty and poorly baked. Often it is not delivered. The water is undrinkable.

Armenians often have to drink the "Khuliteh" water. This is the water of the tank where the Turks perform abulations for prayers. Should one dare to ask for justice he is at once thrown into a dark, damp, subterenean cell. Armenians in these cells are the slaves of the caprice and severity of the Turks.

Scores of cases are specified wherein death and suffering resulted from prison abuses. From this appalling list the following few examples may be cited:

Caspar Phapolan of Avana hoose, had his head and arm broken Moosi, had his head and arm broken-by the prison keeper with an iron shovel.

Mihran Damadian of Constantinople was taken to Moosh, being beaten and ill-treated by the way. He was brought to Britlis with his leg broken. Muggerditch Sughertisian of Bitlis died a few days after release from prison from the effects of ill-usages sustained in prison.

Malkhass Aghajanian and Malkhassian of Avzud village of Moosh were beaten into a fainting condition. Malkhass was burned in eight places and Serop in twelve places with hot irons. Another citizen of the same village was stripped to his shirt and drawers and beaten till he fainted and he was violently forced to the Saepthi office, where he was branded in sixteen places with red-hot ramrods. He was kept standing on his feet for zve days and nights without food or drink. He was also subjected to violent beatings and pluckingout of hair.

The letter contains many other reerences to inhuman treatment on Kurdish officials in various localities, and concludes by pointing out that in many cases it was directed towards Christians on account of their faith.

GALLANT LORD BERESFORD

Brave Deed That Won for Him the Coveted Victoria Cross.

"Beresford," said Archibald Forbes the famous war correspondent, who told the story the last time he was in Washington, "was out on a scout, or rather an armed reconnoissance, to ascertain the strength of the Zulu forces. Buller directed him to be very wary, or he would be ambuscaded The advice was good, for about ten miles from camp, on the White Umvaloosi river, there sprung out of a deep water cut crossing the plane a line of Zulus 2,000 strong. Beresford immediately ordered his force only four troops strong-to fall back, keeping the Zulus in check. Just then a sergeant was shot off his horse and the Zulus made a dash for him. Beresford turned back, and with one hand pulled the wounded man up behind him, while he held his cocked Colt revolver in the other. He had just got the man up when the warriors on him. He shot four in about eight seconds, and thus halted them. was joined by Sergeant O'Toole, and with his aid Beresford was able get back to his commond, which fell back slowly till they recrossed the river and were re-inforced by Buller's whole command.

"I tell you it was touch and go, for had Beresford's horse stumbled with the double load he carried 'Bill' would have been a 'goner.' Well, Sir Evelyn Wood recommended him for the Victoria Cross, and the queen immediately granted the request, But Beresford refused to accept it unless Sergeant O'Toole was similarly honored. 'I could never have got back with Fitzmaurice.' said Beresford, 'had not O'Toole come to me. If I deserve it he surely does too.' So the Gazette that announced Beresford's decoration also told the army that the same honor had been conferred upon Sergeant Edmund O'Toole of Baker's Horse.

Don't put your friend in a position where he must deny your request.

Awarded... Of worth is being

Diploma of. Merit at .. Exhibition,

Fredericton IHE 1898..... LEADIN'C I would fear

no case of dis temper in my stables while could get Man chester's Condi tion Powder and Liniment.

READ W. B. Campbell 30 Leinster St. ion Powders and Liniment are the best horse THE medicines I ever used. BEST A. L. SLIPP. SPRING

HORSES I would advise every one to use Manchester's I can sell no Condition Powders and Liniment ther Condition D. ATHERTON, Powders but

MEDICINE

Manchester's in Sussex, N. B. this locality. For sale by all druggists Kingston, and country merchants. Wholesale: T. B. BARKER

GOSSIP OVER THE CABLE. Canadian Horses Bring Very Good

The Prince of Wales' Capture of the Manchester Cup a Popular Victory-In the Political World.

Prices in England.

New York, June 9.-The World's London cable special: A heavy consignment of American and Canadian horses were sold here yesterday. They were much admired and found many buyers. Twenty-six Canadian horses averaged thirty guineas each, and twenty-four Canadian horses, which were landed from the steamer Carlisle City, a few days ago, were sold at the same average price. Nineteen American horses from Iowa brought an average of twenty-eight guineas

The June number of the Author prints a manifesto of the Society of Authors in opposition to the Canadian Copyright bill. It begins by saying that it is impossible to deal with the Canadian Copyright act of 1889 or to stimate the effect it will produce if it is allowed to come into force without, in the first place, shortly referring to the present position of copyright as an imperial question and as an international question.

New York, June 9.-The Sun's London cable says: The victory of the Prince of Wales' horse Florizel II. in the Manchester cup on Friday has made him enormously popular. Half of sporting England had money on the horse. The so-called cup is a handsome shield with finely chased base reliefs and, seeing that it now has a royal owner, appropriately represents Henry V. being knighted by Richard striding the fallen body of his brother Clarence at the battle of Agincourt and his marriage with Catherine of France at Troyes and so on. shield would have proved quite an educational course to Mr. Dwyer had he won it, but Banquet II. ran like a cowardly brute. If the Prince of Wales goes on winning races it will be the duty of the non-conformist conscience to awaken from its long slumber. It is beginning to rouse itself in regard to the prime minister. The Yorkshire association of Baptist churches met on Wednssday and regretfully admonished him upon the encouragement he is giving to gambling by owning race horses. Strange to say, however, that in this gathering of Puritans, Lord Rosebery found apologists. One reverend gentleman urged in his behalf that he did not himself bet, which scarcely fits in with the facts; and another declared that his lordship's advocacy of the principles of true civil and religious liberty ought to be taken as a set-off to his shortcomings in other respects.

English politics are stagnant during the holiday week. Lord Rosebery has been yachting, Sir Wm. Harcourt is in retirement, Mr. Balfour bicycling in Gloucestershire, with intervals of golf, and Mr. Chamberlain brooding over the future of a coalition ministry. Mr. Bryce has been talking in Scotland on the agricultural depression, the follies of protective tariffs, tempearance and Armenian outrages; Sir Charles Dilke, with more aggressiveness, has taken up the question of the privileged upper house. Mr. Ritchie has been taunting the government with imbecility in refusing congratulatory addresses in recognition of his in behalf of the Woman's cause. Small pebbles these, which have hardly made ripples in the pool. In Ireland there has been a rancorous farewell talk from Mr. Wm. O'Brien to his Cork constituents, because Mr. Chance, by proceeding in an English court, is driving him out of parliament. Healyite newspapers have been publicly burned. The advocates of home rule have cause for dismay when confronted with the prospect of having McCarthyites contesting the same seats in a general election.

FEW MEN MAKE MUCH INK.

Between 300 and 400 persons are employed in making writing ink in the United States, and their yearly wages amount to between \$300,000 and \$400,-000. About the same number are employed in making printing inks.

It is always impolite to say that women and butter are old.

A SURE SIGN

Use and endorse

Marchester, 5 Con-

dition Powder sand

Manchester's Condi-

Trainer and Driver.

Trainer and Driver,

& SONS and S. McDIARMID.

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used by careful and successful men. Interesting A Kingdon, (

> A Sketch of the La With Much

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The first I Right Rever was born at December 19

THE LAT

his father, w very young, the care of her hands he ful training, words spoke affection and the very firs the sphere end he begar age of six y of Hebrew fourteen he

by the Bisho

cathedral where his ashes lie.

The services this morning were of

an unusually interesting character.

Coming after the meeting last night

at the City hall, where so much per-

sonal anecdote and diocesan informa-

tions were forthcoming, the religious

service appeared to be of special

warmth. Holy communion was cele-

brated at 7.30 a. m. by his lordship

the bishop of Nova Scotia, who also

preached at the evening service. At

the 11 o'clock service the surpliced

choir and clergy entered at the west

door, singing the stirring processional hymn, Onward, Christian Soldiers.

On taking their places the dean and

the archdeacons of St. John and Fred-

ericton were seen standing at the en-

trance to the chancel. The bishop of

Fredericton then came forward and,

taking Dean Partridge by the right hand, installed him into his seat, giv-

ing him induction into his benefice,

with cure of souls over all persons in

carries with it rank in the diocese

next to that of the bishop. Rev.Canon

Brigstocke was then installed as arch

deacon of St. John, and Rev. Canon

Neales as archdeacon of Fredericton.

The morning service was then pro

Dykes in F throughout; the anthem,

How Lovely Are the Messengers, from

Mendelssohn's St. Paul. The singing

was well rendered, the boys and men from St. John adding much to its effi-

The sermon was preached by the

Very Rev. Dean Partridge, from the

text: Daniel x., 18-19. The preacher

first arrival of the bishop in Freder-

icton, and pictured the condition of

mind of the people to whom he came.

He delineated the political and eccle-

the forces at work during the previous

fifty years, and to show that Bishop

Medley arrived at a very critical per-

iod of the history of the province and

church in New Brunswick. The stand-

point of the Oxford trained, scholarly

and strong-minded bishop was set

forth. Full of zeal and of great ideas,

ready to study the people and the cir-

having a single purpose, to do his full

was in many respects a remarkable

phiect the people responded. So per-

only eight years after his arrival,

years of much anxiety and of inces-

duty, so far as he could see it,

umstances into which he had come,

This

connection with the cathedral.

in the province.

A SURE SICN

Of worth is being used by careful and successful men

LEADIN'G HORSEMATA

Use and endorse Marchester, 5 Condition Powder sand Liniment.

READ

Manchester's Condition Powders and Liniment are the best horse medicines I ever used. A. L. SLIPP,

Trainer and Driver. Truro, N, S.

I would advise every one to use Manchester's sell no Condition Powders and Liniment

> D. ATHERTON. Trainer and Driver, Sussex, N. B.

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SSIP OVER THE CABLE.

N. B.

an Horses Bring Very Good Prices in England.

ce of Wales' Capture of the Manches-Cup a Popular Victory- In the

York, June 9.-The World's cable special: A heavy connt of American and Canadian were sold here yesterday. They uch admired and found many Twenty-six Canadian horse

ed thirty guineas each, and four Canadian horses, which anded from the steamer Carty, a few days ago, were sold same average price. Nineteen an horses from Iowa brought erage of twenty-eight guineas

a manifesto of the Society of s in opposition to the Canadian ght bill. It begins by saying is impossible to deal with the an Copyright act of 1889 or to te the effect it will produce if wed to come into force withthe first place, shortly referring present position of copyright as rial question and as an inter-

l question. York, June 9.-The Sun's Lonble says: The victory of the of Wales' horse Florizel II. in hester cup on Friday has him enormously popular. Half ting England had money on e. The so-called cup is a handshield with finely chased base and, seeing that it now has a owner, appropriately represents V. being knighted by Richard g the fallen body of his brother ce at the battle of Agincourt is marriage with Catherine of at Troyes and so on. The would have proved quite an ional course to Mr. Dwyer had it, but Banquet II. ran like a ilv brute. If the Prince of goes on winning races it will duty of the non-conformist conto awaken from its long slumt is beginning to rouse itself in to the prime minister. The nire association of Baptist es met on Wednssday and relly admonished him upon the gement he is giving to gamowning race horses. Strange however, that in this gather-Puritans, Lord Rosebery found ists. One reverend gentleman in his behalf that he did not f bet, which scarcely fits in he facts; and another declared is lordship's advocacy of the les of true civil and religious ought to be taken as a set-off shortcomings in other respects. lish politics are stagnant during diday week. Lord Rosebery has vachting, Sir Wm. Harcourt is rement. Mr. Balfour bicycling ucestershire, with intervals of nd Mr. Chamberlain brooding he future of a coalition ministry. ryce has been talking in Scoton the agricultural depression, lies of protective tariffs, temce and Armenian outrages; Sir s Dilke, with more aggressive s taken up the question of the ged upper house. Mr. Ritchie een taunting the government mbecility in refusing congratuaddresses in recognition of his in behalf of the Woman's cause.

W MEN MAKE MUCH INK.

in a general election.

pebbles these, which have hard-

de ripples in the pool. In Ire-

here has been a rancorous fare-

alk from Mr. Wm. O'Brien to

ork constituents, because Mr.

e, by proceeding in an English is driving him out of parliament.

te newspapers have been public-

rned. The advocates of home

ave cause for dismay when con-

with the prospect of having

thyites contesting the same

en 300 and 400 persons are emin making writing ink in the States, and their yearly wages to between \$300,000 and \$400,bout the same number are emin making printing inks.

always impolite to say that and butter are old.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Late Bishop of Fredericton.

Interesting Addresses by B'shops Kingdon, Courtney, Gove mor Fraser and Others.

A Sketch of the Late Bisho p Medley Together With Much Valuar de Information.

Fredericton, J. une 10 .- About five hundred people 'attended the jubilee celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the enthr onization of the late metropolitan as bishop of the diocese of Frede ricton. With this event the diocese had been created.

Fsishop Kingdon occupied the chair, and seated with him upon the platform were Governor Fraser, Sir Leonard Tilley, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Judge Hanington, Canon DeVeber, Archdeacon Brigstocke, George A. Schofield and Hurd Peters of St. John.

The meeting was held in the City Hall and throughout the audience could be seen many persons who had come from a distance to attend this and the other services in commemoration of the late Bishop Medley, whose memory not only the members of his own church but the people of the province delight to honor, for he was a

Bishop Kingdon was the first speaker. He said it was his first duty to thank the mayor and city council for the free use of the hall this evening. He congratulated the city upon its fiftieth anniversary. It had been declared by letters patent granted on the 11th day of June, 1845, that it was the will and pleasure of her majesty that from then and thereafter Fredericton should be known as a city. The act incorporating the city had, he believed been passed after that date. He read extracts from the St. John Courier of June 11th, 1845, and gave an accoun of the arrival of Bishop Medley at Halifax on the then previous Sunday and stated that the editor had a litho graph view of the new cathedral, proposed to be built in Fredericton. The article urged that steps be taken at once to secure the cathedral for St. John, stating the reasons why it should be built there. Bishop Kingdon read extracts from the same paper of June 28th, 1845, giving a summary of what probably was Bishop Medley's first speech in St. John. In proceeding, he said that in 1882 the importance of having a cathedral here was forcibly brought home to him, when the president of the legislative council told him that had it not been for the cathedral the parliament buildings would have been in St. John. When the cathedral had first been built there had only been seven services a week, whereas now there were double the daily services. The enormous advantage of the prayer and praise 3-rvice in the cathedral could not be estimated. He also mentioned the generous gift of Mrs. Gordon, which enabled them to establish a dean and chapter. Before long an effigy to the late metropoittan would be placed in the cathedral, which, he assured the audience, would

be a real work of art. Turning to the spiritual advancement of the church in the last fifty years, he said that in the first thirty years there had been an average of 373 confirmed yearly. In the last last three years an average of 657. The number of communicants in 1854 was about 2,000; in 1864 it was 5,323; in 1892 the number was 6,528, and in 1894 had increased to 7,273. In conclusion he thanked God for all this and expressed the hope that this was only an earnest of the future good to be

done by the church Governor Fraser spoke feelingly of his close acquaintance with the late metropolitan and his high estimation of his character and of the great impetus given to architecture by erection of the Cathedral and St. Anne's in this city, an example which had been followed throughout the province by all denominations.

Sir Leonard Tilley said perhaps he was the only one present who had attended the reception given the late metropolitan on his arrival in St. John in 1854. He was anxious to come up to say a few words of his great appreciation of the character of Bishop

Bishop Courtney followed in an eloquent address of ten minutes, in which he spoke of the kindness he had re-ceived at the hands of the late metro-He referred to the visit of politan. Bishop Medley to Halifax some years ago to lay the corner stone for a cathedral for his diocese, and regretted to say that it was only a corner stone yet. Had the first bshop of Nova Scotia done as Bishop Medley did they would probably have had a cathedral

Rev. Canon DeVeber read a paper prepared by Rev. Canon Ketchum, who was unable to be present, and after short addresses from other speakers the meeting adjourned

There will be a service in the cathedral tomorrow evening, at which Bishop Courtney will preach

THE LATE BISHOP MEDLEY. The first Bishop of Fredericton, the Right Reverend John Medley, D. D., was born at Grosvenor Place, London, December 19th, 1804. By the death of very young, he was left entirely to the care of his widowed mother. her hands he received the most careful training, of which he ever afterwords spoke in terms of the warmest affection and gratitude. Almost from the very first his attention was directed to the ministry of the church as him the sphere of his life work. To that end he began the study of Latin at the age of six years, of Greek at ten and f Hebrew at twelve. At the age of the services. After his arrival in New fourteen he was confirmed at Chester | Brunswick he strove in every way to by the Bishop of Lincoln, and he then

ever o'1 the duties and responsibilities of the vocation he had chosen. About n' other his first attempt at a sermon, adding in the accompanying note, may the Lord grant that at some time hence I may be able to compose what may really be styled sermons." after that first little sermon was penned the prime and vigor of the bishop's manhood had departed and the clear melodious voice had lost something of its fulness and power, but even then the rector of a leading church in this city (himself an acknowledged pulpit orator) gave it as his opinion that to listen to Bishop Medley preaching was to a trained literary taste the supremest luxury and that in the pulpit he was not even distantly approachable by one of his clergy. A leading layman of the church-perhaps the only one living who was present at the delivering of Bishop Medley's first and last sermon in New Brunswick (the former preached in Trinity church, St. John, in '845, and the latter in the Cathedral in 1892) says: "As a preacher he was rfain, practical, forcible, learned, and at the same time easily followed by the most

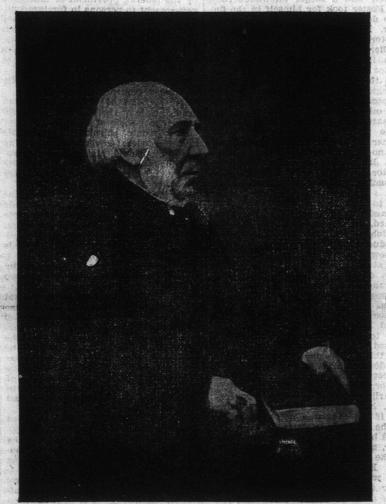
As a student Bishop Medley was always conscientious and painstaking; exceedingly methodical in his ways, and when at home devoting a portion of each morning to reading and study. In the acquisition of his wide store of knowledge he was greatly aided by a most retentive memory. When engaged ir the services of the church he never needed a prayer book, as he knew the words by heart—the en'ire psalter included. His love for the psalms he derived from his mother's early training. At the age of four years he could repeat the 1st and 23rd difficult one to memorize.

of attention is the true gauge of elo-

hearty services and good music. Per- line of conduct. He from the first sonally he delighted in a choral ser- identified himself thoroughly with the vice and in the study and composition land of his adoption and in the end of sacred music. At the same time came to regard it with even greater his own simple ways and tastes were affection than the land of his birth. not in accord with extreme ritual or On the occasion of his departure to with the use of elaborate vestments, attend one of the gatherings of the and while he never expressed any Lambeth council he observed that We need not add that he did live to strong opinions as regards such while he anticipated the greatest pleacompose real sermons. Seventy years things, he never manifested any persure in revisiting his native land, he sonal desire for their adoption, but was convinced that the happiest moment he should experience during his rather the reverse. In the early days of his ministry, absence was that in which he should Bishop Medley's ideas were regarded put his foot on the plank of the steamer by which he was to return to New by his elders and by some of his contemporaries as rather radical. He Brunswic. The record of his work among us is still too recent to need further comment at this time. But in the services held today in the cath-

was a resolute and outspoken antagonist of the "pewed system," always contending that the house of God should know no class distinction, but should be a place where "the rich and will be grateful prayers poured forth poor meet together, the Lord is the for the noble work accomplished by maker of them all," and that any appropriation of seats by the wealthier members of a congregation to the neglect or seclusion of their poorer brethren was totally at variance with the spirit of the Gospel. On one occasion he was taken to task by his rector in England for introducing what was then regarded as a novelty in the Church of England, namely, an evening service It was argued that this Illiterate; and after all the command was pandering to the lower order of minds and encouraging in the church the methods in vogue among the dis-senters; fortunately for the young curate at this juncture he was upheld by the strong common sense of his bishop, who plainly intimated that he wished all his clergy were fired by Mr. Medley's zeal.

The years preceding Dr. Medley's appointment to the see of Fredericton were filled with domestic sorrow. A promising son died in 1839 and two years later his young and beautiful wife faded away from his side, leaving six children, one an infant. Another blow came in 1843 in the death of his eldest daughter, followed the psalms, and at the age of six years | next year by the loss of his beloved he knew by heart the 119th psalm of mother, who was killed in a carriage 176 verses, which, besides being the accident at his side. The bishop himlongest in the psalter, is a particularly self was taken up unconscious and badly injured His left arm never re-



THE LATE BISHOP MEDLEY.

At the age of nineteen he entered, covered its full power and his face Oxford University, whence he graduated with honors in 1826, and two years later entered upon his life work as curate at Southligh in Devonshire. The following passage, taken from the pages of Canon Ketchum's Life of

Bishop Medley, is of interest here: "From the university the transition was wide to the retired fishing village of Beer, just on the border of the Devonshire coast. But the young curate brought that sturdy individuality and genial face, which New Brunswick has since learned to know so well, to bear upon the descendants of smugglers and wreckers; and Parson Medley is still talked about by the village grandsires as they watch the matchless prospect across Seaton Bay. "In Devonshire he found the very

characteristics which suited him, simplicity, humor, force and a certain almost Caledonian clanishness, helped by a local accent which once heard is ever loved and never forgotten. after a sojourn in Cornwall (where for some years he was incumbent of St. church, Truro) he returned to take the rectory of St. Thomas in Exeter, the ever faithful city, where he labored until his call across the Atlantic, there to spend the strength and maturity of his life."

In his theological opinions, Bishop Medley was a high churchman of the old school. He sympathized with the well-known movement," 'Oxford the personal riend of Keble, Pusey, and Christopher Wordsworth, bishop of Lincoln. Possessed of an eye for the beautiful in nature, and in art, and of poetic taste, combined with a love for music, which, had it not been kept in check by his own strong will, would have amounted well night to a passion, it was the most natural thing in his father, which hapened when he was the world for Bshop Medley to sympathize with anything designed to promote the worship of the Lord "in the beauty of holiness." The movement that had begun in England for the restoration of parish churches and to their pristine cathedrals

form and beauty, found a zealous advocate. He was equally nterested in the promotion of hearty responding and the introduction of good music into encourage the construction of tastebegan to think more seriously than ful church buildings, with free seats,

always bore the marks of the accident. It was at this time when still sufering physically from the effects of the terrible accident and living in the shadow of the sorrow of bereavement that there came a letter from the archbishop of Canterbury, offering to Mr. Medley the appointment of first bishop of Fredericton. In his letter the archbishop says: "The office is not to be coveted on account of its emoluments. That which will recommend it to you will be the consideration of the benefit which the church and the cause of religion in general will derive from the superintendence of a zealous and judicious bishop." Certainly the appointment to the see

worldly honor or profit. He was on the road to much better and more lucrative preferment at home. He possessed a good income as vicar of St. Thomas' church, Exeter, and was in receipt of an additional revenue of some £850 sterling as prebendary of Exeter cathedral. The situation was in every way desirable. His parish ioners were devotedly attached to him and he was surrounded by a refined and estimable circle of friends who loved him for his worth and valued him for his gifts and intellectual attainments. But he deemed it his duty to accept the call tha came in a way so unlooked for, and after his mind was made up he los and was little time in taking up his work in New Brunswick. The bishop, it is said, never knew the name of the per son who recommended him to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a proper man for the post, Before leaving England the plan had been conceived of the erection of a cathedral for his diocese and through the bishop's ef forts friends at home were interested in the project. This friendly interest took tangible form on the eve of the bishop's departure, when the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge, father of the late Chief Justice of England, presented Bishop Medley with a check for £1,500 sterling to be expended on his cathedral, as a parting token of esteem and regard on behalf of his numerous friends. On his arrival in New Brunswick Bishop Medley soon made his influence felt, and though at first not appreciated by a certain section of his people at his real worth, gradually won their confidence and esteem by a manly, sincere, consistent

ed for divine worship, and became from that day a centre of influence to his clergy, his sermons and letters His labors for the improvement in so the style of churches built through of church music, for the training of the clergy, for strict and at the same time unostentatious adherence to the principles of the Church of England, for the establishment of a synod, for the unity of the diocese, and for the moulding of the lives of his people and thus influencing the developm of the country, were passed in rapid of Fredericton held out to Bishop An effort was then made to estimate Medley no inducement in the way of the degree in which these objects had een attained. The cathedral hod answered the expectation of its founder. Here was offered daily the worship of the church, and frequently the sacifice of praise and thanksgiving; it

> the extent of its influence in this way upon the continent. The preacher pointed to the band of clergy which the souls of their people, and characerized them ,as a class, as efficient, levoted and spiritual minded. In atainments they were equal to the minsters of any Christian body, and were second to none in vigor. The synod has been established, was in good working order, and it was now seen that the church could not do without it. For many years past the diocese had been established, was in good had been established, was in good man is in his letters. . . Not only tion of all allowable tenets within her- for the interest of a blography, but self. At times, of which the present was for arriving at the inside of things, perhaps one, the personally differing views of men of masterful minds had been emphasized more than at other times. But these things were but ripoles upon the surface of the church's life. The agreement in the fundamental essential truths of the religion of Christ lay deeper than petulant or supercilious acrimony could disturb. The great heart of the church was not only sound in the faith, but true to its mission, and tolerant of peculiarities insepar able from the independence of modern thought. The Church of England is comprehensive; to be this she must

and it would be impossible to gauge

also be patient.

on the character and habits of the people at large by the steady work of the Church of England, governed by Bishop Medley, during the past fifty years. We are too near the period in question to estimate it with complete impartiality. But the type of plety inculcated and followed by the Church of England, though human weakness would never be absent, was that of loyalty to accepted standards, reverence for everything connected with the service of God, sturdy independence great respect for the weight of lawful authority, manliness and openness of expression, a hatred of cant and hypocrisy, and a deep sense of the personal rule of our Father in Heaven, and of edral reared by his own hands there the power of the sympathy of Christ and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit; so that the life produced is a quiet, simple, honest, unboastful following of many feet will pause in reverence by principles which build up a good charthe grave beneath the shadow of the acter. Was it possible that the national life should not be influenced largely Fredericton, N. B., June 11 .- The for good by such a body of people? services in connection with the cele-And these had been the lines upon bration of the jubilee of the inthronwhich Bishop Medley's work had been ization of the late Bishop Medley were carried on, and few except the uncontinued today in the cathedral, and ! thinking would be disposed to deny have been of a most interesting charthat a great and controlling spirit had acter throughout, especially to churchbeen exercised during the long years men. Twenty-five or thirty clergymen of Lic episcopate, for whose guidance of the diocese have been present, beand example not only might the Church sides a very large number of laity from of Ergland rejoice, but the whole coun-St. John, Chatham and other points

try be glad. The preacher closed with a forecast of what the diocese of Fredricton might be in the future, if it remained faithful to God and to itself.

This afternoon His Lordsip the Bishop of Fredricton and Mrs. Kingdon which was attended by all the visiting clergy and represntatives, besides a large number of citizens.

There was an immense audience in the Cathedral tonight, besides the music the chief attraction being the sermon delivered by that eloquent and earnest preacher, the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

These services form another interestchurch ir this province, and when the centennial of the church is celebrated

as row. The Royal Canadian Infantry band and at the At Home this afternoon.

SOME THOUGHTS

ceeded with. The musical service was Suggested by Reading the Life and Work of the Most Rev. John Medley, D. D..

of Canada, by the Rev. W. L. Ketchum, D. D.

began with a graphic sketch of the lebration of St. Barnabas day in asso- straining witness to the Incarnation clation with the most dear memory of the Son of God, and the Divine ciation with the most dear memory of Bishop Medley, has suggested to siastical situation, trying to estimate

sired to see printed. Canon Ketchum's' book is remarkable and valuable for many reasons, and not only so, but (just now it may be said) most opportune in view of the which she is as usual successfully

passing. It seems (writing in all humility) that the comprehensiveness (as it is called) of the English church is the man; and the first meeting between excuse upon which a more or less him and his flock must have been quiet rejection of her dogmatic charmost interesting. The determination acter, claims and position is attempthis a large sum of money and to which and in using such phrase appear to imagine that in some way it explains sistent were his efforts that in 1853, in a sufficient manner the occasional contact within the church of irreconcilable elements. Strong, definite and sant work, the stately fane was open- catholic churchmanship, such critics assert to be mere partizanship, and any strenuous working out of none the less potent because so quiet. Whole spirit of the Prayer Book is The pregnant thoughts and desires of spoken of as though it were an indisthe bishop, as presented in his charges creet whim of a section of the clergy whose minds are limited, and whose and conversations, were then unfolded. knowledge and learning are still more

Dr. Ketchum's Life of Bishop Medley the province, for the better rendering is a standing witness that such a view is mistaken, and that the colonial episcopate, where it has been a success, has always rested upon definite churchmanship of an unmistakable character; for this he has earned the gratitude of churchmen. We may venture to say more—he has produced in some respects a remarkable biography. It may be asked why this should

be stated? Let an attempt be made to show why. Some eighteen years since, the biography of one of the noblest bishops who ever lived was published. It was read eagerly, its effect was profound and lasting-it was the life of Bishop Gray of Capetown. A few had served as a model on which the years later appeared the life of a churches of the diocese should be built. priest-the late Rev. Chas. Lowder. upon the same plan and method, and again the effect was marked and abiding. What was the secret of this success? It was that a certain principle stered the gifts of God for which combines the essential elements of biography and autobiography was adopted and worked out with great

care and skill. In Miss Mozley's Anglican Letters of John Henry Newman, there is a notable "introduction," the opening sen tences of which are somewhat as follows: "It has ever been a hobby of mine, though perhaps it is a truism, not a hobby, that the true life of a the publication of letters is the true method. Biographers varnish, they assign methods, they conjecture feelings, they interpret Lord Burleigh's nods, but comtemporary letters ar facts." (J. H. Newman to his sister May 18, 1863). If we substitute "writings" for "letters," or understand "letters" as including "writings," the above will apply to Canon Ketchum's book. He has certainly allowed the bishop of Fredericton to speak for himself: this does not mean that he has at all lost sight of his office as biographer, but he has not intruded it, and this is where he has been wise, In concluding the preacher asked for the reason given in the quotation what had been the influence made up- from Dr. Newman.

The subject of this "Life" was no ordinary man, and it should not but be that he would make his mark. As an English parish priest trained under the rising sense of the awfulness of the priestly office, brought out and developed by the Oxford movement, then in its beginnings, Mr. Medley (as he then was) was "thorough" in all he undertook; besides this he was imbued with what Mr. Smiles in his "Life of Geo. Stephenson" speaks of as "the strong indomitable will and of individuel opinion combined with a the high English spirit." These characteristics never forsook through his long life and Episcopate, and they must have impressed the archbishop in choosing him for the very difficult post of a pioneer missionary bishop. Leaving his pleasant parish "In Fair Devon's Fairest City," coming from the confidence and friendship of the great bishop of Exeter, from prospects in the church at home of high honor and usefulness, this young bishop (as he then was) began his work in Fredericton.

Bishop Medley worked like the bishops of old, from the centre of his diocese; he built his cathedral, he perfected it in beauty, which set forth before the eyes of the church in his diocese not only the beauty of holiness, but its power. By power is meant the organic systematic life which translates the devotional life of the church into its practical character, which exhibits worship behind which is doctrine, and doctrine behind which is grace sacramentally given, crowned with that proportion which is ever one of the greatest distinguishing marks of the Catholic church.

Fredericton diocese, from the cathegave an at home at Botteraux house, dral city to the remotest rural parish is Bishop Medley's memorial, his clergy and laity can never forget him; his personal characteristics so bound up in that simple downright walk of his, making straight to his object, are fresh in the minds of all; but for all that the church owes Canon Ketchum a debt of gratitude for his loving, con-

scientious and able work.

The book describes the founding of ing link in the history of the Anglican the province by the Loyalists; it gives a clear view of the somewhat formal churchmanship of those days, the disthe memory of the late revered metro- trust of the glorious Oxford school, rollian will no doubt still remain as the leaders of which, in spite of the strong in the minds of churchmen then desparing disloyalty of those who perverted, and in spite of the suspicion excited by the perversious, were still furnished music at the morning service most true to the Church of England and determined to vindicate its Catholic character. The book shows the reader how truly the bishop partook of the spirit of the Oxford school, and how actuated he was with the highest, and yet the simplest ideas of duty; that when again and again it seemed as though his cathedral must be left unfinished, his clergy unprovided for, a small though influential party in opposition to his work, First Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan through all bitter discouragement, he held on to the object of his life, which was nothing less than the extension of the church of Christ in its perfect The careful reading of the above- Catholicism and commission, its natnamed book, and the approaching ce- ional English branch, and in its con-Truth and Sacraments entrusted to its the writer of this notice some thoughts keeping. Canon Ketchum tells in his which several friends have kindly de- preface facts that prove his qualifiations for the work he has done so

He was the first deacon the bishop ordained; for fourteen years he was with the bishop almost daily, and he particular circumstances of the (as any reader who takes up the book church, and of the crisis through can see) has appreciated what Hurrel Froude would have called "the ethos" of the bishop's life and work.

Bishop Medley realized very early in life his vocation for Holy Orders, his transition from the diaconate to priesthood, from the priesthood to the episcopate, and then later to the metropolitan chair represented no unnatural with which he had come was to build ed. There are those who talk freely or formal gradation to him. Those a cathedral, for which he brought with about the several "schools of thought" several steps only brought to him so much succession of duty to be done for Christ, it never crossed his mind that any personal decoration had come to himself. The spirit of the Waterloo campaign, and the splendour of that victory and the complete unselfishness of the great duke were ever with him as something to be applied spiritually.

As we read his life and study his character we are compelled to see in him one who shines in a great society. even the greatest society of all, one who belongs to an eternal and glorious companionship, one who ranks with the great primates and churchmen of every age of the church, with Augustine and Theodore, with Alfred and Edward, Laufranc and Anselm, Langton and Warham, Parker and Hooker, Laud and Sancroft, Gray and Selwyn, Benson and King. and with an unnumbered multitude of priests, leacons and laity such as no other than an English church has ever pro-

Quotation from the book is not given here, because it will be far best for church people to read it hemselves; there is in it much to attract; the scholar will find a recognition of what he holds dear in that Bishop Medley was associated with the translators, and work of the Oxford translation of the Fathers. To the clergy the book appeals because it shows the deep sympathy of Bishop Medley with the priestly life, its efforts, joys and sorrows.

To the ecclesiastical statesman, in the far-seeing wisdom and simple devotion to duty, in the deeply laid founlation of the church in his diocese, and his care for its future shown in his admirable choice of his successor (Whom may God long preserve.) To all sorts and conditions of men

nside the church and out of it, by his true courage and perfect manliness. To all there is a store of remembrance which for many a long year to come will recall Bishop Medley and do reverence to his name.

May Bishop Medley's rest and hapiness increase unto the perfect day, and may the church be governed by faithful and wise pastors as was he. (The above thoughts were written by a priest of the diocese of Fred-

Canadian Pacific Railway company return of traffic earnings from June 1st to June 7th: 1895, \$358,000; 1894, \$317,-000; increase, \$41,000.

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Small, Sugar LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 19, 1895.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

We publish today the finance minister's speech at the unveiling of the Macdonald memorial in Montreal by his excellency the governor general. Hon. Mr. Foster took the ground that Sir John Macdonald's optimism was the secret of his phenomenal strength. The great statesman believed in his country; his country believed in him. It is true no memorial in stone is needed to perpetuate the memory of the man who more than any other made of Canadians one people, but the erection of this, the third statue of Sir John, is in itself a striking popular tribute to the life and public services of the old conservative chieftain.

"One of Old Guard" writes to the Mail and Empire as follows:

When Sir John Macdonald was buried Kingston, on the 6th of June, the lilace an Angston, on the 6th of June, the lilacs were in bloom; the air was fragrant with their perfume. Since that time I have always associated the memory of our greatest statesman with the zweet odor and delicate coloring of the lilac blossoms.

"In England the memory of Lord Beacons-field, the great and patriotic Englishman who came back from the Congress of Berlin. having by his dominating influence secured 'peace with honor' in the settlement of the 'Eastern Question.' is negregated. Eastern Question,' is perpetuated by the primrose flower, the emblem of the 'Primrose

Would it not be pleasing and appropriate would it not be pleasing and appropriate to associate in our minds the memory of the greatest Canadian with the sweet flowers which shed their perfume over his last resting place? . . It is fitting and proper that at certain seasons all of his fellow countrymen should turn towards his glorious that at certain seasons all of his fellow countrymen should turn towards his glorlous memory, as the pilgrims look to Mecca, and dwell upon the past, and think what he has done for us, and strive to walk in the paths he has laid down for our guidance. To do this simultaneously we should have some annually recurring event that will renew the ever present memory of the man to freshness and intensity. And what is better calculated to do this than a beautiful and fragrant flower, that bursts into bloom in the springtime and early summer in all parts of the country that he loved so well? Let us then, we Canadians, who are loyal to the empire, and true to our country, whether we be conservatives or liberals, dedicate the 6th of June in every year to the memory of Sir June in every year to the memory of Sir John Macdonald, and consecrate the lilac flower in our hearts as a symbol of the love and reverence we shall all and always feel

BISHOP MEDLEY

The celebration of the jubilee of the formation of the diocese of Fredericton, although an event in which the members of the Church of England in New Brunswick are more particularly concerned, is nevertheless a matter in which very general interest will be felt. The event recalls the memory of the late Bishop Medley, a man who not only left the impress of his vigorous personality upon the in typewriting, dressmaking, millinery, church over which he presided for well nigh half a century, but as a citizen of the country of his adoption he made his influence felt for good in the community at large. His interest in educational matters and in benevo lent enterprises of various kinds, his ready generosity, his broad sympathies, his blameless life, and the simplicity of his personal habits, his men- Vancouver, where he will take a C. tal power and refined scholarship, to- P. R. Australian liner for home, visited gether with strong individuality of Ottawa on the 10th inst, at the specharacter, combined to render him a cial invitation of the government to man who in any age or station in life confer on the question of the Pacific would have taken his place in the fore- mail service and the proposed cable most ranks of the world's thinkers and the development of closer trade and workers. The name of John relations between the dominion and Medley will not hereafter be recorded the antipodean colony. on the pages of our provincial history To an enterprising interviewer, Hon. merely as a bishop of the Church of Mr. Ward said the Australian colonies England but as a loyal true-hearted far exceeded most of the second rate citizen of New Brunswick. We give powers of Europe, in commerce, finelsewhere today a brief sketch of his life and labors.

WOMEN AND GAINFUL OPERA-TIONS.

The United States census bureau's collapse, New Zealand has \$15,000,000

report on occupations, just published, forms an interesting contribution to the statistics of the "new woman" novement. It gives a list of 221 occupations, and of these women are only absent from two-officers of the United States army and navy, and soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States. In every other trade, business, profession, vocation and occupation woman is represented. Nearly four millions of females, ten years old or over, were engaged in gainful operations in 1890. The remarkable manner in which women is invading all fields of labor is shown by comparison with 1880. During the decade the increase of the number of females in occupation was 27 per cent. and of females 49 per cent. Nearly 700,000 women are put down as farmers, planters and agricultural laborers, though only a small portion of them actually work for wages, the greater number being the wives and daughters of farmers. One is not surprised to see that there are 3,949 actresses, 10,810 artists and teachers of art, 2,725 authors, 888 journalists, 34,-519 musicians and teachers of music but it is passing strange to find by this report that there are 219 women coal miners, 134 other miners of the same sex, 30 female quarrymen 32 women woodchoppers, 22 architects, 1,235 preachers, 337 dentists, 208 lawyers, 4,555 physicians and surgeons 634 show and theatrical managers, and 2 veterinary surgeons. The important part played by women in education in the United States is shown by the following figures: 735 professors in colleges and universities, and 245,230 teachers. The women teachers outnumber the men nearly three to one. There are 2,825 women barbers and hairdressers, 147 bartenders, 32,593 boarding house keepers, 47 stationary engineers, 5,315 hotel keepers, 86,805 housekeepers and stewards, 21 hunters and trapners, 2780 janifors, 216,617 laundresses, 51,402 nurses and mid-

wives, 30 sextons and 2,083 watchmen.

There are 228,309 women engaged in

what the United States census bureau calls trade and transportation. Of these 64,048 are clerks and copyists, 21,-185 are stenographers and typewriters, 58,449 are saleswomen, 27,772 are bookkeepers, 25,941 are merchants and 6,504 are packers and shippers. There are 4,875 agents and collectors, 2 auctioneers, 612 commercial travellers, 237 draymen, hackmen and teamsters, 24 hostlers, 2,259 pedlars and hucksters, 48 livery stable keepers, 4 locomotive engineers and firemen, 2,909 messengers, errand and office "boys," 1 pilot, 29 sailors, 325 porters in stores, 1,438 steam railway employes, 12 street railway employes, 8,474 telegraph and telephone operators. linemen and electric light employes, 83 undertakers, and 55 gaugers, measurers and weighers. More than one million women are employed in what the census bureau denominates manufacturing and mechanical industries. The greatest number, 288,000, in one line under the head of dressmakers. Seamstresses come next, 145,000; cotton mill operatives third with 92,000, and tailoresses fourth with 63,000. Other occupations in which women largely figure are bookbinders 11,000, boot and shoe making 36,000, boxmakers 13,000, carpet makers 11,000, hosiery and knitting mill operative 20,000, milliners 60,-000, woolen mill operatives 36,000, silk mills 21,000, tobacco and cigarette factories 28,000. Women in the United States nowadays literally get into everything. They are apprentices to blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon makers, masons, machinists, plumbers, etc. There are 59 women blacksmiths, 72 brewers, 194 brickmakers, 10 builders and contractors, 129 butchers, 191 carpenters, 54 coopers, 9 distillers, 89 gunsmiths, 859 harness makers, 663 marble and stone cutters, 42 brick and stone masons, 99 millers, 47 molders, 54 paper hangers, 42 plumbers, 418 powder and cartridge makers, 2 roofers and slaters, 3 boat builders, 6 boiler makers and 9 whitewashers. The total number of servants in the United States is 1,025,000, of whom only 237,-

ing corsets and buttons and hosiery. NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA.

000 are males. Women take the lead

numerically, according to this return,

flowermaking, boxmaking, as cotton

mill and silk mill operatives, in mak-

Hon. J. G. Ward, treasurer and postmaster general of New Zealand, who is now speeding across Canada for

ancial resources and wealth of natural products. New Zealand, with a population of a little over 700,000, will begin of the county will reach about 10,000,the next financial year with a surplus of \$2,150,000. When the Australian colonies were suffering from financial

worth of unpledged securities lying to its credit in London, and the state was able to help out its leading bank ing institution in time of perli with a guarantee of \$10,000,000 in addition to the banks capital. The annual revenue of New Zealand to shout \$22 000,000; expenditure, \$21,333,500; gross debt, £39,526,000, which is decreasing. The wealth per head of population is \$1,160, only exceeded by Great Britain. The imports are valued yearly at \$33,-944,315 and exports at \$46,196,385, a great increase in fifty years. Mr. Ward detailed the railway mileage and many other interesting facts about the island oolony, such as the system of aid extended intending settlers, agricultural and pastoral resources and manufacturing interest. In the latter in 1893, said he, there were employed 29,000 people who receved upwards of \$11,-\$37,200,000.

000,000 in wages. The materials operated upon were valued at \$17,355,000; while the goods turned out were worth Hon. Mr. Ward told the interviewer that New Zealand took a deep interest in the project of laying down an all British cable between the colony and Canada, and that he was the first person to move in the matter on the occasion of the cable conference at Brisbane a few years ago. We quote the concluding portion of the interview:

"I believe you are also interested in the proposed Canadian Pacific mail service?"

"Yes, we take a keen interest also in that highly important subject, and I am glad to sea that both Canada and New Zealand already recognize their mutual interests in the matter. There is no doubt in my mind that the remarkably picturesque scenery and salubrious climate of New Zealand, which offer so many alternatives to the tourist and the seeker after health resorts, added to the fact that the voyage across the Pacific is in comparatively smooth water, need only an efficient mail service to greatly increase the passenger traffic between the Australian colonies. New Zealand and Canada. With the growing disposition on the part of both countries to admit each other's product on the favorable terms, a great impetus would be imparted by the carrying out of these proposals to trade and commerce between, them. I recognize and fully appreciate the enterprising spirit that your government has shown in their efforts to foster internal trade with the colonies of the service concluding portion of the interview: them. I recognize and fully appreciate enterprising spirit that your government shown in their efforts to foster interade with the colonies, and in so far as in New Zealand are able to reciprocate will gladly do so."

Free trade is not making the working women of England rich. The Port Hope, Ontario, Guide, a liberal paper. publishes a letter from a Canadian in

he colonies, and in so far as we land are able to reciprocate we

England, who writes as follows: "With our friend, the parson, we called at some of the cottages in the village of Sundon, and saw the women at work plaiting the straw and making hats. The prices paid are astonishingly small- a penny for a score of yards of plaiting and a halfpenny each for making hats being the present prices-making it difficult for a woman to earn more than ninepence per day. This unfortunate state of tion—principally from Japan, the re- Wthe cost of this as all other departsult of England's free trade policy.'

The Boston Journal has taken a glance at the political situation in this country and has made the following interesting observation: "The Canadian liberals are false to their name in taking up an economic policy which has just been overwhelmingly condemned by the enlightened sentiment of the American people. Free trade has been rejected by every important country in the world, with one exception. To endorse this dogmais not liberalism, but Bourbonism. ...

A truthful portrait of Bishop Medley hangs on the wall of the dining hall in Wadham college, Oxford.

THE TURF.

The Fredericton park association will have an afternoon's sport on July 1st offering the following events: 2.55 class, purse \$100: 2.40 class, purse \$150. Entries close on Thursday, 20th inst. A Sensational Trotter Shows Up.

New York, June 12.-A sensational trotter was uncovered today at Fleetwood park trotting meeting. Wm. Penn, starting for the first time this year, stepping three heats in 2.11 3-4. 2.12 1-4 and 2.12 3-4, without being called upon to do his best. In the first heat this five year old made a burst of speed which caused old horse to stare, and it was common talk that if Wm. Penn had been driven out in this mile he could have beaten 2.09. He is entered in many valuable stakes to be trotted for this year, and he bids fair to hold his own with the fastest horses in training.

The young horse National lowered his record three seconds in the 2.21 class race, winning without much difficulty from Queen Allan and the est. The pacing race was a gift for

Mascot Jr., although he lost the third heat through a break. heat through a break.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—Hal Pointer,
2.04½; owned by the Village Farm, and Mascot, 2.04, owned by W. F. Taylor, will pace
two races, best three heats in five, at the
circuit meeting in August, for \$2,000 a side
each race. One race will take place the first
week of the meeting and one the second.

LOSSES ON POTATOES.

(Bangor Commercial.)

What are regarded as very fair estimates place the loss to Aroostook far-mers in consequence of the great slump in prices of potatoes this spring at \$275,000. These are the figures sent out from the agricultural department at Augusta. Farmers who held their potatoes for \$2 per barrel are selling them to the starch factories for 30 cents per barrel. This means an increase of 300 tons over the starch pro duct of Aroostook last year. The new potato crop is planted to exceed, by more than one-third, that of last year,

It is not necessary that there should be love in a book, but there must be much tenderness .- J. Joubert.

and if it matures all right the produc

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Charge of Too Great Economy Against the Government

The Auditor General and the Liberal Leaders Pulling Tegether.

The Items of the Royal Prohibation Commis sion Passed-Total Cost of Baquiry.

Ottawa, June 11.-Today the minis ter of finance had to defend himself and the government against the charge of too great economy. A petition was ately presented to parliament by the auditor general protesting against the ction of the government in refusing to provide means to promote two of the auditor's clerks to a higher class and for declining to increase the audit office contingent account.

It was supported by Mr. Mills, who brought the matter up, and by Sir Richard Cartwright. The attack and defence covers a good deal of ground. The auditor, who was supported by the opposition leaders, complains tha the minister has a spite against the audit department and discriminates gainst it because the auditor closely estions the items of expenditure. In reply, Hon, Mr. Foster stated refused to provide increase of first class clerks in the audit department he did the same in the penitentiary, militia, public works and geological survey, and various other services. So he must have a spite against all his colleagues. There were three denartments where the number of clerks had been reduced, and in the whole service there was no increase of first class clerks-so there was no discrimination. Another complaint was that the con-

fingency allowance to the auditor was To this Mr. Foster said that auditor had a larger allowance than Mr. Foster took for himself in the fin-

ance department Mr. Mills protested because the uditor's twenty-four clerks had a smaller average salary than the officials in the finance department justice or geological survey

To this Mr. Foster replied that the geological survey staff were largely composed of accomplished geologists and other scientific men not to be compared with mere accountants.

The finance minister pointed out further that while his own department had no more clerks and cost no more than it did fifteen years ago, the auditor general's staff had increased in number and cost by sixty-eight per

As to departmental interference with the auditor, of which Mr. Mills complained, Mr. Foster said that the late Sir John Thompson and himself had introduced legislation to give the auditor power to promote and regulate his own staff, a privilege the house had taken away. But it was necessary affairs is caused by foreign competi- that the government should deal with

Messrs. Mills and Cartwright intinated that Mr. Foster had not replied to the auditor's request for

To this Mr. Foster said that he had intended to bring the matter before the council, but in the meantime the auditor, who claims to be an officer of parliament and not of the government, had written him again saving that if his case was not attended to by the finance minister at once he would bring it before this house. This letter, said Mr. Foster, was put away, and he took no further action.

Mr. Foster said that the government would oppose the request of an larger grant of money for his depart-But he thought it might be worth while to have a commission to enquire into the present method of audit.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper discuss ed the status of the auditor general as an officer of the house and the government, and spoke of the indelicate haste with which he had rushed before parliament with his troubles minister of justice, who criticised somewhat severely the auditor' methods, was speaking at recess.

It came out in the discussion that the auditor general had departed more than the head of any other department in the whole service from the rule to appoint clerks at a minimum and promote to higher class until the clerks had worked their way to the head of their own class. After dinner Mr. Foster went into discussion of the auditor general's

manifesto, which he criticised with onsiderable severity Messrs. Davies. Dickey and Laurier ontinued the discussion,

Mr. Davies contended that the government desired to suppress the auditor general because that officer posed their imiquity. He and Laurier argued that whether the auditor was right or wrong he ought to have his committee of enquiry.

Hon, Mr. Dickey said that the whole discussion had grown up over the claim of the auditor for the promotion of two clerks and a larger allowance for extra clerks. The matter was not of great importance, but the form of the auditor's petition showed that since gentlemen began to praise him he had begun to think he was placed in authority over the government and parliament and everybody else The debate collapsed before elever clock and the house went into sup-

ply. The house in committee passed number of items in the interior partment and also the final items for the Royal prohibition commission.

Hon. Mr. Foster explained that the total cost of the commission, printing and all, will be between eighty and

ninety thousand dollars. NOTES.

The subject of child insurance was discussed this afternoon in the senate at the instance of Mr. McClellan of Albert. He claimed that the lives of infants were imperilled by the practice of accepting large insurances on young children. In the general discussion it was denied that reckless childinsurance was practised in Canada Mr. McClellan, however, maintained

that no less than 20,000 children were nsured in life companies.

Ottawa, June 12.-In the comm this afternoon Mr. Martin of Manitoba brought up the affair of Monday when he came near to being "named by the speaker. Mr. Martin today said that he proposed to show that the speaker had made a mistake and asked him to reconsider.

Mx Foster raised the point of order that the ruling of the speaker could not be brought up on a question of privilege.

Speaker White pointed out that there was an appeal from his ruling, but it made to the house at the time of the ruling. The speaker added that he has not the slightest doubt that his suling was right, but if his conduct was not satisfactory there was a method by which the house could protest.

Mr. Laurier at once rose to express perfect confidence.

The speaker said the subject was

Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of his bill forbidding members travelling free on railways to attend the session at Ottawa. There was no discussion and the bill was voted down. 46 to 100. Supporters and opponents found on both sides of the house. Mr. McLennam of Glengarry then noved the second reading of his alien centract bill. Supporting his measure, Mr. McLennan pointed out that he only intended a reciprocal law to that of the United States, which excluded Canadian contractors or laborers from the privilege of contracting or working on contracts in that country. He proposed that the United States tractors should not have the privilege of taking a Canadian contract since Canadians have no privilege in the United States. He explained very fully the nature of the federal and state anti-allen laws. Hon. Mr. Haggart said he under-

stood and somewhat sympathized with the view of the mover of the bill, but he could not support all the provisions of the measure, which went further than the framer intended. The bill would prevent giving small contracts by the federal, provincial or municipal government to persons in foreign countries, some of which foreign states had treated us generously. Mr. Haggart could not support the bill, but intimated that the time might come when legislation would be required to meet legislation of other countries Mr. Casey said the bill was evidently

to creat a contractors' combine. Mr. McLean of Toronto supported the principle of the measure, but could not support some of the details.

Mr. Tisdale affirmed the principle that the federal government in giving contracts should always prefer Canadian contractors and workmen. He thought the thanks of the country

due to Mr. McLennan. Mr. McAllister pointed out that the measure as drafted would exclude from contracts that class of people who. though not citizens of Canada are residents of the dominion, and property owners in this country. This

The discussion was and inued by Messrs: Macdonald of Algoma, Gibson of Lincoln, Dr. Sproule and others. Mr. Taylor of Leeds complained that the United States people were getting fine contracts here all the time, which in the condition of labor and contractors was unfair. He proposed that the bill be amended so that it would be brought into operation by proclamation of the governor general and made applicable only against subjects of those countries which excluded Canadians from the benefit of labor and

Mr. Gillies of Nova Scotia opposed the measure as too sweeping.

After recess Mr. McLennan's alien contract bill was stood over on motion of Hon. Mr. Costigon adjourning the debate.

The house then took up Mr. Edgar's bill, imposing a penalty on any officer or contractor of a railway company having government subsidies who subscribes or promises money. for the promotion of the election of a member of parliament or the legislature.

The bill was discussed by the Ontario and Quebec members. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved

the adjournment of the deltate in order that he and his colleagues might consult as to the action they should take on the bill. Edgar consented to the adjourn-

ment and the measure stands over. Before adjournment Hon: Mr. Foster and Mr. Laurier had a little discussion as to the progress of the public business. Mr. Laurier said there was disposition to delay matters and Mr. Foster said that the government had only one small bill to bring forward in the way of new matter:

The opposition will bring up the Curran bridge question tomorrow. seems probable that prorogation will take place the first week in July. The best information available is that Hudson Bay railway appropriation will not be asked of the house this year.

strike. The full senate having re-

NOTES The senate divorce committee is on

fused to adopt a report of this committee and adopted a course contrary to the recommendations in the Odel divorce case the committee proposes to retire from active business. the committee declined to accede to request of the respondent, Mrs. Odell, to stay proceedings until the termination of a certain action pending in the courts. The senate sent the report back to the committee directing it to report in favor of a stay of proceedings. This the committee as done, at the same time all but two members resigning their positions and eclaring that they find it impossible to perform their duties under such conditions. They say in their protest that nearly half the senate is opposed on religious grounds to divorce. Thes bers refuse to serve on the mittees, and are not governed by the of the committee states that it is not worth while for them to hear evidence if half the bench before the evidence is given have decided the case against the plaintiff. The report adds: "We say that under such circumstances a vote, adverse to the finding of the committee when you have asked to conduct these enquiries, is an indignity to which no member of this paid to one of the most distinguished house should be liable to be subject-

ed. We consider that the committee is too heavily handleapped by the con-ditions we have described, and though these may be understood in the house the public and the country at large see that the reports of the committe are negatived almost every session, naturally must come to th Son either that the committee has not done its duty, or that it has not got e con dence of he house. The feeling as evidenced by the report just adopted. that 'the latter is the correct in-

The report is signed by chairman Kirchoffer and Senators Read, Loug-head, McKindsey, McLennan, Primpose and Fergason. Senators sach and Boulton were the only members of the committee who did not

The fishery report brought down today shows that the value of the fisheries in 1894 was \$20,720,000, being a slight increase over the previous year. The Nova Scotia increase was one hundred and forty thousand, and that of New Brunswick over six hundred thousand in advance of 1893. There was a large decrease in British Columbia and the Northwest. The largest gain was in herring, cod and pickerel, and the largest loss in salmon and white fish. The total yield of last year was the largest in the history of the country. The value of the fishing plant is nine and a half millions, or

of any previous year. Ottawa Jane 13.-Answering questions today, Hon. Mr. Ouimet stated there had been three public funerals since confederation, that of Sir George Cartier cost ten thousand dollars; Sir John Macdonald's six thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight; Sir John Thompson's in the neighborhood of the amount voted, twenty-five thousand dollars. There was an appropriation of two hundred and ninetyfive dollars for the funeral of D'Arey McGee, who did not have a public fu-

To Mr. McCarthy's question, Home Mr. Foster stated that nothing which could properly be called negotiations had taken place between Prender Greenway and Lord Aberdeen concerning the Manitoba schools. There had been some communication besides tween the governor general and the Manitoba ministers: The governors general was not in this matter acting with the advice of his ministers. From these communications there had been no results that could be communicat-

ed to parliament. Hon. Mr. Costigan explained that an extension of twenty days' lobster fishing had been allowed to certain districts in P. E. sland.

Hon. Mr. | Costigan moved the se cond reading of the fisheries act, which provides that the sawdust provisions of the fishery laws may for two years e suspended by the government.

Mr. Davies objected to the measure as giving too much power to the de-In reply it was explained that until

last year the government always had power to exempt. Last year's legislation absolutely prohibited sawdust, but the lumbermen from all over Can-ada had complained that such peremptory and hasty legislation would, if enforced, be disastrous.

A long discussion followed on

effect of sawdust on navigation and fisheries on various streams. Mr. Kaulbach pointed out that a strict enforcement of the present law was very injurious to mill owners in

After recess, the house went into committee of supply, Mr. Laurier announcing that he would not bring the Curran bridge matter up today.

On the vote for the prehibition commission. Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, explained that the commissioners had received the following amounts: Sir-Joseph Hickson, chairman, \$3,220; E. J. ,468; Mr. Gilgault, \$2,374; Rev. Dr McLeod, \$6,918; Judge MacDonald, \$3.918; Secretary Patrick Monaghan, \$10.068

Replying to an enquiry why Mr. McLeod got more than the other commissioners, Mr. Foster said that all members got the same allowance and the men who drew the most did the most work.

Mr. Flint made a long argument to show that the report of the commission was not as useful as it ought to be expected. Mr. Flint, though supposed to represent the prohibitionist party, does not appear to have too much information, as he said there were seven commissioners when there were only five, and as he said not more than two instead of the whole number need have gone to take evilence in the United States, whereas only two or three did not go on the inquiry to the United States.

The criticism was continued by Mr. Davies in one of his violent speeches. Mr. Davies asserted that the gov-ernment was afraid to express its own opinion on prohibition.

Mr. Davies-I will express my view when the proper time comes.

Mr. Davies' exhibition of courage provoked laughter from the government side.

Mr. Foster-"What is your opinion?

Messrs. Fraser and Landerkin denounced "government by commistion," when Sir C. H. Tupper asked the latter if he was attacking the Mowatt government, which was much given to commissions Mr. Landerkin wanted to know why

Mr. Tupper had not read the reports of the prohibition commission. Sir C. H. Tupper-"I'm busy reading the reports of Mowatt's prison com-

After a rambling discussion the item passed.

On the item, twenty-five thousand dollars funeral expenses of the late Sir John Thompson, Sir Richard Cart-wright stated that he was sorry to have to condemn the outlay. It was painful to him to have to bring this matter up. But as the funeral of Sir George Cartier cost only ten thousand and that of Sir John Macdonald under seven thousand, he thought this expense too high.

Hon. Mr. Foster admitted that the item required explanation. He pointed out that the circumstances extraordinary and different from other cases. The late premier died in Windsor Castle. The imperial government had not been sparing in the honor citizens of the empire. A ship of war-

done by Engl. the bills. No ture was hea outlay would h five thousan charged, and government w position to t tions against ister of public Halifax with funeral in a n keeping with to spend wha purpose. No incurred for d where the fun and other buil might be call seemed to be casion and wit ple at the t charges were l understand th to keep down play for an oc was true that lars was expe mier worshippe of a public ser ter begged th opposition sho its departed

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in a matter which the go and sincerely Mr Davies condemning s travagance of Mr. Fraser tack on the reckless outlay Dr. Macdon continued the

The undertake

of flowers we

Correcting M ter said the dra ed. After the injured was and the balan partment for Hon. Mr. O ture of the he thought it have been c been avoided for everythi had not inten was necessary the nation's At the close stated that no counts were

bills would n thousand dollar The next it twenty-five th son. The opp led by Mr. L Mr. Laurier He said he er Cartwright wh sending his co Thompson fun port a public ier's family. if the late pi that he had service which money, would circumstances.

Mr. Tarte ha amount was Laurier) did on that groun Mr. Macdon the appropriat struck out. Mr. Martin and others su Sir Richard

motion was were free t own view of t premier left ily. It might have saved s his family b far as Sir I see it was r late premier years. A pri not lay by ar possible for ance. He (Ca willing to tal voting for th tion.

> had approach ed the memb position to m Mr. Fraser ing that it v premier to ex hospitality. In answer ver whether scribed Lady by her husba

> > dollars, Hon. Thampson d

Sir Donald

Messrs. Laur the generous

more than th Mr. Casey criticized the no allowance Premier Mac bate Mr. Edg Mackenzie di informed by ment that pro necessary.

Mr. Laurie kenzie, and Mackenzie v enough to pr family and would be re-On hearin Casey said his observat After midn when the vo

of 93 to 42. The govern yes, as did wright, Edga Mills, Fremo All the or left their lea vies in oppo

The follow Haggart's re the Intercol "It is propo

consider that the committee avily handicapped by the conhave described, and though ly be understood in the house, ic and the country at large the reports of the committee atived almost every session er that the committee has not duty, or that it has not got nce of he house. The feeling nced by the report just adoptthe latter is the correct inio'd, we have decided to m

port is signed by chairman and Senators Read, LougcKindsey, McLennan, Prim-Ferguson, Senators Kaul-Boulton were the only memthe committee who did not

hery report brought down to-vs that the value of the fish-1894 was \$20,720,900, being a crease over the previous year. Scotia increase was one and forty thousand, and that runswick over six hundred in advance of 1893. There rge decrease in British Col-id the Northwest. The largwas in herring, cod and pickthe largest loss in salmon e fish. The total yield of last the largest in the history of try. The value of the fishing nine and a half millions, or

Jene 13.—Answering quesay, Hon. Mr. Ouimet stated been three public funerals rederation, that of Sir George ost ten thousand dollars; Sir donald's six thousand nine and thirty-eight: Sir John n's in the neighborhood of int voted, twenty-five thou rs. There was an approof two hundred and nin for the funeral of DAner ho did not have a public fu

McCarthy's question, Home stated that nothing which perly be called negotiations and Lord Aberdeen cone Manitoba schools. There some communication governor general and the ministers: The governors as not in this matter acting advice of his ministers. From munications there had been that could be communicat-

Costigan explained that ion of twenty days' lobster ad been allowed to certain Costigan moved the se

ng of the fisheries act, which that the sawdust provisions ery laws may for two years ries objected to the measure too much power to the de

it was explained that until exempt. Last year's legislutely prohibited sawdust mbermen from all over Canand hasty legislation would, d, be disastrone discussion followed on the sawdust on navigation and various stream

ulbach pointed out that a cement of the present law injurious to mill owners in

ess the house went into of supply, Mr. Laurier anthat he would not bring the ridge matter up today. ote for the prehibition com Ion. Mr. Foster, replying to rd Cartwright, explained that nissioners had received the amounts: Sir-Joseph Hickan, \$3,220; E. J. Clarke Giigault, \$2,374; Rev. Dr. \$6,918 : Judge MacDonald. ecretary Patrick Monaghan.

g to an enquiry why Mr. t more than the other coms, Mr. Foster said that all got the same allowance and ho drew the most did the

nt made a long argument to not as useful as it ought to ted. Mr. Flint, though suprepresent the prohibitionist es not appear to have too ormation, as he said there n commissioners when there five, and as he said not n two instead of the whole ed have gone to take evithe United States, whereas or three did not go on the the United States.

ticism was continued by Mr. one of his violent speeches. vies asserted that the govwas afraid to express its own n prohibition.

-"What is your opinion? ies-I will express my view proper time comes. vies' exhibition of courage laughter from the govern-

Fraser and Landerkin de-"government by commis en Sir C. H. Tupper asked r if he was attacking the vernment, which was much

commissions. derkin wanted to know why er had not read the reports ribition commission. I. Tupper-"I'm busy reading s of Mowatt's prison com

ambling discussion the item

item, twenty-five thousand uneral expenses of the late Thompson, Sir Richard Carttated that he was sorry to ondemn the outlay. It was him to have to bring this But as the funeral of Sir artier cost only ten thousand of Sir John Macdonald under sand, he thought this ex-

Ir. Foster admitted that the gired explanation. He pointhat the circumstances were ary and different from other e late premier died in Wind-The imperial government been sparing in the honor ne of the most distinguished the empire. A ship of war

was called from a distant poet, re-fitted from topmast to water line to change her from a ship of war to a cation, with pay, to the despatcher telegraph operators and station mas-ters, as their hours of duty are very funeral ship. When all that had been long, but not to clerks, as there does done by England was considered, it would probably be found that one hunnot appear to be the same reason for dred thousand dollars would not pay

the bills. No objection to this expendi

ture was heard from England. Our

outlay would be not more than twenty-

five thousand. Extravagance was

charged, and he would admit that the

government was not at such time in a

position to take all possible precau-

tions against extravagance. The min-

ister of public works sent an officer to Halifax with orders to conduct the

funeral in a manner altogether out of

keeping with what had been done, and

to spend what was necessary for that

purpose. No doubt a large outlay was

incurred for draping the vast building

where the funeral services were held.

and other buildings were draped. This

might be called extravagant, out it

seemed to be in keeping with the oc-

casion and with the feeling of the peo-

ple at the time. The undertaker's

charges were large, but members would

understand that it was not possible to keep down to a low limit the dis-

play for an occasion such as that. It

was true that some hundreds of dol-

lars was expended in decorating the

church in Ottawa, where the late pre-

mier worshipped, and where somewhat

of a public service was held. Mr. Fos-ter begged that the criticism of the

opposition should not be ungenerous

and sincerely sought to do honor to

Mr. Davies spoke in general terms,

Mr. Fraser followed with a long at

Dr. Macdonald, Tarte and others

continued the criticism till a late hour.

The undertaker's charge and the cost

of flowers were particularly condemn-

Correcting Mr. Fraser, Hon. Mr. Fos-

ter said the draping had not been wast-

edu. After the ceremony, what was un-

injured was returned to the dealers,

and the balance was stored by the de-

Hon. Mr. Oulmet explained the na-

ture of the expenditure and though

he thought it possible that there might

have been charges that might have

been avoided had the circumstances

enabled the government to bargain

had not intended to spend more than was necessary for a fitting display of

At the close of the debate Mr.Ouimet

stated that no part of his funeral ac-

counts were yet paid. He hoped the

The next item was a grant of

twenty-five thousand to Lady Thomp-

on. The opposition to this item was

Mr. Laurier did not follow this lead.

He said he endorsed the language of

Cartwright when the latter wrote on

sending his contribution to the Lady

Thompson fund and said he would sup-

port a public vote for the late prem-

ier's family. He would have been glad if the late premier had saved some-

thing for his heirs, but the fact was

service which, if devoted to making

money, would have placed him in good

Mr Tarte had said that the propose

amount was too large, but he (Mr. Laurier) did not feel like opposing it

the appropriation and moved that it be

and others supported the motion.

were free to vote as they

Mr. Macdonald of Huron condemned

Mr. Martin of Manitoba, Mr. Legris

Sir Richard Cartwright said this

motion was one on which members

own view of the case was that the late

ily. It might be claimed that he should

have saved something or provided for

his family by life insurance. But so

far as Sir Richard Cartwright could

see it was really not possible for the

late premier to save money in late

Nor in his condition of health was it

possible for him to secure life insur-

ance He (Cartwright) for one was

willing to take the responsibility of

Sir Donald Smith complimented

Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright on

the generous spirit with which they

had approached the question and ask-

ed the members to withdraw the op-

ing that it was not necessary for the

premier to expend his whole income in

In answer to a question of Mr. Scri-

ver whether beside the amounts sub-

scribed Lady Thompson had been left

by her husband some fifteen thousand

dollars, Hon. Mr. Foster said Sir John

Thampson did not leave his family

more than three hundred dollars a

criticized the government for making

no allowance to the widow of the late

Premier Mackenzie. Later in the de-

bate Mr. Edgar stated that when Mr.

Mackenzie died Mr. Laurier had been

informed by the leader of the govern

ment that provision would be asked for

the family of the ex-premier if it were

Mr. Laurier consulted Mrs. Mac-

kenzie, and was told that while Mr

Mackenzie was not rich, he had left

enough to provide comfortably for his

On hearing this explanation Mr.

After midnight a vote was taken

when the vote was carried by a vote

The government members all voted

yes, as did Messrs. Laurier, Cart-

wright, Edgar, Casey, Cilmour, Mulock,

Mills, Fremont, Devline and Lordgue.

left their leader and followed Mr. Da-

All the opposition members pre

vies in opposing the appropriation.

NOTES.

The following is the text of Mr.

Haggart's reply to the question about the Intercolonial employes' vacation:

"It is proposed to give two weeks' va-

Casey said he was glad to withdraw

family and that no public assistance

Mr. Casey supported the vote and

Mr. Fraser opposed the vote, claim-

position to make the vote unanimo

ospitality.

necessary.

would be required.

of 93 to 42.

voting for the government's proposi-

not lay by anything from his inc

A prime minister really could

that he had given to the public

everything, but his department

tack on the government for alleged reckless outlay and ill haste.

condemning strongly the alleged ex-

travagance of the funeral ceremony.

its departed statesman.

partment for sale.

the nation's sorrow.

thousand dollars.

led by Mr. Laurier.

on that ground.

During the thunder storm this mor ning lightning struck the tower of the western block departmental buildings. Windows were broken, a great deal of plaster knocked down, some doors and desks were wrecked and four employes of the public works department were stunned.

The chief subject discussed the members here tonight was the action of the Greenway government on the remedial order. The exact details of Greenway's declaration are not fully known here, but it is generally understood that it cannot be regard ed as a pre-emptory refusal to modify the existing school law. The minister of justice told your correspondent to night that the government had no information except that funished in the press despatches, and therefore he could make no statement. But though the ministers keep silent, it may be taken for granted that if Manitoba wants to confer on the subject the government here will not refuse either a conference or joint commission. It is yet hoped that a peaceable settlement may be reached, despite the po-sitive statement made tonight by Mr. Ewart, counsel of the Manitoba minority, who declares that parliament must forthwith grant the redress callin a matter like this, in respect to which the government had honestly ed for by the remedial order.

PEOPLE STARVING.

Twenty-four Citizens of Michigan Demand Food.

Detroit, Mich., June 12.-A special to the News from Midland, Mich., says: Twenty-four citizens of Hubbard heads of families, marched into Midland this morning and besieged the county officials, demanding something to eat. Thirty hubbard families are destitute of food. The people have no market for their wood and tan bark. Hubbard was settled three years ago by Germans from Detroit. The railroad is not running now and the settlers are desperate. The men were fed today and will be further supplied

McCALLUM SAILS.

New York, June 13.-Robert Mc-Callum started today in a thirty-two foot sloop to sail to Queenstown. His only companion is a Scotch terrier. He expects to reach his destination in forty-five days, and should he be successful in reaching the other side he will receive \$5,000 and a gold medal bills would not exceed thirty-three He will also claim the championship for such feats for being the younges man to make the passage and fo doing it in the smallest craft yet used for the purpose. A large crowd gathered at the battery to see the adventureous young man start on his peril-

INTO THE CANAL.

Josiah Weod, M. P., and Two Companions Get a Good Ducking.

(Ottawa Free Press, 10th.) There was a boating accident on the canal on Saturday afternoon that will cause considerable joking among the members of parliament. Col. Tyrwhitt, Col. Denison and Jos. Wood's, M. P's., hired a boat and rowed as far as the C. A. R. bridge, when they pushed their craft to the shore and got out. In again taking their seats Col Tyrwhitt did not allow for the frailty of the boat and springing in, the whole outfit rolled over, sending himself and companions into about six feet of water, but as they are good swim-mers they pulled for the shore, Col. Tyrwhit going in again to gather up premier left no provision for his fama the contents of the boat, which were quietly floating toward midstream. The boat was bailed out, and the three embers, like drowned rats, returne to the hoat house well satisfied with their afternoon's adventure.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

Says the Vancouver World: It is earned on indisputable authority that the next Bishop of New Westminster, chosen by the bishops of Columbia Caledonia and their three Episcopal associates by authority from synod, will be Rev. John Dart, M. A., D. D., formerly principal of Kings college, Windsor, N. S. The bishop elect has consequently had a large Can-adian experience. He is English born, graduated at Oxford, and is a

A sister of Sir Adolphe Caron, Rev. Sister Caron, will shortly leave for work in the African missionary field. A brother of Sir Adolph's, the Rev. Father Caron, well known in Montreal is now engaged in missionary work in the West Indies.

NOT THE FAULT OF THE SOCIETY. The Wife—One half of the world does know how the other half lives. The Husband—Well, it isn't the fault your sewing society, anyway.—Life

FAMILY RESEMBLANCE.

"Mehitabel," said Uncle Jim, as sod in front of the cage containing popotami, "ef animals reason, I em's the politicians of the animal "Jim, what d'ye mean?"
"W'y, good heavens, Hitty, look at that nile."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ask your tailor to show you the celebrated "Tyke" serge. You w'll know the genuine by he word Tyke stamped on every 2 1-2 yards.

50 Bargains in The Maximum of Worth at Minimum of Cot No. B-15 Gladiolus, finest assorted, for 80 G-8 Montbretias, handsome ... Window Collection, r. each, Fuchsia, Dbl. Fl. Musk, Ivy and Sweet Sol'd Geranium, a Manetta Vine, Tropscollum, Mer. Primrose & Heliotrope; B-8 Geraniums, finest assorted 6 R-13 Coleus, fine assorted colors 5 B-5-l'ris, finest varieties ... 5 Any a collections for Sec. 3 for al. 25 or 5 for Any a collections for Sec. 3 for al. 25 or 5 for Any ny 2 collections for 85c.; 3 for \$1.25 By Mail, post-paid, our selection. Catalogue Free THE STEELE, BRIGGS, MARCON SEED CO. LTD.

PROVINCIAL.

Rev. Mr. Little of Sussex Wins His Case.

The Death of Miss Cassie Steadman of Shediac.

· 本一、事间为1.600 Harry Home of Glassville Drowned While Bathing.

KENT CO.

Richibucto, June 12.-The first service since the departure of the Rev. H. Hackenly was held in St. Mary's Church of England on Sunday last the preacher being the Rev. Adam Curry from Bay of Islands, Newfound-

Isabella Potter, daughter of the late John Potter, sr., died at Kouchibouguac on Monday. The funeral took place there today.

A travelling show, including a white man, a black man and a banjo struck the town last evening. A short programme of songs and dances was gone through, after which the hat was passed around and the performers left for the north by the overland route.

QUEENS CO. White's Cove, June 11.-While C. W. White and A. L. Gunter were tending the steamer May Queen in the gale on Wednesday with a small boat, their boat struck the steamer and capsized. Fortunately Mr. White and Mr. Gunter clung to the guard of the steamer until they were assisted on board. A cercass of beef belonging to Andrew Gunter, which was in the boat when it capsized, was lost.

The heavy frost on Friday night did onsiderable damage to the early crops. Miss Margaret McAuley is the pos essod of an orange lily which was in full bloom on the 24th of May. Mrs. S. M. Ferris of Madora, Dako

ta, arrived here on Satuday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gunter. J. A. Molaskey is building the foundation of the new rectory at Lower

KINGS CO.

Sussex. June 12.-Oliver H. Yeomans, a young man, son of David Yeomans, was assaulted and severely beaten this morning near the railway station at Cardwell by the well known Neil Taylor. Young Yeomans was here during this afternoon and carries very ugly looking cut on his head, his face bearing marks of rough treat ment, one of his eyes being very bad-ly injured, which Yeomans says Tayor did his best to gouge with his thumb.

The Sussex Cornet band, under the leadership of Geo. H. Warren, treated the townfolk from their band stand last evening to some very choice music, which was duly appreciated. Joshua Prescott, the well known lumber merchant at Goose Creek, is on a business trip to Sussex, and is the guest of his son, Jesse Prescott, one of Sussex's largest milk dealers. A telegram received here by J. M. McIntyre, counsel for Rev. H. W. Little, announced that the supreme court were unanimous in making absolute in ex parte Little. There is great rejoicing amongst Mr. Little's many friends, irrespective of denomination who had done much for him and his family in their hours of trial. McIntyre is being warmly congratulated upon the result of this case.

Geo. W. Fowler and Fred L. Fairweather, barristers, who had been on an important trip to Queens county, Penobsquis, June 13.-The saw mill owned by D. & S. Goggins had a narrow escape from destruction on Thursday last. The fire caught within the building, but was discovered before much headway had been gain George Freeze of St. John has been visiting his brother, H. E. Freeze, of this place. Edwin Freege, a student at the Wolfville academy, and who is preparing for the ministry, has returned home to spend his vacation. Mrs. Upham of Springdale, who was convicted some time ago for violation of tht C. T. act and fined fifty dollars, was on Thursday last committed to jail in default of payment of fine. Le Baron Clain, who was convicted of same offence, has skipped across

the line Sussex, June 13.-Fred W. Freeze son of Sheriff Freeze, recently appointed deputy sheriff and jailor for the county of Kings, in room fo Jas. W. Sproul, deceased, left Sussex and moved into the jailor's quarters at Hampton yesterday, where he will re-

side in future. CARLETON CO. Newburg Jc., June 13.-Rev. Fr.

Bradley is enlarging his church here by extending it 15 feet in length. New news will be placed that will increas the seating capacity to one hundred and fifty people. A tower 38 feet high will be built, capped by a steepe 35 feet high. The carpenter work is being done by B. Tower and the mason work by M. Brophy.

A pie social was held at Geo. Gallagher's last week in aid of the church and \$31.05 was realized. Fr. Bradley holds his Newburg picnic on the 3rd of July and one at Williamstown on the 10th. It is his intention to renovate the church here this fall.

The hay crop is not promising owing to the dry weather. There are hundreds of tons of old hay in the county yet, held last winter for highces. Grain and potatoes look fair. Rain is badly needed.

Woodstock, N. B., June 13. - The weather has been most intensely hot the thermometer registering 98 degs. in the shade yesterday. Today it is also very sultry, with a warm south erly wind. Rain is anxiously looked for, and the drought has already con tinued long enough to make the pros pect of a good paying crop more than doubtful. There are no indications of rain at present.

Rev. Canon Ketchum of St. Andrews arrived here today to attend the funeral of his aunt Miss A. M. Ketchum who died yesterday at the advanced age of 83 years.

The sewer committee is busily en-

roposed sewer system. Geo. L. Holyoke has received word that his son, Geo. T., who was injured on a railway in Wyoming, is doing well. He had his left arm amputated, and his leg was badly crushed. Harry Home, son of John Home of Glassville, was drowned yesterday. He was bathing in Milmore's pond. He

was twenty-three years old. J. G. McNally of Fredericton came up today to look at the silverware found near the bridge pier. een shown several pieces and is convinced that the articles are from his stock. His store was burglarized last February, and one of the suspected parties was traced as far as stock. It is surmised that he threw it over the bridge when in fear of de-

MADAWASKA CO.

Edmundston, June 8.—One of the ost enjoyable outings that can be had at this season of the year is a fishing trip to the far famed Lake remiscouta, A party bent on pleasure set out from here on Monday last and spent the week at that beautiful place. The party consisted of T. M. Richards, a leading merchant family, accompanied by Miss Alice M. Block of Fredericton, Rev. Mr. Hopkins and A. Lawson. Each and all succeeded in enjoying themselves to the utmost. While the trout were not exactly waiting to jump into the frying pans, still enough of the speckled beauties were lured from the lake and the Toladi river by fly and troll to keep the table well supplied during the stay, and a good number of no small weight were brought home. Mr. Richards has secured for the summer a house situate on a very pretty cove about a mile above Clontier's platform, and so there were none of the drawbacks incident to living at hotels. Thomas Crockett, the general manager of the Temiscouta railway kindly gave orders that the train should stop in front of the house long enough to allow the party to disem bark with their supplies and outfits This railway is one of the few that are run for the convenience of the travelling public and every one in connection with it is ready to do his best to make each traveller enjoy his trip. This is the first excursion of the kind this year, but it is likely that very few weeks of the season will pass without there being a greater or less number of occupants of the house to enjoy the sport. One thing that makes a stay at Glady's Cove more enjoyable than at other places is the almost entire absence of mosquitoes and other summer pests. The air is clear and bracing and the scenery enchanting.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, June 10.-The Rev W. E. Johnson, pastor of the Methodist church, was sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to occupy the pulpits of the different churches on the circuit yesterday. In the morning at the Hill, in place of the usual sernon, the pastor read, as is the custom each year, the sermon of the great Wesley on Evil Speaking. The words of the founder of Methodis dear to be applicable today as they were a century ago, and once a year is probably not too often for adherents to be reminded of the necessity of a careful watch on the "unruly mem-

Capt. Eli Robinson, lately commar der of the ship Equator, is visiting his birth place here, and seeking recuperation from the health-giving breezes of Shepody, his physical health hav ng been quite run down of late. Capt Robinston, after a half a century of a life on the ocean wave, during which period he has visited very many lands, expresses himself as having seen nothing in all his journeyings to equal in beauty the hills and vales of Shepody. Eng., but intends later on to locate in Hopewell, and spend his last days amid the scenes of his childhood. Schr. Bertha Maud is taking on a

leckload at the Hill wharf. Hopewell Hill. June 11.-Rev. B. N Hughes, pastor of the Hopewell Bapist church, has handed in his resig nation, to take effect after the last Sabbath in August. Mr. Hughes has held the pastorate of this church for nearly three years, and the most kindfeelings have ever been maintained etween the pastor and his church It is hoped a change may prove beneficial to the reverend gentleman's health, which has become consider-

ably impaired of late. The returned excursionists Moncton are loud in their praises of sousa and his famous band. Among those who attended the concert was Prof. Rhodes, editor of the Maple Leaf who was without doubt one of Mr. Sousa's most appreciative hearers and most competent critics, the professor being one of the finest musicians in this country, both in theory

and in practice. Norman Barkhouse of this place had one of his legs badly jammed by a log vesterday, and will be laid up for

winter with relatives in Massachu-setts, returned home by yesterday's ráin In connection with the statute labor.

he road machine in charge of M. M. Tingley was in operation in the Hope well district this week.

WESTMORLAND CO.

Jolicure, Jue 8.—Farmers are about through with their spring's work and ae hopeful ove the pospects of an abundant crop. The Patrons of Industry are holding

interesting meetings and their number is increasing each week. The social held Thursday night rea lized \$15.25; proceeds to repair the pub-

Herbert, only son of Busby Oulton, has been seriously ill again, but is now Beverley Irvine is building an addit-

ion to his already, large residence. A pretty wedding took place Wednesday at Clifford Copp's residence, when his daughter, Bessle, was married to William Dewire of this place. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Lavers. Congratulations are in order. Mr. and Mrs. George Freeman are rejoicing over a little stranger—it is a and twenty-seven degrees west. as

wave has struck in here. Thermom- piece of mechanism.

gaged in consulting with engineers as eters in the shade range from 90 to to the plans and specifications of the 95. Business at mid-day was almost

At last night's meeting of the board of health, Dr. E. O. Stetves was ap-pointed chairman in place of Dr. E. B. Chandler, resigned. The board passed a resolution regretting Dr. Chandler's departure, and the in his reply reviewed the work during his tenure of office and made especial reference to the small number of cases of pulmonary disease in Moncton, which had been such as to attract special attention, showing that Moncton for some reason or other is freer from the fatal scourge, consumption, than any other part of the povince. At the close of the meeting the retiring chair-man entertained the board at an oyster supper.

The first bear of the season captured in this vicinity is credited to Watson Lutes, clerk of the city market, who trapped a fine specimen on

Port Elgin, June 9.—The opening of the new Baptist church yesterday was a great success, there being nearly 700 people in attendance. The pulpit was occupied in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Steel, D. D., of Amherst in the afternoon by Rev. A. H. Lucas of Pt. de Bute, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Brownell of Shemogue Presbyterian church delivered a very able and effective sermon. The choir, consisting of Professor Alex. Clark, Dr. H. R. Carter, T. W. Smith, Wm. Spence, Mrs. Charles E. Monroe, organist Miss J. A. Jones, Miss Lilly Fillimore, Miss Laura Silliker, Mrs. H. R. Carter and Mrs. Wm. Spence, Short rendered appropriate music. addresses were delivered by the Revs. Thomas Hardman, Goodwin and

The building stands on Church street, nearly opposite the Methodist meeting house. It is of striking and handsome appearance, being attractively finished outside and in. The designs were tendered as a gift by J. C. Dumaresq, architect, of Halifax. There are two entrances, one beneath the belfry and the other on the opposite side of the church. The Gothic windows are filled with colored and figured glass. The ceiling is tessalated and panelled in wood. The chancel and nave are wainscoted, and the chancel is completely fitted with reading desk, rails and chairs. The seats, which will accommodate about 250, are arranged in parallel arcs, there being two aisles. By means of folding doors the rear end of the nave may be shut off, forming a large room for Sunday school and vestry. The stone basement is supplied with a furnace presented by Knight & Black, merchants, of Amherst. The woodwork has been done under the direction of S. R. Trueman. The completed structure has cost about \$3,000, of which \$1,500 is

The travelling public who have been accustomed when stopping at Baie Verte to patronize the McKay house will be sorry to know that on account of faling health Mrs. McKay has given up her charge there and has go live on the farm at the Lake house. Mrs. Phalen, who will be remer as so successfully managing the Baie Verte hotel, will take charge immedi-

ately.

Moncton, June 13.—The bloomer reached Moncton, a pair being exhibited in a tailor shop window. The unique costume attracts much attention from the fair sex.

There were two weddings last evenng. Jas. G. Wran, secretary to general freight agent Wallace of the I. C. R., was married to Maria, second mony being performed by Rev. E. B. Hooper. Seymour Forbes, book-keeper in Lea's planing mill, was married to ews, Rev. R. S. Crisp of Salisbury officiating. Both were quiet home weddings. Mr. and Mrs. Wran left in the and the case was argued for them this for a trip to Fredeicton and other points.

occurred last evening at the home of young lady, who was a sister of Geo. part. H. Steadman, barrister, of Hopewell Cape, and niece of Judge Steadman of Fredericton, and Mrs. Joseph Crandall of Moncton, contracted pneumonia some time ago, which developed into consumption.

SUNBURY CO.

Sheffield. June 11.-The Rev. Mr. Freeman, pastor of the Maugerville and Sheffield Baptist churches, has had additions to his churches these last two Sabbaths by baptism and letter. The semi-annual Sabbath school in connection with the Lakeville Corner Bartist church and congregation was reorganized last Sabbath with William Cochran superintendent, Duncan E. London assistant superintendent, and G. T. Bailey instructor of the Bible class. Mrs. E. M. Bridges is in charge of the musical department.

Thomas Vanwart Hunter, now a siudent of the university, Fredericion, who left Sheffield with his father and family when a child of four years, eighteen years since, is spending his summer vacation in Sheffield among his friends at the home of his childhood-W. Smithson Hunter and other

Mrs. Brown, daughter of the late Robert Craswell, who died last August in Sheffield, and widow of Captain Brown, who died in Spain on one of his voyages, has been spending a few years in Boston, working at her trade, dressmaking. She returned to her former home on Friday last in Sheffield, with her eldest daughter, a licensed school teacher, professedly to die at home and be laid beside her grand parent, with whom she had partially been brought up, in preference to dying and being buried a stranger among strangers in a strange land. All had been done there that medical aid could for her to restore her health, but in vain.

Thomas E. Bridges took some of the valuable treasure out of St. John river last week in the shape of a number of fine salmon and some hundreds of shad. The run of shad is falling off. The Sheffield light house took a run

on Friday last two hundred feet north specified in contract. It now stands on Moncton, June 12.—Another hot its new site, a stately structure or fine

Fredericton, June 12.-In the supreme ourt today the following judgments were delivered:

In Lea v. Walker, court considers.

The court today delivered judgment

in the case of H. W. Little, rector of the parish of Sussex, making absolute the order nist to bring up the proceedings of the ecclesiastical court, which resulted in Mr. Little's being deposed from the ministry and deprived of all privileges and appurtenances of the position as rector of Sussex. The court was unanimously of the opinion that the charge of which Little was found guilty by the board of triers of making a false statement to Jos. Hornbrook concerning a conversation had with Rev. J. Roy Campbell was not a charge involving either dishonest or immoral conduct within the meaning of the canon under which the proceed ings were taken. The allegation of the essential element of Mr. Little's knowledge of the falsity of the statement was lacking. Judge Tuck went further than the other members of the court and adjudged that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge as made. He characterized the charge as a "meek" one and the penalty as out of all proportion thereto and ventured the assertion that not one in fifty lawyers, physicians or merchants sitting as jurors in any court of law could be found to convict a man of intentional falsehood on such evidence as was adduced against M- Little. Incidentally he remarked that judging from the correspondence which had been appearing in the St. John morning papers during the past twelve months, wherein one clergyman of excellent reputation after another kept charging each other with false statements, there would be few ministers who would escape deposition and degradation if they were proceeded against as Mr. Little had been.

The court's judgment sustains Mr. McIntyre's point taken before the board of triers at the commencement af the trial-that they had no jurisdiction to proceed with the trial, inasmuch as there was no offence charged within the meaning of the canon.

The court also gave judgment in Margaret E. Kelly v. New Brunswick Railway Co. This was an equity appeal from the judgment of Judge Fraser decreeing that the railway company's deed of land at Fredericton Junction have priority over Mrs. Kelly's deed on the ground that the latter had notice of prior conveyance, and also making perpetual an injunction restraining Mrs. Kelly from signing judgment on a verdict record in December, 1889, in an action of trespass to said land. C. E. Duffy appealed in behalf of Mrs. Kelly from this judgment, and today the court unanimously allowed the appeal with costs, and ordered that the railway company's bill he dismissed with costs and the injunction dissolved with costs.

The following other pudgments were delivered:

Bank of Nova Scotia v. Robinson-New trial refused: Tuck dissenting and Barker dubitante.

Nickerson v. Commercial Union Insurance Co.-Judgment for defendant on demurrer to plaintiff's replication to first count of defendant's pleas. Gilbert v. Nickerson-Rule for judgment absolute, under new ejectmen

Queen v. Dibblee ex parte Garden two cases under C. T. A .- Rule refused

and convictions confirmed. The Bank of Montreal v. John Sheriff-Appeal allowed with costs. Freeze v. Dominion Safety Fund daughter of W. A. Metyler, the cere- Life Association-Judgment for plaintiff

on demurrer, Barker dissenting. Ex parte Coulson-This was a Canada Temperance act conviction against Miss Sadia, daughter of W. G. Math- the applicant, who was steward of the Chatham Social club. The club abtained a rule for certiorari last term term by Dr. Pugsley, who contended Mr. and Mrs. Forbes going to St. John that the sale or distribution of liquor by the steward of the club was not a sale within the meaning of the act. News has been received here of the L. A. Currey supported the conviction death of Miss Cassie Steadman which and the court were unanimous that the conviction was right. Barker, J. W. B. Deacon. Shediac. Deceased did not hear the argument and took no

The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court at Ottawa. Andrew Inches, deputy surveyor general, who fell last night on the sidewalk, is some better this evening. It was at first feared that he had broken his hip, but such is not the case. He,

however, will likely be kept in his se for some time. Upon the invitation of Justice Vanwart, the judges of the supreme court, with the clerk, E. B. Winslow, and J. D. Phinney, enjoyed a beautiful drive this afternoon up through Keswick, across the river at McKinley's and

down again to the city. Charles Munroe and Etta Turnbull, daughter of Harry Turnbull of Stanley, were married there this afternoon. About seven hundred invitations were issued.

Rev. Willard McDonald performed a marriage ceremony this evening at 9 o'clock between Elzer Boone of this city and Mina Mathewson, formerly of St. John, daughter of the late Wm. Mathewson. The ceremony took place at the residence of Eben Miller, uncle of the bride, in the presence of the immediate friends only

Rev. Wm. Dobson of Bermuda was here last night and went to Woodstock this morning, and will return here tomorrow

A lot of silverware was found near bridge at Woodstock the other day and is supposed to be the came as was stolen from the store of J. G. McNally here last winter.

Judge Tuck granted an order for habeas corpus for the discharge of Susannah Upham, confined in the Kings county jail for Scott act offence today. The order will be argued in St. John on Saturday. The local government are in se

here tonight.

TOO LIBERAL.

"Nothing is oftener wasted than generosity," remarked Scruggles. "It has been so ever since the world began."
"I don't think selfishness pays in the long run,' ventured his wife.
"Yes, it does. Look at the Garden of Edén. If Eve had been too stingy to give Adam a bite of her apple she'd have been spared all this trouble and blame.—Washington Star.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

Ar other Great Day for the Irrepressible McMullen.

What He Said and What He Carefully Omitted to Say.

The Superannuation Question and How the Refermers Refermed in This Direction.

(Staff correspondence of the Sun.) Ottawa, June 10.-As regularly as the flowers bloom in the spring the subject of superannuation becomes a theme of discussion in parliament. It is not surprising that this should be so, seeing that the charge for superannuations has reached \$262,302 a year. The contributions to the superannuation fund are \$64.000 a year. Last year it was a few dollars under that figure, the year before it was a little over \$64,000. The net outlay after receipts are deducted is in the neighborhood of \$200,000 a year.

A year or two ago Mr. Foster undertook to reduce this excess of expenditure by increasing the charge on the civil servants on superannuation account. This year he has a bill on the order paper to make the extra charge applicable to the whole inside and outside staff instead of only to recently appointed officials. This bill should nearly double the revenue, and certain restrictions which it is proposed to introduce into the payments will reduce the expenditure.

Mr. McMullen is a natural foe to superannuation. He goes at it once a year with both jaws so to speak. He has introduced a bill and made a speech this week. His bill was ruled out by the speaker as one which could not be constitutionally brought in by a private member. The constiwas, however, in no danger from Mr. McMullen's speech, and so went on with that. Mr. McMullen was easily able to prove that many superannuated officials have drawn a great deal more out of the fund than they have paid in. Those who have paid in large sums and drawn nothing are dead or were recently retired. From the other names he read a list of 90 superannuitants who had paid in comparatively little and had drawn out large sums

It was an interesting list. It included the names of five persons who have drawn in all more than \$20,000 since their retirement. The largest amount paid to one man in the schedule was \$39,916 to F. P. Robidge, engineer, retired in 1871. Next to him came J. Leslie, ex-postmaster of Toronto, retired in 1879, who has since drawn \$39,798. The third largest annuitant was down for \$28,-064, and the fourth \$24,640. So the list went on down to \$749.88. "I may add." said Mr. McMullen, "that every name on the list is that of an officer who was superannuated by honorable gentlemen opposite."

This was not all. It was shown that the amount paid was in some cases largely increased by the operation of which permits the government to add a number of years, though not more than ten, to the time of service of the official retired. The system provides that the retiring allowance shall in the case of one who has served 35 years or over be thirty-five one-hundredths of the salary at retirement and for those who have served shorter time one-fiftieth of the salary for every year of service. By adding ten years to the record the allowance is increased to the extent of one-fifth of the salary received at retirement. Now it was shown that in the case of fourteen persons mentioned there had been three to ten years added. "If," said the orator from Wellington, "the act had been honestly adminis tered the balance would have been on the right side today." These extra allowances on account of fictitious years of service were instances of dishonest administration.

So much for what was said. We will now consider a few things which Mr. McMullen did not say. When he read his list of 90 persons now on the list he carefully omitted those retired his own party. He went back as far as 1871 to find the dates of retire-, and pursued his enquiry down to 1873. That was the year when his own friends came into power. So he backed up for a spring and made a clear leap over five years, lighting in 1879. "Every one of them retired by honorable gentlemen opposite!" That was true, because of the running high jump of the acrobatic member, but not because the honorable gentlemen who were not opposite refrained from superannuating. Let us see what they

The grit government came power in the fiscal year 1874. Before the year was out they had put dozens of civil servants on the retired list. But in that year the payments made superannuated officials was \$64,442 The next year it was increased \$71,371, and the year after that to \$101.-627. By the end of the grit regime it had climbed still further and was practically double what it was at the beginning of their reign. It is now a little more than double the amount at the time Sir John Macdonald came into power in the fiscal year 1879. speaking each party has doubled the superannuation outlay in its time. But the liberal conservative period has been fifteen years and the ton, who was retired in 1878 from the grit period was only five. Or if we post of auditor general, which positte the arithmetical increase only we still find that the increase was the most rapid under the Mackenzie administration. We also find that the in a previous letter. Mr. Langton had second largest increase made in one seved 23 years when he was set aside year of the grit regime, which may system which Mr. McMullen abuses be remembered in St. John as the at \$1,400 a year to make a place for

Taking a hasty look at the returns as found in the old sessional papers we find that from April, 1872, to Feb ruary, 1873, there were thirty-three officers retired with an allow-ance. Sir John Macdonald was premier during this period, which covere a general election. The return for the period down to January, 1874, was not printed. From January, 1874, to February, 1875, a little over a year, the number superannuated was no less than 62. Mr. Mackenzie had succeeded to power in the October previous to the beginning of this period and these were his superannuitants. But the good work went on. From February, 1875, to November of the same year, a period of some nine months, number of officials retired was 52. I cannot give the number retired during the next three months, but from February, 1876, to February, 1877, there were 47. During the next year 37 were added to the list. From February, 1878, to the time of the retirement of the grit government, a period of seven months, 23 more were retired.

Nor can it be said that the privilege of adding various years to the term served was neglected by Mr. Mackenzie and his friends. Justice should be done them by the announcement that they never failed to discover and use such opportunities as these. During the ten months of 1872-73, of which I have record, there were four cases in which additional years were imputed to retired civil servants. This was Sir John A. Macdonald's doings. But in the first thirteen months of which I have record during the so-called reform administration, extra years were allowed in ten cases, or one-sixth of the whole. In all these but three the full period of ten years was piled on. There were seven case of additional years during five months in 1875, and five cases during the year ending February, 1877. During the remainder of 1877 nine cases of added years are recorded, and five of the superannuitants made during the last nine months were credited with extra years. It might have been stated that after the Mackenzie government was defeated at the polls and before it resigned office, nine superannuations were brought about, fixing a charge on the country of \$9,000 a year. It is not too much to say that the dominion has paid \$125 -000 to \$150,000 on account of these superannuations made in a few days by a ministry which the country had voted out of office.

It is not remarkable that a large proportion of the persons now on the superannuation list should be officers retired by the liberal conservative government. The first cases of superannuation under the grit government occurred nearly 22 years ago, the last nearly 17 years ago. Even if the officers were not very old or very ill when retired, it is not surprising that many if not most of them have since passed away. But many others be sides Mr. Howe are still living.

It will not be amiss to mention a

few particulars, instances of superannuations under the regime supported by Mr. McMullen. Mr. A. E. Meredith was deputy minister of the in-terior when the Mackenzie government appealed to the country in September, 1878. Mr. Buckingham was Mackenzie's private and also a warm personal friend. He had been before and became afterward an energetic party man. When the government found itself defeated, Mr. Meredith was retired and Mr. Buckingham appointed in his stead. Mr. Meredith was described by Mr. Mills, who had been the head of the department, as an old man, and Mr. Mills went on to say that when a man had reached the age of Mr. Meredith it was to be assumed that he was no longer fit for service. Mr. Meredith was 62 years of age. Mr. Mills himgolf is now three years older than that. and considers himself fit to take charge of a department when a change of government occurs anytime in the next ten years. Sir Richard Cartwright is now about the age at which the deputy minister was retired, and he has already appointed himself the next minister of finance. Mr. Weldon and Mr. Ellis, at about the same age, are seeking re-election in St. John, and Sir Oliver Mowat, thirteen years older, is presumed to be fit to lead the gov ernment of Ontario. Mr. Meredith has proved that he was not at the end of his life by drawing his superannu ation allowance for seventeen years, at the rate of \$2,520 a year.

Mr. McMullen's list of persons who had been superannuated by "honorable 'gentlemen opposite" did not contain the name of a man who had received as much as Mr. Meredith .The high line superannuitant on Mr. McMullen's list has drawn \$39,916. But Mr. Meredith, who was retired by a defeated govern ment to make room for the premier's private secretary ,has taken no less than \$42,840. This is also a case of addyears. The public ed counts report gave as one of the reasons for the retireas one ment of this official his "long service." He had in fact served 32 years, but the government kindly added three years to that time, so that he draws an allowance based on 35 years' service. The extra years increases the total amount that has been paid by \$3,672.

Take again the case of our old friend, John Howe. He is now about starting on the twentieth year since his super annuation. It has cost the country 600 to pay for vacating the St. John post office in 1876. Only three of Mr. McMullen's 90 retired officials have drawn so much. The St. John Globe which seems to have ben impress ed by Mr. McMullen's speech, should look up this case.

Arother case is that of John Lang ion fell to J. L. Macdougall, a grit mem ber of parliament, whose misfortune in the election courts were mentioned was made in 1876, the middle Sir Richard Cartwright, following the so frequently, added ten years to the year in which Mr. Howe was retired record. Mr. Langton's allowance on the basis of his actual service would have been \$1,876 a year. The imputed ser-

vice of ten years more brought it up to \$2,71% a year. He died last year after chamber was whether Mr. Quinn of having received \$43,456 from the superannuation funds, or considerably more than has been received by Mr. Mere dith. On the basis of his actual service Mr. Langton would have received \$13,440 less than was paid him. It is said that he performed excellent service for insurance companies after his retirement, which seems to show that he was not exactly incapable of performing public duties.

Other instances of added years might be mentioned. A Halifax official who had served five years was retired with ten years added, trebling his allowance. Another officer who had served 13 years was credited with 23, an extra which has cost the country \$5,000 .A reverend gentleman in Halifax, who was retired from the service in 1877, had a salary of \$1,000. He had been appointed in 1874 and would have been entitled to an allowance of \$60 a year but for the fact that an official who has not served ten years is not entitled to anything. But ten years were added and his allowance placed at \$252. The amount paid him to date in the way of superannuation has been \$4,536, or half as much again as he received in salary during his official

An official at Hamilton who was sur erannuated about 1878 by Mr. Mackenzie with an allowance of \$700 a year was immediately engaged at \$1,000 to act as agent for a leading insurance company .

The statement of Mr. Mills that a man between sixty and sixty-five must be assumed to be incapable would drive some thirty members out of the house of commons and cut a big swath through the ranks of would-be ministers, as well as of those now in office. It could be shown that the Mackenzie government appointed men to office at an age which the same ministry held to make a man incapable of performing public service On this part of the subject it may be further said that one-third of the surviving members of the retired list made by the Mackenzie government are in receipt of increased allowances by reason of years of service attributed to them contrary to facts. Nearly all these had the full ten years added to their time of service, and in half the cases where the additions were made it had the effect of doubling the annual charge.

These are some of the facts which Mr. McMullen omitted to mention. Yet they seem to be of importance. If it is said that the doings of the grit goverament are ancient history and not now a live issue, the reply is that dead or alive it is an issue which still costs the country a great deal of money ev-The facts go to show that ery year. the burden of the superannuation charge is one which neither party can unload on the other . They seem to show the system was more abused under the so called reform regime than under any later government. But the time appears to have come when both parties in the house might go to work like rational people and try to make it right. The effect of Mr. Foster's bill to that end may be discussed in a fut-S. D. S.

No. 2. Ottawa, June 11 .- The visit of the reasurer of New Zealand kept the leaders of the two chambers out of their places yesterday, but they were quite busy with the visitor from the Antipodes. Mr. Ward, though not yet fifty years old, is a very considerable man in his part of the world. As one of the chief men in a government which has given women the privilege of citizenship, which has assumed the position of banker for the farmers, and is generally more socialistic than any other colonial ministry he is interesting man to meet. In his case it happens that a socialist and radical is likewise an ardent imperialist. He did not leave New Zealand with the intention of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada, but it is just possible that the talk of yesterday may culminate during this session of the lominion parliament in legislation looking toward reciprocity with our friends in the southern seas.

The second week of each month brings news to the finance minister which makes him happy. The dominion expenditure is kept well within the estimate, and the revenue is much better than the government expected. The estimated deficit for the current year will not be reached. Mr. Foster claimed that the shortage would not be more than \$4,500,000. It now appears that the deficit will be at least a million less. Mr. Foster spoke in April, and since then the returns for April and May have come in. The April statement was better than was expect-ed. That of May is still more encouraging. It will be remembered that the balance for the nine months ending with March this year was some three millions worse than for the same period last year. But April of this year made a better showing than April of last year. As for May here is the com-

1894 Customs \$1,354,171 17 Excise 562,358 85 Post office 220,000 00 Public works 308,398 84 Miscellaneous 177,693 27	1895. \$1,586,901 54 768,009 46 210,000 00 358,758 27 183,571 24
Total\$2,623,160 13 Increase	\$3,057,240 51 434,080 38
1894.	1895.
Expenditure\$3,324,865 82	\$3,082,039 25 242,826 57
The increase in mostate	

he increase in receipts and decrease in expenditure make together a gain of \$676,906.95. Two-thirds of a million is a great gain for one month, and if it fairly represents the improved situation the government will come out in a fine financial position by this time next year.

The behavior of Mr. Edwards, M. P. has raised a grave question of political morality. Mr. Edwards is a grit member representing Russell, which is the next county to this one. He owns and operates one of the biggest saw mills in Canada, and probably manufactures close on to a hundred million feet of lumber every year. The mean trick he played on his friends of the opposition was performed last Friday when a number of them went fishing in the neighborhood of the St. John custom at extortionate prices. The tender price for spruce seems to have been for tongued and grooved spruce, \$12.75, and for 3 by 4 spruce scantling, \$12.25 But there were a few lots of spruce stuff charged at \$14 to \$17. Mr. Gibson of Lincoln, who is a contractor of wide experience and a vigorous party man, took the lead in the criticism. He declared that the government had paid \$17 for scantling 3 by 6 and 3 by 4, which price he at one time declared to be \$10 too high, and at another time to be treble the right price Dr Rom den and Mr. Bowers of Nova Scotia, Mr. Davies and others thought that it would be safe to follow Mr. Gibson in asserting that stuff of this kind was only worth eight or nine dollars. Dr. Borden worked the right price down to six dollars. The first snag struck by Mr. Gibson was put in his way by Mr. Wood, who after pointing out that special dimensions of timber very well cost \$14 as he had known might \$17, do in Moncton, said the price actually paid for the scantling discussed by Mr. Gibson was not \$17, but \$12. Mr. Gibson admitted his mistake after some squirming, but still contended that \$12 was three to six dollars too high. It was at this stage that Mr. Edwards committed his crime against party allegiance. He said that the value of spruce lumber on the Ottawa river was about the same as at St. John. He had sold many cargoes of spruce deals at nine dollars per thousand. The opposition members cheered this statement as supporting their contention. But Mr. Edwards "That is the price in the went on: Scantling for division purposes in buildings, retailed and delived to buildings costs \$12 to \$14 per thousand." He added that if the wood was kiln dried and manufactured for flooring purposes it was worth four dollars a thousand more. As the prices he quoted were in excess of the price

The question of political ethics is whether Mr. Edwards did right to come to the relief of the government against his own friends. On the theory that "politics is war" it was a kind of treachery for him to do so. It was something like giving the enemy information of a contemplated strategic movement. On the theory that it is the business of the house in committee of supply to criticise the items of expenditure with fairness and to make public as far as possible the exact facts, Mr. Edwards did right. But there are many members on either side of the house who would not have interfered in this way with a campaign carried on by their friends.

paid for the same stuff for the cus-

tom house the opposition members

making their comrade an extortioner.

could not condemn the prices without

Some members of parliament have an agreeable way of advertising their counties. They bring the local products to Ottawa, or have samples sent here for distribution among their fellow members, not always forgetting the representatives of the press, A member from the Eastern Townships has long been wont to bring up a consignment of maple sugar from his locality. A representative of a county in which the distilling interest is important, opens at Ottawa an occasional case of whiskey from his native town. The late popular opposition whip, who lost his seat in the political whirlwind following the election protests of 1891, and who has since closed his account with the politics and other affairs of present evil world, never failed to of the press gallery certain boxes bigars. Possibly they were not made the of the West Indies, but the syspaper men smoked them with as chi enjoyment as if they had been product of "my own Canadian en." Another has taken the place bys burn them to the memory the late genial postilion of the gritty, who was never seen without a ar in his mouth, save when adsising the house, which he never did once a session and then only for minutes. There are members in the Niagara district who due grapes and peaches at late sions. A wealthy senator from milton has a fine conservatory, and the winter season delicate gifts of hers. There was formerly a memfrom British Columbia who had to Ottawa for his friends samples? Pacific Coast cod and Frariver salmon, which the wild stern man claimed to be the equal the Atlantic product. Mr. Blanchard Housester takes the view that this sant sample of business should not left with the middle and western vinces. The other night he gathit of the Caraquet coast. The other night he gathit of the Caraquet coast. The samples of the community of the projectors, is a telling arguet the ability of he projectors, is a telling arguet the contract from the hands of the projectors, is a telling arguet the projectors, is a telling arguet to the ability of he projectors, is a telling arguet to the contract from the hands of the projectors, is a telling arguet to the same to apply any ment again to part the same tagins and to a projectors, and the lock the healt of the last use in reaching the waters of the Bay, but is strongly opposed in all parts of the west outside of Winnipse and the projectors, and the sast twill not be the least use in reaching the waters of the Bay, but is strongly opposed in all parts of the west outside of Winnipse and the parties directly interested in her indistrict. The water of the west outside of Winnipse and the parties directly interested in her indistrict. The water of the work that a country the fact that at country the fact that at country the fact that a country the fac send the press gallery certain boxes of cigars. Possibly they were not made north of the West Indies, but the newspaper men smoked them with as much enjoyment as if they had been the product of "my own Canadian of Mr. Trow and the cigars still come. The boys burn them to the memory of the late genial postilion of the grit party, who was never seen without a cigar in his mouth, save when addressing the house, which he never did but once a session and then only for five minutes. There are members produce grapes and peaches at late Hamilton has a fine conservatory, and in the winter season delicate gifts of flowers find their way to the desks of members. There was formerly a memsent to Ottawa for his friends samples western man claimed to be the equal of the Atlantic product. Mr. Blanchard of Gloucester takes the view that this pleasant sample of business should not be left with the middle and western provinces. The other night he gathered together his friends and enemies, if he has any, and invited them to test the shell fish of the Caraguet coast. The experiment was a great success. It was found that the circumstance was fruitful of song and laughter, and story and joke. It has long been known that wine maketh glad the heart of nan, and it is now made clear that the

S. D. S "Have you tried very hard to win your constituents over to your views on the theories of municipal policy?" inquired the citizen of the heeler who was running for the city council. "Have I?" repeated the aldermanic candidate scornfully. "Well, you candidate scornfully. ought to just see my bar bills durin' the campaign.'

lobsters, oysters and clams of the Gulf

of St. Lawrence are open to the same

criticism, when they are open to any-

SORE THROAT & LUNCS QUINSY.

Bathe freely Kendrick's White Liniment

Cures Lameness, Sprains and Swellings. The best Family Lintment 25 WESTERN WAYS.

There are three questions that now comand a good deal of attention among the good people of these western plains. These are the Manitoba school bill, the Hudson Bay railway, and the coming exhibitions. The first two are of national importance. The Manitoba bill has, while only local in its issues, been made to yield a good deal of political capital and not a little religious strife and bigotry. Now that the issues are beginning to be better understood, and the fact is apparent that the question at issue is not one between rival sects, but is simply whether we will, as Canadian citizens, live up to our constitution and maintain our own laws and institutions, or permit them to be defiled and trampled on whenever it suits the convenience of politicians to do so. The writer will frankly admit that he came to Manitoba with strong prejudices in favor of the position taken by the Greenway government. Seeing the good effects of our own system in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia, and the bad effect of separate schools in Newfoundland it was patterned. good people of these western plains. These system in New Brunswick and in Nova Sco-tia, and the bad effect of separate schools in Newfoundland, it was natural that separate schools would not be his ideal of educa-tion. When, however, he found, upon most patient and painstaking investigation, that tion. When, however, he found, upon most patient and painstaking investigation, that the Greenway government was forcing on the Roman Catholic people a system of sectarian Protestant schools, and were refusing all reasonable offers of compromise, and were busily engaged in appealing to the worst passions of bigotry and religious intolerance, the matter assumed another aspect.

There are several things that Canadian Protestants cannot afford to do, and one of them is to become a party to the oppression of any sect or nationality within the wide fomains of the dominion. They cannot afford to have their good name made a bye-word in the world in order that one of the most corrupt, unscrupulous cliques that were every allowed by law to plunder a community should be sustained. That these schools are simply and purely Protestant is proved legally, by the fact that there were two school boards in Manitoba up to the passing of the act. These were denominated Protestant and Catholic schools respectively. The religious exercises in the Catholic schools were those prescribed by the Catholic board. The religious exercises were those chosen by a Protestant board for the Protestant schools. Now, when the act of 1890 was passed, the Catholic schools were abolished, but no change was made in the Protestant board as far as religious exercises were concerned. Had the government abolished both systems and brought in a new regime in 'too, there could have been no charge of favoritism. This was just what they did not do.

Again, the religious exercises with which the public schools are closed are exactly the same as were the religious exercises withen the protestant by the world in the protest of the protest Again, the religious exercises with which the public schools are closed are exactly the same as were the religious exercises witnessed by the writer in opening the Presbyterian Sunday school in Souris. If these were not Protestant, then tell us what are Protestant schools. The truth is that the people of Manitoba are far from supporting the present government in their contention. The matter has been artfully placed before them as the alternative between the present system and the old regime. Between all the abuses belonging to the act of 1870 and the oppressions of the act of 1890. Apart from a section of the clergy, who seem to think that anything that annoys their Roman Cathollc neighbors must be right and in the interests of Protestantism, the vast majority of the people of Manitoba will welcome any change that will promise them peace and a good understanding between them and their neighbors, without reverting to the old time abuses and inefficiency of the separate schools of 1870. It is the realization of the desire of the more liberal Protestants that has forced the Greenway-Martin-Sifton combination to change their ground and seek a way out of the difficulty.

As to the Hudson Bay road, a careful estimate of public opinion, gathered in visiting almost every town in the Northwest gives

As to the Hudson Bay road, a careful estimate of public opinion, gathered in visiting almost every to an in the Northwest, gives the writer the impression that the present scheme is intensely unpopular outside of Winnipeg. He has not heard anyone who was not a citizen of that town have a good word to say for it. The people say this: We are all in favor of the Hudson Bay road. We want it, and it is necessary for our success out here that we have an alternative and competing road. It is also necessary for the defence of the country that there be a ready communication with England in case of war. We have, however, now two roads to the Saskatchewan valley. There is the Prince Albert branch, which runs within a few miles of the place at which it is proposed to cross the Saskatchewan. The Manitoba and Norwestern runs alongside of this proposed road for two hundred miles in the same direction. What we object to is that the construction of this branch from Winnipeg will not bring us one mile nearer Hudson Bay than we are now. Let us have a road from the Saskatchewan uniting these two roads now made and running direct to Port Churchill. It is to be hoped that our eastern papers will see that the interest of the people of the Northwest and the money of the dominion 's not thrown away in an effort to subsidize the most selfish and grasping community on this continent. No one, "not even in Winnipeg," has the least faith in either the honesty or the ability of he projectors, and the fact most seinsn and grasping community on this continent. No one, "not even in Winnipeg," has the least faith in either the honesty or the ability of he projectors, and the fact that at the last moment the Canadian contractors were thrown overboard, and an American from the world the contract from the

one stanza: "Siumbered the camp. The fields were fair to see: Wigwam and shack grouped 'neath the smiling sky; And over this young land the bonds of har-

mony
Were rudely broken by a flerce war-cry!
And on the swift wings of Hate from Passion's hell
Rose hand 'gainst brother's hand: Riek''
"Mary Markwell" I believe is bound to be
the novelist of the Nor'west future. I knew
her many years ago as Katie Hayes of Dalhousie, and was greatly pleased to find a
New Brunswicker in the fair way to success
in the Great Lone Land.
C. C. CARLYLE.

C. C. CARLYLE. LÖNDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAIL-WAY.

Direct Transit by Rail from Liverpool Landing Stage to London—No Busses or Cabs Required.

Transatlantic passengers will soon find a long-felt want supplied in Liverpool, as they will be able to proceed by rail direct from the landing stage by the London and North Western Railway to London and other places, thus avoiding the trouble of transit across Liverpool in busses and cabs. A commodious new station will shortly be opened at the Liverpool landing stage, and passengers will pass at once into the London and North Western Railway company's trains, which will be in waiting for their accommodation, ready to start right away for London within a very short interval after landing. These trains will be composed of the sumptuous dining cars, corridor cars, and saloon carriages, for which the London and North

ANSY PILLS!

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

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

AUST!!! ROAD MACHINES.

Cheese Factory

SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Dairy Supplies.

Van Meter, Butcher & Co., Agents.

Write for Catalogues. MONCTON, N. B.

Western Railway company is famous. The corridor cars are divided into sections, and the other saloons will be found to be most convenient for private parties. These special cars and compartments may be engaged, and seats may be reserved in the corridor and dining cars, on application to the railway company's officials, who meet all steamers at Queenstown and at the landing stage, Liverpool.

The new arrangements for direct rail transit from and to the landing stage will be appreciated by ocean travellers landing in Liverpool, the object of the London and North Western company being that inconvenience and expense in crossing the city, in order to reach the train for London and elsewhere, shall be entirely done away with. Similarly, the London and North Western Railway company's special trains, which are run from London to connect with steamers sailing from Liverpool, will travel direct to the new station at the landing stage there, and passengers will simply have to walk across the stage on to the tender. Later on, when the lengthening of the landing stage is completed, the ocean steamers will comparish talongside the stage, and thus even the completed, the ocean steamers will come right alongside the stage, and thus even the slight inconvenience of conveyance to and from the steamer by tender will be avoided.

HAD TO GIVE BOTH OR NONE

As one entranced she stood and looked at the fatal spot where the cruel waters had closed over his head. "He has yielded his life ofr me," she

moaned.

The tempest tossed her hair in wet ringlets over her face. She heeded it not.

"And his was a double life too!"

The extent of his sacrifice had a tragic fascination for her.—Detroit Tribune.

MADE BUSINESS OF RELIGION.

A wealthy religious man of Glasgow. Scotland, recently requested of the street car companies the privilege of printing scripture texts on the back of the tickets used by the workingmen in the commission hours. But no sooner was the privilege extended to him than the car companies got in hot water. They were charged with discriminating against workingmen by assuming that they needed texts more than the people who used the cars at other hours of the day. They tried to explain the matter; no use. And to settle the matter they were obliged to print the scripture texts as though they were paid advertisements. So now the texts are printed like this: "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden. Tf." "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and the widows in unspotted from the world. Adv.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Extensive preparations are being made for the success of the convention of Maritime Union of Christian Endeavor and Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, to be held in Truro August 20th, 21st and 22nd. says the Truro News. A large representation of delegates from all over the maritime provinces is expected. The committees have been actively at work for the last month, and everything is being done in a most systematic manner. The first service will be held in the First Presbyterian church which the address of welcome to the delegates will be delivered, and in the evening a public meeting will be held. While the conventon is in session, appointments will be made for a grand rally in each church in town that is connected with the work of the con

THERE SHALL BE WEEPING.

Singular Death of a Clergyman While

Birmingham, Ala., June 10.-A singular death occurred in the colored Baptist church near Double Springs on Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Greenleaf Lee, a young man, strong and healthy, was preaching on death. He worked himself into great fervor, describing the tortures of hell, and quoting from the Scriptues. As the words: "There be weeping and gnashing of teeth" issued from his lips, he fell to the ficor, and in a few minutes was dead. Doctors say the cause of death was rupture of a blood vessel, caused

TEETH OF MAN AND ANIMALS.

A horse has 40 teeth and a mare only 36. A norse has 30 teeth and a mare only 36, wanting the tusks, or so called "wolf teeth." The ox and sheep family have 32, each lacking the eight incisors of the upper jaw. The hog has 44 teeth and the dog 42. Where the dental formula is perfect in all varieties of the human species it is found to show 32 teeth.—St. Louis Repulic.

A TRAP.

Minnie—Mr. Billie, if I should consent to be your wife, are you sure you would never object to my dressmaker's bills, never refuse to buy opera tickets when asked, never—ern fact, never object to any expenses which I might wish to incur?

Mr. Billie—Darling, I swear it!

Minnie—Well, Mr. Billie, if you can't hold on to your money any better than that, I must say no.—Judge.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

It is too late! It is too late! It is too learned for Wrote his grand Bore off the property of when each ha When each had score years;
And Theophratin Had but begun I Chaucer, at Wod At sixty wrote Goethe, at Weim Completed Faus past.
These are indeed
How far the Gu

NEV

Into the Arctic Where little else

St. John Boys

How a Party of

(Contrib "A winter ever heard of freeze to deat after you spen were the com when we and

our intention

camp. To the

presented the vas tent set snow bank, a sending great through the en Many people ing in summer selves, but had the rare camp. From heard there for fun in su to prove or o About two village of Nor the father of brated far beans, known raised on it was erected were to spen The party St. John boy 15 to 18 years things lively ing circums ranged before should be ma December 26t the appointed anticipation venture which

had to sell, silence, and to ourselves. rived at our means of tra the camp, whi frozen up and ing very drea good fire on a more cheer one coming would have indeed. The camp built on the berman's. It summer befor who had exp thought on them, being warmth to an saw. At one feet from the whole width, with a large sides of the to hold the

we were take

country people

At every averafters were were hung baskets, and middle of stove, and f one corner. a shelf on snowshoes, things upon the greater p not least, wa stocked with cake, enoug longer than were no judg By the tim rights, we fo

bed time, by we had to d hausting our result was ed till the morning, wh general dela and mindfu friends "no cided, after watches du in order to watch filled made it so to get any it would be

fire go out.

was to be

In the mo seeing that commence of we again re day soon p time we tri sides soffee and attemp stove was only, and h cocking, we fire that if on the bun the same tin the steak eat, but an have taken leather. WI steak we became un to a near entertained us stories leaped eigh snow, and joyed whe diet was f wonderful we would When we cool and

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Well, Mr. Billie, if you can't hold
r money any better than that, I
no.—Judge.

VEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

NEVER TOO LATE.

It is too late! Ah, nothing is too late Till the tired heart shall cease to palplate. Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles Wrote his grand Oedipus, and Simonides Bore off the prize of verse from his com

when each had numbered more than four score years;
And Theophratus at fourscore and ten
Had but begun his Characters of Men;
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nighting
At sixty wrote The Canterbury Tales;
Goethe, at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed Faust when eighty years
past

Into the Arctic regious of our lives,
Where little else than life itself survives.

—New York Christian Advocate.

IN WINTER CAMP.

St. John Boys Spend a Pleasant Vacation Near Norton.

How a Party of Seven Spent Their Time in a Camp Last Winter.

(Contributed to the Sun.) "A winter camp! Nonsense, ever heard of such a thing? You will freeze to death and will come home after you spend the first night." Such were the comments that greeted us, when we announced to our friends our intention of holding, a winter camp. To their fertile imagination it presented the picture of a small canvas tent set up in the middle of a snow bank, a fire sunk in the snow sending great volums of smoke in through the entrance.

Many people have been out camping in summer and have enjoyed themselves, but comparatively few have had the rare experience of a winter camp. From some of these few we heard there were great possibilities for fun in such an undertaking, and to prove or disprove this idea

Athol" was planned. About two miles south of the pretty village of Norton is a farm (owned by the father of one of the boys) cele brated far and wide for the large beans, known as the "Athol" beam, raised on it in days gone by. Here was erected the camp in which we were to spend our winter vacation.

The party was composed, of seven St. John boys, ranging in age from agined that such a party would make things lively under the most depressing circumstances. It had been arranged beforehand that the departure should be made on the morning of December 26th, and accordingly, at the appointed hour, the crowd, full of anticipation and ready for any adventure which might turn up, met in the Union depot. On the journey up we were taken for pedlars by some country people, who enquired what we had to sell, but we kept a dignified was impossible for us to look ahead silence, and after a while they left us to ourselves. In course of time we arrived at our destination, and engaged means of transporting our effects to the camp, which we found pretty well frozen up amd things generally looking very dreary, but when we got a good fire on in the stove they took on a more cheerful aspect, and to any one coming up in the evening they would have had a very inviting look

The camp was 14 by 16 feet inside, built on the same principle as a lumberman's. It had been constructed the summer before by some of the boys, who had expended much time and thought on it, but it amply repaid them, being superior in design and warmth to any of the lumbermen's we saw. At one end, raised about two feet from the floor, and taking in the whole width, was a bunk, covered with a large straw mattress. On the sides of the walls were nailed boxes to hold the dishes, canned goods, etc. At every available point in walls and rafters were driven nails upon which were hung every kind of clothing baskets, and cooking utensils. In the middle of the floor was a square stove, and for this a pile of wood in one corner. Over the wood pile was a shelf on which were placed the snowshoes, guns, skates and other things upon which we depended for the greater part of our fun. Last, but not least, was the grub chest. It was stocked with bread and all kinds of cake, enough, we thought, to last

longer than we would stay, but we were no judges of our appetites. By the time everything was set to rights, we found that it was nearly bed time, but we all felt so spry that we had to devise some means of ex-hausting our surplus energy, and the result was a pillow fight, which lasted till the "wee small hours" of the morning, when we were in a state of general delapidation. Being very hot and mindful of the warnings of our friends "not to get chilled," we decided, after a lengthy debate, to keep watches during the rest of the night in order to keep on our fire. The first watch filled the stove with wood and made it so hot that it was impossible to get any rest or sleep, so after they had finished their time, we decided it would be the best policy to let the fire go out. However, not much sleep

was to be obtained that night. In the morning it was snowing, and seeing that we would be unable to commence our outdoor amusements, we again reverted to the pillows. The day soon passed, and thinking it was time we tried to cook something besides soffee we got out a piece of steak and attempted to fry it, but as our stove was made for heating purposes only, and had no hole in the top for cocking, we had to put on such a great fire that if we had had a roast to put on the bunk it would have cooked at the same time. After waiting two hours the steak was at last declared fit to eat, but anybody but the boys would have taken it to be a piece of shoe leather. When we had devoured, the steak we felt so hot that the cabin became unbearable and we adjourned to a near farm house, where we were entertained by the farmer, who told us stories of Indian devils that had leaped eighty feet out of four feet of snow, and of dinners that he had enjoyed when the principal article of diet was frozen pismires. Many other wonderful things were told us, which we would not deem it wise to repeat When we returned we found the cabin cool and comfortable, and once more

we occupied the bunk and slept well

till morning.

in much the same way as Thursday, except that in the afternoon we went back in the woods to see if there was and game to be had, but we were disappointed. The heavy drifts that had been made on our larder were now con mencing to tell; and only one of our precious pies remained. During the night this dainty disappeared, but ficm the way three of the boys relished their breakfast it was not hard to tell what had become of it. This morning it was cold and snowing, and by this time, finding it impossible to cook on the stove, we built a fire outside and stood a tripod over it. This worked like a charm and that breakfast was the best meal we had yet had. Sunday morning the sun rose clear

valley which lay stretched below us, the farms and buildings glistening in their new coat of snow, we were almost enchanted, and thought perceful everything looked and how much they seemed in accordance with the day. Little was done but getting the meals, though in the afternoon we wert for a walk down the road to a farm house. While there we received an invitation to visit their lumber camp. In the evening we went up to the village to church. The church in question is a beautiful little structure, far ahead of the average country church. As would be supposed the minister connect. The such a church delivered a splendid sermon, which ouched us in several weak points. The singing also was good, especially that of the son of the postmaster, a beardless youth of twenty-two, who occupied a prominent place in the choir. would sing a few notes in a rolling bass, and then with equally rolling eyes he gazed at us to see if we fully con prehended the magnificent tone of his voice and the masterly way in were impressed would be putting it mildly. We were simply dumbfounded and could only wonder why some of the city churches had not secured the services of such a promising singer, The people seemed equally impressed with cur wonderful appearance, for they stared at us as though we wer a tribe of North American Indians. However, we enjoyed the service, although if we had had hymn books to sing from we would have enjoyed it more. On arriving at the cabin a fearful dilemma stared us in the face. All our food was gone but some meal and we had to make some porridge or starve. Still worse, there was no water, and we had to go without or go to the top of the hill to get some. One of the boys, noted for the ingenuity he displayed in devising means of getting rid of work, proposed melting snow and making porridge with it. This we did and enjoyed a hearty meal, although we had no sugar, butter or milk to make it taste good. We had often been informed in school that it

of cur noses, but the utter absurdity

of this statement may be easily seen

when we commenced to think of our

breakfast almost before our porridge

For a long time we did not see how

was down

it would be possible to change our bill of fare from porridge, but at last, the aforesaid ingenious youth, hanker-ing after the delicacies of home, suggested that we might order a batch of pan-cakes from the nearest farmhouse. The notion was unanimously carried, and the delegation eagerly awaited the pleasure of the farmer's wife. She consented, and five o'clock the next morning found us holding an animataed discussion as to the number of pan-cakes she was likely to make The lowest bid was forty, but this seemed too few and gradually our hopes rose to eighty. At last, after waiting three long hours, they arrived find that there were only two and a half small pan-cakes to form a breakfast for each boy. These were quickly devoured and in pursuance of our plans for the day, the party set out for the lumber camp. This was situated about ten miles back in the woods, on a stream called the "Moosehorn." Going out the walk was without adventure except that we lost our way and thus travelled much farther than was necessary. The shortest route would have been enough on our light breakfast, and we were there fore feeling the pangs of hunger when we reached our destination. we got there it happened to be just dinner time and we received a hearty welcome. They took in the situatio by a glance at our faces, and immediately, from the depths of a potato bag produced a large loaf of bread, which they cut into slices about two inches thick. This was backed by an enormods plate of beans for each, and to wash these down, a dipper of very strong tea, without milk and sweet ened with molasses. We were told to "hitch up and hoe in " and we did no need a second invitation, but made a most hearty meal. Afterwards went into the woods and watched them falling two or three giant pines, one of which would, they said, yield about three hundred dollars worth of match es when sawed up. Our return home was more eventful than our walk out We attempted to make a short cut and found it pretty rough getting through an almost untrodden forest In crossing the stream one of the boys nearly got through some shell ice, bu he was caught in time and escaped with a ducking. Several birds were bagged before we got back to the cabin, which we reached in time for

the New Year in, when again we ha a plate of porridge. In the morning before we were up, several visitors arrived from the city and brought us a fresh supply food and once more we were in the "land of plenty." It snowed hard all day and nothing much could be done to entertain our guests, but in the afternoon we went for a snowshoe tramp. At train time the crowd escorted them to the station, and on the return one of the boys tripped and was precipitated over the bank headlong into an immense drift, from which he was dragged with great difficulty almost suffocated with snow. we got home we found some rabbits which had been taken out of the Friday it rained and the day passed snares.

supper and again we had a feed of

porridge. When our appetites were

satisfied, we went down the road abou

three miles, to a farm house and spent

a most enjoyable evening, returning

about 12 o'clock, just in time to see

While we were down the road Monday night, we had given an invitation to the people to make up a party and come up to our place Wedn for a bean supper. All day long we were busy making preparations party arrived in good time, and after we had a regular country breakdown, we served the beans. Our assortm of dishes amused the company very much, being of every size, shape color, but notwithstanding this they were able to put a large quantity of ceans out of sight. The people departed at a reasonable hour, after exunding us a warm invitation to attend a pancake supper at their house the next evening. When we picked up the paper next morning we read and bright, and as we looked on the

> beans out of a barn, but we hope that robody suspected us, as we were entirely innocent. Thursday we went shooting and got some more birds. Some more rabbits were also taken in the snares. About 5.30 we started on our snowshoe tramp down the road and we arrived in time for supper. We were a hungry looking rowd, but the hostess seen understand a boy's appetite. We were soon seated around the table and so many good hings "would have produced an appetite under the ribs of death." We attacked the pancaker and other things, but all our efforts The evening passed with songs and games, and when the hour came for is to leave we were very loath to go, but at last tore ourselves away and 1.30 a. m. We would like here to express our appreciation of the kindness

the boys will not soon forget. The next day we were to leave for home, and as nearly all the rest of that night was spent in packing, there was very little time for sleep. In the morning, long before dawn, we were shouldering our bundles set off for the station and arrived home

shown us during our stay in Norton by these and other residents, which

safely. "Camp Athol" was over, but the renembrance of the good times we had and the people we met will probably never fade from our memories.

CHURCH DROWSINESS.

The Cause of Sleep During Sermons Explained in a New Way.

I have a scientific explanation of the omnolence which overtakes people in church. I used to think that it was the duliness of the sermon which provoked the sleep of the congregation. One remembers the actor who gave private reading of his play to his riends, and when he was done asked their opinion. At last when one began o speak, the playwright interrupted: 'You can have no opinion: you were "Ah," replied the critic, "do asleep." you not know that sleep is an opinion?" And sleep is certainly an opinion, and not an especially flattering

But it may not mean that the sermon is really dull. I have seen people sleep in church under all circum-stances, and in the hearing of the most admirable preachers, preaching the most eloquent sermons. I saw a man sleep when Mr. Spurgeon preached. Mr. Moody has more than once called out to have a window opened to wake a somnolent member of his audience. Canon Knox-Little is accounted a preacher of more than usual earnestness and power, yet I remember once in Worcester seeing a mintion. And once when Mr. Gore deliv- Council, organized in our city last Elizabeth Smith of Portland. ered a sermon in that great abbey August by her excellency the Counwhere he is now canon, people who tess of Aberdeen, whose gracious

sat in my neighborhood went to sleep in shoals. No; my theory is that most times when the congregation sleep during the sermon they are simply hypnotized. For, consider the situation. Most of the condition which the hypnotist desires are present. There is a dim and subdued light in the room; the atmosphere is somewhat close, the tem-perature is high; somewhere behind the speaker, in a position which compels the eyes of the congregation, is a jet of gas or a sharp gleam of electricity, into which they look as the sermon preceeds, and the preacher goes on and on, in a gentle and monotonous voice, and down and up like a mother's lullaby; and behold our eyelids are pressed down against our will by soft, invisible fingers, and everything is deliciously vague and far away, and suddenly people stand up with an awakening sound about us, and the preacher is pronouncing the ascription at the end of his sermon, during whose wise and eloquent paragraphs we have humiliatingly slept. This is hypnotic sleep. And it is the fault not only of the preacher, but of the whole construction of our ill-ventilated and absurdly lighted churches .-

Pittsburg Dispatch.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE. A responsible steamship company known the world over, have completed arrangements with A. W. Murdoch, of Murdoch, Barber & Co., colonial agents, of Toronto, to operate a line of steamers from Montreal to South Africa and intermediate points. The trade commence early in August, and Mr. Murdoch has contracted to furnish cargoes for the first two steamers outward.-Montreal Herald.

The man who tries to show off what ne knows shows that he neglected to learn one very important thing.

COUGHS, CROUP,

CONGESTION, Baird's Balsam of Horehound

TEMPERANCE COLL IMN

By the Women's Christian Nemper ance Union of St John

Trust the people—the wise and the ig. ant, the good and the bad—with the grav questions, and in the end you educate ti

The next quarterly temperance lesson, provided by the international series, falls on July 21st, the subject being Radab and Abiku, Lev. 10: 1-11. We trust that all schools will prepare themselves accordingly, and that this may prove one of the most interesting and profitable sessions of the year This lesson will not in any way interthat a gang of sneak thieves had struck Norton and had stolen some fere with the open temperance session held by many schools in place of the quarterly review.,

It will afford me much pleasure to

render any assistance possible in con-nection with this work. Sincerely yours in our Master's cause

JEANNETTE C. BULLOCK, Maritime Supt. S S. Work. Address P. O. box 29.

Extracts on some of the burning questions of the day from our maritime president's address to the Halifax

W. C. T. U. "The many departments of work comprised by the W. C. T. U. embrace every phase of the great moral re-forms of our day. Indeed, wherever union exists, it means an unqualified protest against evil of every form, and thus our work has been acknowl-

edged as being pre-eminently for the protection of the heme. Home is the life. In our little city we have homes surrounded with all the luxury that wealth can procure; we have homes where happiness attends honest in-dustry, and we have our abodes of equalor and wretchedness, with all the symbols of distress, where little which should characterize child life but where they are born and nurtured in sin. The drink curse is not only the cause of all this misery, but it also throws its dark shadows cultured happy homes, and while we have enough citizens willing to sign one hundred and more licenses to sell intoxicants our homes are not safe. It is the mother-love and the love of home that have impelled us to throw around our youth every possible protection. The means to this end is the placing upon our provincial statutes an act making scientific temperance teaching in our public schools compulsory. Suitable text books are now in the hands of the children, and th teachers have the consciousness that their work in this line is rendered more effective because it is upheld by our provinced law. Durng the week were held in Argyle hall-one under Women's Missionary societies of the city. There were some at the latter meeting who were not at the former because they would not fully endorse the W. C. T. U. And yet th organizations should be as loving twin sisters which cannot be separated, for the liquor traffic and opium trade, pampered and fostered by professed-ly Christian governments and countries, are the greatest obstacles to the establishment of the Redeemer's king dom among the nations of the earth -The Woman's Christian Temper ance Union is a powerful factor in foreign missionary enterprise, and consecrated their lives to the work of leading the nations that sit in darkness to the shining of a great light. ister, clad in surplice and stole, and In our local work every departmen seated in the chancel, go straight to undertaken shows signs of growth. sleep while the canon preached, dis- A prominent feature of the year '94 is

presence with us was such a practical demonstration of Tennyson's words "Kind hearts are more than coronets Although our affiliation with this movement may broaden our horizon somewhat, yet as we watch its de-velopment we find that many of the questions which come up before the council have been familiar to us for years, but we being so few, and our organization not being generally popular, we have failed in the attempt at 'a proper adjustment of many things now discussed by the Woman's Council. We are heartily glad that the in-through the council movement, learning something of our local needs, ar trying to bring about a better appli cation of the golden rule in society, custom and law, in their varied relations to the highest good of the city. -Within a few months the names of two prominent leaders in the white ribbon world have been transfered from the earthly to the heavenly roll of honor, Mary A. Woodbridge and Mary T. Lathrop. Thus ever multi-

Work while it is called today.'

plying voices are evtr re-echoling

THE ENLISTED HEART. Just as surely as the south winds and the long days of sunshine can frightened by the surder montation the frozen ponds and fill gardens and orchards and pastures and fields and forests with verdure and flowers, and songs of gladness and joy, so the coming of our cold hearts under the steady beams of the Sun of Righteousness the bringing of our lives into tender sympathetic fellowship with Christ, can change our nature into a kindly and gracious climate that shall testify to the atmosphere of heaven that has pervaded and transformed it.

If a man's heart is enlisted he can, by the help of God, deny every faculty and appetite which tempts him to evil. "Doctor," said a lady at a fashionab dinner party a few years ago, to the present Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York city, "I observe that you take no wine." "No," said Dr. Potter, 'I have not done so for many yearsin fact for twenty-five years." She expressed surprise in the look which met the doctor's answer. "It may interest you to know why I abstain," said Dr. Potter, observing the expression of his companion. "I will tell you. A man with an unconquerable passion for drink came frequently to see me, and told me how this miserable passion the Western island in the group of was bringing him to utter ruin; how the Five islands. The west end of the his employers, every time he received him, because of his terrible habit. One place last Wednesday a grand and just as good, but get the old established BAIRD'S BALSAM. At all dealers. day he said to this man, 'Why will wonderful sight presented itself. Mill-

say that.' I answered, 'Temperate man that I am I will say so this moment' and I spoke the solemn vow that I had called upon him to make. My poor friend looked at me with consternation. Then an expression of hope overspread his face. With steady voice

he pronounced the vow. A moment after he left me, but returned often o see me. The vow has been kept, and that was fast losing soul and body for 'nd a position, kept it, and became only a sober, but a godly man." Potter was able to do that be-Dr. hs heart was in it. "As a man thinket, 'in his heart, so is he."

I stan i here with all assurance to plead with h you to forsake your sins and enter , upon a new life of rigteousness, became 'e I know that if you will give you heart to Chirst, and let him enter it and possess that fortress, you will be more than a match for every temptation which besets you. "Your heart shall live 1 orever"-the world shall pass away, and all its glory shall fade as the leaf, bu't the heat lives Alas for those whose hearts are de-ceived and who come at last to feed on ashes. How terribly realistic is the picture! The ashes of any thing is what is left after the beauty and life and vitality are gone. So the dec eived heart that has been fascinated by the lying promises of evil and sensual pleasures comes at last to feed on then ashes How significant the declaration: "A deceived heart hath turned him aside.' -Extract of a sermon by Dr. Louis Albert Banks, Brooklyn.

MAINE EPISCOPALS.

It Has Been Decided to Allow Women to Vote at Parish Meetings.

Portland, Me., June 12.-The seventysixth annual convention of the Maine diocese of the Episcopal church was held in this city today. There were twenty-two clergymen and twenty-four lay delegates present. Bishop Neeley presided. Dean C. M. Sills was re-elected secretary and W. W. Ellis of Gardiner treasurer of the diocese. The standing committee for the ens year is as follows: Dean C. M. Sills Rev. J. W. Spark, Rev. H. W. R. Stafford, John Marshall Brown, Henry Ingalls and George H. Stark. Appropriate resolutions wee passed

on the death of Rev. Henry Washburn of Auburn and Rev. John McG. Fos ter of Bangor was elected honorary canon to fill the vacancy caused by his death.

Bishop Nealy then delivered a brief address. It was voted inexpedient to allow the wardens of the mission board to vote at the convention. A canan was passed providing for the organization of mission conventions in the diocese.

It was also voted to allow the women to vote at the parish meetings for parochial officers. The following were elected delegates to the national convention at Minneapolis in October Dean C. M. Sills Rev. Charles F.Swee of Presque Isle; Canon Leffingwell of Bar Harbor; Rev. John Moody of Rockland; J. M. Brown of Portland; Henry Ingalls of Wiscassett; P. J. Carlton of Rockport and W. A. Dav enport of Gardiner.

Provision was made for the appointment of an archdeacon of the diocese to have charge of the missionary

The following officers were elected by the Women's auxiliary: President, Mrs. H. A. Neeley of Portland; vice president, Mrs. Chas. T. Ogden of Woodfod; secretary, Mrs. Hariet Mcregarding the eyes of the congrega- our affiliation with the Woman's Cobb of Portland; treasurer, Miss The treasurer reported t

was collected by the Maine board of the Women's Auxiliary during the past year. The convention then adjourned.

A NEW AILMENT.

Women Who Imagine They See Ob-

jects That No One Else Sees. Says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly: "Among the curiosities of thought which the physician meets with, unexpected perceptions suddenly appearing before the mind with the same vividness as ordinary perceptions, but without any accompanying external excitant, are not uncommo A person may look at an empty chair and yet see a familiar form seated in that chair, and may even hear remarks | Split Peas. made by this imaginary figure, and not doubt for a moment that the figure is an actual entity. I have seen persons talking with such imaginary individuals, and have had them assure me that they were as sure of their presence and of their voices as they were of my own. I have seen persons manifest the greatest alarm at the presence of animals about them, and refuse to believe from assurance that those an mals were not there.

to her of a white mouse has been troubled for years by seeing this mouse running about her, upon her clothing, and even upon her food; and, as a result, she is in a state of constant agitation and perplexity, though at times convinced that this is the product of her mind. She washes her hands and her clothing frequently because she is convinced that this animal has made them dirty; and she cannot divest herself of the belief that it s real. I have been sometimes able to convince persons that such fancied figures were not real by asking them to push one eveball up a little with the finger. This makes all objects about them seem double, as any one can prove to himself, but it does not double the false image—the product o the mind. The young woman just mentioned was much comforted by this device."

A BIG LAND SLIDE.

Some four or five weeks ago, on Sunday afternoon, several persons the vicinity were startled by a terrific crash, followed by a cloud of dust on the Western island in the group of island had evidently undergone a situation, were compelled to dismiss wonderful change, and on visiting the

and in his help I will never taste liq- | had given way and crashed to the uor again? The man said, 'Doctor, if beach below, some 150 feet or more, you were in my place you would not One boulder weighing perhaps 50 or 60 tons, in being forced along with the great mass of matter, had rolled more than half way down to the low water mark, probably 125 or 130 feet from the foot of the bank. Many an hour has been spent in collecting specimens in years past where now a mass of rocks lie probably 70 to 100 feet in depth.-Truro Times-Guardian

MENTAL WORK.

During the trial of a libel case one of the witnesses being examined deposed as follows: Judge—What was your business when you arst knew the defendant? Witness-Editor.
Judge-Why did you give up that busi-

ness?
Witness—My physician prohibited me from doing any more mental work.
Judge—And what is your occupation now?
Witness—Magistrate!—Dorbarbier. Bounder-"They say that the Czar

of Russia never, under any circumstances, trusts any one." Bounder-"Gad! I'm glad he isn't my tailor."-

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We know it is pretty hard to do so these hard times—but then thingswill look up later on. In the meantime,

Watch your small expenses.

For instance, when you drop in for a cigar don't pay ten cents for one.

SOMETHING GOOD

Don't be put off with something: else, when you light it you will realize the fact that you are smoking

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the ist October, 1894, the trains of this Railway wil run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. for Campbellton, Pugwash and Halifax.....

Express for Halifax..... for Quebec and Montreal..... Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Moncton at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN Express from Sussex..... 8.30 Expres from Halifax. . 15.50 Expres from Halifax. 15.50
Expres from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton 18.50 accommodation from Moneton 24.00

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Hallfax and Montreal via Levis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard

D. POTTINGER,

Railway Office, Moncton, N. b., 'th Sept.,

REV. DR. TALMAGE OPPOSES BIBLE RECONSTRUCTION.

He Shews How Futile Are the Assaults Made Upon the Scriptures-The Bible as Compared to Other Books-Its Divine

New York, June 9.-In his sermon for to-day Rev. Dr. Talmage deals with a subject that is agitating the entire Christian church at the present moment -viz. "Expurgation of the Scriptures." The text chosen was, "Let God be true, but every man a liar" (Romans iii,4).

The Bible needs reconstruction, according to some inside and outside the pulpit. It is no surprise that the world mbards the Scriptures, but it is amazing to find Christian ministers picking at this in the Bible and denying that, until many good people are left in the fog about what parts of the Bible they ought to believe and what parts or the Bible they ought to believe and what parts reject. The heinousness of finding fault with the Bible at this time is most evident. In our day the Bible is assailed by scurrility, by misrepresentation, by in-fidel scientists, all the vice of earth and all the venom of perdition, and at this particular time even preachers of the gospel fall into line of criticism of the d of God. Why, it makes me think of a ship in a September equinox, the waves dashing to the top of the smokestack, and the hatches fastened down, and many prophesying the foundering of the steamer, and at that time some of the crew with axes and saws go down into the hold of the ship and they try to saw off some of the planks and pry out some of the timbers, because the timber did not come from the right forest. It does not seem to me a commendable business for the crew to be helping the winds and storms outside with their axes and saws inside. Now, this old gospel ship, what with the roaring of earth and hell around the tem and stern and mutiny on deck, is having a very rough voyage, but I have noticed that not one of the timbers has started, and the captain says he ee it through. And I have noticed that keelson and counter timber knee are built out of Lebanon cedar, and she is going to weather the gale, but no credit to those who make mutiny on

When I see professed Christians in this particular day finding fault with the Scriptures, it makes me think of a fortress terrifically bombarded, and the men on the ramparts, instead of swabbing out and loading the guns and help-ing fetch up the ammunition from the magazine, are trying with crowbars to pry out from the wall certain blocks of stone because they did not come from the right quarry. Oh, men on the ram-parts, better fight back and fight down the common enemy instead of trying to make breaches in the wall!

While I oppose this expurgation of the Scriptures I shall give ou my reasons for such opposition. "What," say some of the theological evolutionists, whose brains have been addled by too long brooding over them by Darwin and Spencer, "you don't now really believe all the story of the Garden of Eden, do you ?" Yes, as much as I believe there were roses in my garden last summer. "But," say they, "you don't really be-lieve that the sun and moon stood still?" Yes, and if I had strength enough to create a sun and moon I could make m stand still, or cause the refraction of the sun's rays so it would appear to stand still. "But," they say, "you don't really believe that the whale swallowed Jonah?" Yes, and if I were strong enough to make a whale, I could have made very easy ingress for the refracmade very easy ingress for the retrac-tory prophet, leaving to evolution to eject him if he were an unworthy ten-ant. "But," say they, "you don't really believe that the water was turned into wine?" Yes, just as easily as water now is often turned into wine with an admixture of strychnine and logwood. "But," say they, "you don't sand with the jawbone of an ass?" Yes, and I think that the man who in this day assaults the Bible is wielding the a slew a thou.

There is nothing in the Bible that staggers me. There are many things I do not understand, I do not pretend derstand, never shall in this understand. But that would be a very or God who could be fully under by the human. That would be a very all Infinite that can be measu the finite. You must not expect to weigh the thunderbolts of Omnipotence in an apothecar's balance. Starting with the idea that God can do anything and that he was present at the beginning and that he is present now, there is nothing in the holy Scriptures to arouse skepticism in my heart. Here I stand, a fossil of the ages, dug up from the tertiary formation, fallen off shelf of the antiquarian, a man in the latter part of the glorious nineteenth century, believing in a whole

same weapon.

Bible from lid to lid.

I am opposed to the expurgation of the Scriptures in the first place because the Bible in its present shape has been so miraculously preserved. Fifteen hundreed years after Herodotus wrote his history there was only one manuscript copy of it. Twelve hundred years after Plato wrote his book there was only/one manuscript copy of it. God was so careful to have us have the Bible in just the right shape that we have 50 manuscript copies of the New Testa-ment 1,000 years old and some of them 1,500 years old. This book handed down from the time of Christ or just after the time of Christ by the hand of such men as Origen in the second century and Tertullian in the third century and by men of different ages who died for their principles. The three best copies of the New Testament in manuscript in the possession of the three great churches the Protestant church of England, the Greek Church of St. Petersburg and the

Romish church of Italy. It is a plain matter of history that Tischendorf went to a convent in the peninsula of Sinai and was by ropes lifted over the wall into the that being the only mode of admission, and that he saw there in the wast basket for kindling for the fires, a manuscript of the holy Scriptures. That night he copied many of the passages of that Bible, but it was not until 15 years had passed of earnest entreaty and coaxing and purchas on his part that that copy of the holy Scriptures was put into the hand of the Emperor of Russia—that one copy so

marvelously protected. Do you not know that the catalogue of the books of the Old and New Testaments as we have it is the same catalogue that has been coming on down

. THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

STANDS LIKE A ROCK. through the ages? Thirty-nine books of the Old Testament thousands of years ago. Thirty-nine now. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament 1,600 years ago. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament now. Marcion, for wickedness, was turned out of the church in the second century and in his assault on the Bible and Christianity he incidentthe Bible-that catalogue corresponding exactly with ours-testimony given by the enemy of the Bible and the Christianity. The catalogue now, just like the catalogue then. Assaulted and spit on and torn to pieces and burned, yet adhering. The book to-day, in 300 languages, confronting four-fifths of the human race in their own tongue. Four hundred millions copies of it in existence. Does not that look as if this book had been divinely protected as if God had guarded it all through

the centuries? Is it not an argument plain enough to every honest man and every honest woman that a book divinely protected and in this shape is in the very shape that God wants it ? It pleases God and ought to please us. The epidemics which have swept thousands of other books into the sepulcher of forgetfulness have only brightened the fame of this. There is not one book out of a thousand that lives five years. Any publisher will tell you that. There will not be more than one book out of 2,000 that will live a century. Yet here is a book much of it 1,600 years old, and much of it 4,000 years old, and with more rebound and resilience strength in it that when the book was first put upon parchment or papyrus. This book saw the cradle of all other books, and it will see their graves. Would you not think that an old book like this, some of it 40 centuries old, would come along hobbling with age and or crutches? Instead of that, more potent than any other book of the time. More copies of it printed in the last ten years than of any other book. Walter Scott's Waverly novels, Macauley's "History of England." Disraeli's "Endymon," the works of Tennyson and Longfellow and all the popular books of our time having no such sale in the last ten years as this old, wornout book. Do you know what a struggle a book has in order to get through one century or two centuries? Some old books during a fire in a seraglio of Constantinople were thrown into the street. A man without any education picked up one of those books, read it and did not see the value of it. A scholar looked over his shoulder and saw it was the first and second decades of Livy, and he offered the man a large reward if he would bring the books to his study, but in the excitement of the fire the two parted, and the first and second decades of Livy were for-ever lost. Pliny wrote 20 books of history.' All lost. The most of Menander's writings lost. Of 130 comedies of Plautus, all gone but 20. Euripides wrote 100 dramas. All gone but 19. AEschylus wrote 100 dramas. All gone but seven. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of 700 Romans. Not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favor ite book on the corruption of eloquence All lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost Dion Cassius wrote 80 books. Only 20

remain. Berosius' history all lost. Nearly all the old books are mumm fied and are lying in the tombs of old libraries, and perhaps once in 20 years some man comes along and picks up one of them and blows the dust and opens it and finds it the book he doesn't want. But this old book, much of it 40 centuries old, stands to-day more discussed than any other book, and it challenges the admiration of all the good, and the spite, and the venom, and the animosity and the hypercriticism of earth and hell. I appeal to your common sense if a book so divinely guarded and protected in its present shape must not be in just the way that God wants it to come to us, and if it pleases God, ought it not to please us?

Not only have all the attempts to detract from the book failed, but all the attempts to add to it. Many attempts were made to add the apochryphal books to the Old Testament. The council of Trent, the synod of Jerusalem, the bishops of Hippo, all decided that the apochryphal books must be added the Old Testament. "They must stay in," said those learned men, but they staid out. There is not an intelligent Christian man to-day that will put the book of Maccabees or the book of Judith beside the book of Isaiah or Then a great many said, We must have books added to the New Testament," and there were epistles and gospels and apocalypses writ ten and added to the New Testament. but they have all fallen out. You can not add anything. You cannot subtract anything. Divinely protected book in the present shape. Let no man dare to his hands on it with the intention of detracting from the book or casting out any of these holy pages.

Besides that, I am opposed to this ex purgation of the Scriptures because the attempt were successful it would be the annihilation of the Bible. Infide geologists would say, "Out with t book of Genesis." Infidel astronome "Out with the would say, "Out with the book of Jos hua." People who do not believe in the atoning sacrifice would say, "Out with the book of Leviticus." People who do not believe in the miracles would say "Out with all those wonderful stories in the Old and New Testaments," and some would say, "Out with the book o Revelation," and others would say, 'Out with the entire Pentoteuch," and the work would go on until there would enough of the Bible left to be worth as much as last year's almanac. The expurgation of the Scriptures means their annihilation.

I am also opposed to this proposed expurgation of the Scriptures for the fact that in proportion as people become self sacrificing and good and holy consecrated they like the book as it is. I have yet to find a man or a woma distinguished for self sacrifice, for con secration to God, for holiness of life who wants the Bible changed. Many of us have inherited family Bibles. Thos Bibles were in use 20, 40, 50, perhaps 10 years in the generations. To-day take down those family Bibles, and fi if there are any chapters which have been erased by lead pencil or pen, and if in any margins you can find the words. "This chapter not fit to read." There has been plenty of opportunity during the last half century privately to expurgate the Bible. Do you know any case of such expurgation? Did net your grandfather give it to your father, and did not your father give it

to you? Besides that, I am opposed to the ex purgation of the Scriptures because the called indelicacies and cruelties of the Bible have demonstrated no evil

result. A cruel book will produce cruel-ty. An unclean book will produce unty. An un anness. Fetch me a victim. Out of all Chistendom and out of all ages fetch me a victim whose heart has been hardened to cruelty or whose life has been made impure by this book. Show me one. One of the best families I ever knew of for 30 or 40 years morning and evenally gives a catalogue of the books of ing had all the members gathered to gether, and the servants of the household and the strangers that happened to be within the gates. Twice a day without leaving out a chapter or a verse the read this holy book, morn ing by morning, night by night. the older children, but the little child who could just spell her way through the verse while her mother helped her, the father beginning and reading one verse, and then all the members of the family in turn reading a verse. The father maintained his integrity, the mother maintained her in tegrity, the sons grew up and entered professions and commercial life adorn ing every sphere in the life in which they lived, and the daughters went into families where Christ was honored and all that was good and pure and righteous reigned perpetually. For 30 years that family endured the Scrip tures. Not one of them ruined by them Now, if you will tell me of a family where the Bible has been read twice a day for 30 years, and the children have been brought up in that habit, and the father went to ruin and the mother went to ruin, and the sons and daugh ters were destroyed by it-if you will tell me of one such incident, I will throw away my Bible, or I will doubt your veracity. I tell you if a man is shocked with what he calls the indeli-cacles of the word of God he is prurient in his taste and imigination. man cannot read Solomon's Song without impure suggestion, he is either in

his heart or in his life a libertine. The Old Testament description wickedness, uncleanness of all sorts is purposely and righteously a disgusting account instead of the Byronic and the Parisian vernacular which makes sin attractive instead of appalling. When those old prophets point you to a laz-aretto, you understand it is a lazaretto When a man having begun to do right falls back into wickedness and gives up his integrity, the Bible does not say he was overcome by the fascinations of the festive board, or that he surrender ed to convivialities, or that he became a little fast in his habits. I will tell yo what the Bible says, "The dog is turned to his own vomit again and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." No gilding of iniquity. No garlands on a death's head. No pounding away with a silver mallet at iniquity when it needs an iron sledge ham-

I can easily understand how people brooding over the description of un cleanness in the Bible, may get morbid in mind until they are as full of it as the wings, and the beak and the nos tril, and the claw of a buzzard are full of the odors of a carcass, but what is wanted is not that the Bible be disin fected, but that you, the critic, have your mind and heart washed with carbolic acid.

I tell you at this point in my discourse that a man who does not like this book, and who is critical as to its contents, and who is shocked and outraged with its descriptions, has never been soundly converted. The laying on of the hands of presbytery or episcopacy does not always change a man's heart and men sometimes get into the pulpit as well as into the pew, never having been changed radically by the sovereign grace of God. Get your heart right, and the Bible will be right. The trouble is men's natures are not brought into harmony with the word of God. Ah, my friends, expurgation of the heart is

what is wanted. You cannot make me believe that the Scriptures, which this moment lie on the table of the purest and best men and women of the age, and which were the dying solace of your kindred passed into the skies, have in them a taint which the strongest microscope st criticism could ake visible If men are uncontrollable in their inlignation when the integrity of wife or child is assailed, and judges and jurors as far as possible excuse violence under such provocation, what ought to be the overwhelming and long resounding thunders of condemnation for any ma who will stand in a Christian pulpit and assail the more than virgin purity of inspiration, the well-beloved daugh-

ter of God. Expurgate the Bible! You might as veil go to the old picture galleries in Dresden and in Venice and in Rome, and expurgate the old paintings. Perhaps you could find a foot of Michael angelo's "Last Judgment" that might be improved. Perhaps you could throw nore expression into Raphel's "Madon na." Perhaps you could put more pathos into Rubens' "Descent From the Cross." Perhaps you could change the rests of the waves in Turner's "Slave Ship." Perhaps you might go into the old galleries of sculpture and change the forms and the posture of th statues of Phidias and Praxiteles. Such an iconoclast would very soon find him-self in the penitentiary. But it is worse vandalism when a man propos fashion these masterpices of inspiration and to remodel the moral giants

of this gallery of God. Now, let us divide off. Let those people who do not believe the Bible, and who are critical of this and that part of it, go clear over to the other side. Let them stand behind the devil's guns. There can be no compromise between infidelity and Christianity. Give us the out and out opposition of infidelity rather than the work of these hybrid theologians, these mongrel eccle lastics, these half evoluted people, who believe the Bible and do not believe it, who accept the miracles and do not accept them, who believe in the inspira tion of the Scriptures and do not believe in the inspiration of tures-trimming their hel

to suit the skepticism of ming their belief on suit the pride of their ow. he.r. un. feeling that in order to demonstrate their courage they must make the Bible

target and shoot at God. There is one thing that encourages me very much, and that is that the Lord make out to manage the universe before they were born and will probably be able to make out to manage the universe a little while after they are dead. While I demand that the antagonists of the Bible and the critics of the Bible go clear over where they be long, on the devil's side, I ask that all the friends of this good book come out openly and above board in behalf of it. That book, which was the best inheritance you ever received from your cestry, and which will be the best leg-

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acy you will leave to your children when you bid them good-by as you cross the ferry to the golden city. Young man, do not be ashamed of your Bible. There is not a virtue but it commends, there is not a sorrow but it comforts, there is not a good law on the statute book of any country but it is founded on these Ten Commandments. There are no braver grander people in all the earth than the

heroes and the heroines which it biog-

Of all the works of Dore, the grea artist, there was nothing se impressive as his illustrated Bible. What scene of Abrahamic faith, or Edenic beauty, o dominion Davidic or Solomonic, of mir acle or parable, of nativity or of cracifixion, or of last judgment but the thought leaped from the great brain to the skillful pencil, and from the skillful pencil to canvas immortal. The Louvre the Luxembourg, the National Gallery of London compressed within two vol umes of Dore's illustrated Bible. But the Bible will come to better illustration than that, my friends, when all the deserts have become gardens, and all the armories have become academies, and all the lakes have become Gennesarets with Christ walking them, and all cities have become Jerusalems with hovering Shekinah, and the two emispheres shall be clapping cymbals

specimen of Bible illustrated. AGAINST SALOONS.

of divine praise, and the round earth

to all lands, and all ages, and all cen-turies, and all cycles, will be the best

footlight to Emanuel's throne-that

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 12.-The Reformed Church general synod today adopted strong resolutions against saloons and called upon the church to discourage the rum traffic by all practicable means. The synod adjourned to meet next year at Catskill, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a curative and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief

and always gives satisfaction. It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas.
Relief immediate—cure certain.

Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures Torn, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises. It Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED OF CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures Salt Rheum, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes of the State o

Three Sizes, 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receiptof pr HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 WIIIIam St., New T WITCH HAZEL OIL EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1895, in a cause therein pending, wherein William H. Barnaby, William E. Skillen and Manuel W. Francis, Trustees of and under the last will and testament of George Whitfield Marsters, deceased, are plaintiffs; and William A. Munro, administrator cum testamento annexo of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Sweet, deceased, Emily Ann Sweet, Julia Belyea and Abram N. Belyea, her husband, and Lydia M. Sweet, are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in said decretal order as follows:—

premises described in said decretal order as follows:

"All and singular all those certain lots, pleces and parcels of land, easements and appurtenances, situate in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in Book I., No. 6, page 52 and following pages, and in said will described as follows, namely:

"That plece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Portland, on the Northern side of the City Road, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Southwesterly corner of the lot of land heretofore devised to my daughter Rebecca Jane, being a point in the Easterly line of a lot of land heretofore sold and conveyed by one Ward Chipman in his lifetime to one William Clark Davidson; thence at right angles Southerly on the said lot of william Clark Westerly line of the said lot of land sold to William Clark Davidson, thence at right angles Westerly on the Northerly side of the City Road; thence at right angles Westerly on the Northerly side of the City Road; thence at right angles Westerly on the Northerly side of the City Road; thence at right angles Westerly one, hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet to the Northerly side of the City Road; thence at right angles Northerly one, hundred and fifteen (115) feet to the Southeastern corner of the said lot of land sold as aforesaid to Gilbert Jordan, and thence along the Easterly line of the said last-mentioned lot forty-two (42) feet angles Northerly one hundred and fifteen (Hi) feet to the Southeastern corner of the said lot of land sold as aforesaid to Gilbert Jordan, and thence along the Easterly line of the said last-mentioned lot forty-two (42) feet to the place of beginning, the said lot or parcel of land being a portion of a lot of land conveyed to me by Elizabeth Chipman and Robert F. Hazen and his wife, by deed bearing date the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. And also of and in that other lot, piece and parcel of land conveyed to me by Elizabeth Chipman and Robert F. Hazen by deed bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and therein described as:—All that lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Portland, on the Northerly side of the City Road, beginning at the Southeastern corner or angle of a lot of land heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Elizabeth Chipman and Robert F. Hazen to the said Robert Sweet; thence, that is to say from the said corner or angle, running Easterly on the said side of the City Road ten (10) feet; thence at right angles Northerly one hundred and fifteen (115) feet to the Southerly line of a lot of land heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Elizabeth Chipman and Robert F. Hazen to William W. Kee; thence at right angles Westerly on the said Southerly line of William Kee's lot ten (10) feet to the Easterly side of the said lot sold to the said Robert Sweet as aforesaid, and thence Southerly line of William Kee's lot ten (10) feet to the Easterly on the same line to the place of beginning, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. Also a right or passage and free ingress, egress and regress at all times by him, his heirs and assigns, and his and their servants and teneats from Portland Street aforesaid to the rear of the said lot hereby first devi

all and singular the buildings, erections and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiffs' solicitor.

Dated the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1895. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity. H. HANINGTON,

IA DESTRUCTIVE MACHINE.

The Latest Invention That Means Death.

It Will Knock All Modern Warships Into Kindling Wood and Does Not Require to Hit Them.

Maxim, the gunmaker, and Dr. Schupphaus, the gunpowder expert. have just invented a new cannon and torpedo powder which will knock all modern war vessels to pieces like egg shells. This big gun will throw huge cannon ball full of explosives 10 miles, and where it strikes it will smash into kindling wood everything within a hundred feet. In fact, this terror doesn't even have to hit a war ship to do this. If the shot lands in the water near by it will sink the ship and stun everybody on board from the force of the explosion. The special powder employed is almost pure guncotton, compounded with such a small percent of nitro-glycerine as to possess none of the disadvantages of nitro-glycerine powders, and preserved from decomposition through a slight admixture of urea. It is perfectly safe to handle, and can be beaten with a heavy hammer on an anvile without exploding. The secret of ITS REMARKABLE POWER

lies in a simple mathematical truth which no one had previously thought of. High explosive powder is now loaded into cannon in the form of strips, small cubes or solid cylindrical rods from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, several feet in length and looking like a bundle of dark sticks of beeswax. When the powder is touched off the ends and circumference of each rod of powder ignite instantaneously and burn towards the centre. The volume of gases generate by combustion grows constantly less, because the burning surface is less, and as it is the volume of gas which gives velocity to the projectiles shot from the gun, a loss velocity is the inevitable result. The projectile does not go so far as it would if the pressure of the gases had increased, or had at least been maintained. In each piece of the Maxim-Schaupphaus powder is a lot of small holes running through the entire length of the rod. When the powder is ignited the flame spreads instantaneously, not only over the circumference of each rod but throughout the perforation as well. These little holes are burnt out with such rapidity that the difference in the volume of explosive gases generated at the beginning and at the end of the bore of the gun is about in the ratio of 16 to 1. The projectile therefore leaves the gun with terriffic velocity, and each little hole in the rods of the powder does its share towards hurrying it on its mission of destruction miles away from the scene. With a big gun the havoc wrought would be incalculable. Five hundred pounds of explosive dropped some fine day into City Hall Park from some point over beyond Coney Island would wipe out the en-tire structure, says the New York World.

THE NEW DEATH

dealing powder has been fired in field guns and in the heavy coast defence rifles at Sandy Hook with surprising results. From a ten inch gun, loaded with 128 lbs. of this powder, a projectile weighing 571 lbs. was thrown eight miles out to sea. To test the efficiency of the system in torpedo service the nventors constructing a gun on a new model. The gun was of four inch calbre and threw projectiles weighing 50 lbs., containing nitro-gelatine raximite, a new, high explosive invented by Mr. Maxim, nearly as powerful as nitro-gelatine and safer to le. The damage done fined to a sandbank in the neighborhood of their works, but even with so small a projectile sand was thrown as high as a church steeple. To test by a large gun the actual destructive work of this new powder would be impossible in a civilized community. The force of the high explosive thrown would be too great. It would be essary to withdraw to the Great Sahara desert, the wilds of Siberia, some equaly unfrequented locality order to see just what would happen if 500 lbs. of explosive should something. Even in Sahara some wandering caravan or exploring party 30 or 40 miles off might be missing after the discharge. The big gun which Messrs. Maxim and Schupphaus propose to construct will be a 20-inch gun especially adapted for coast defence. This gun will show some peculiarities. It will not be built up, that is, composed of many pieces of steel bound together, but will consist of a single thin steel tube about 30 inches long, with walls not over two inches in thickness, in marked contrast with mortars, whose walls are made eight or ten inches thick in order to resist the pressure of the discharge. A 30inch gun of this type, using the new powder, could be planted at the en-trance of New York harbor, either in Fort Washington or Fort Wadsworth, and command tht entire sea for a radius of 10 miles. So uniform are the pressures and velocities obtained that a wonderful accuracy of fire is possible. It would only be necessary to train the gun apon any ship sighted by the range finder within the radius to insure its complete destruction Equally FATAL CONSEQUENCES

would ensue if one of these great projectiles struck any part of the superstructure of a ship and exploded. The energy required to lift a body weighing 500 lbs., whether solid or gaseous, at the velocity at which the gates of a dynamite explosion are raised, is several million foot lbs. and since an equal pressure is exerted downward to raise the gases it will be seen how tremendous is the force which would be driven downward into the hold of ship by the explosion of 500 lbs. of built could withstand such a shock. Its sides would sink a broken mass into the waves. The explosion of one of these huge projectiles under water in proximity to a man-of-war would be equally disastrous, for the water being a uniform body, the force of the concussion would be the same in all directions and would strike the side directions and would strike the side of the ship like a catapult. This system of throwing projectiles is just as

efficacious on shipboard against coast fortifications or other vessels at sea. It is not hard to predict what would happen. A man-of-war armed with one of these guns would be lord of the sea, for it could sink any ship, wood or steel, almost as soon as sighted, and at a distance beyond the reach of the heaviest guns now afloat. strongest armored ships would be crushed like egg shells before the terrific fire, and the sea would fast swallow up the noble steel cruisers that it has cost nations so much to perfect. If a time should come when all the navies of the world were armed with these guns and war should be declared, they would have such a wholesome dread of each other that the popular running tactics of the prize ring would prevail at sea. The best fighter would be the best runner, and this style of battle would be followed until some more powerful engine of destruction was discovered which would give new courage to its possessor. Imagine the fearful execution that would be caused by one of these man-made meteors in case of a bombardment. A hostile ship carrying this system could lie beyond the Narrows and discharge a projectile into the lower portion of New York city, doing millions of dollars' worth of damage, blotting out thousands of lives and leaving a yawning crater where the explosion occur-Wars would consist of one shot, if they were ever entered into at all, and if but one of these earth-shaking projectiles ever fell within a great and populous city, war would be banished from the earth as something too fright-

ful, too Satanic to be contemplated. BOOM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A New Westminster, B. C., letter of June 1st says: The customs returns for May may be taken as the most important index of the prosperous building up of our young province that has ever been recorded. In the first place it shows a slight increase—the figure is \$7,349.72-in the amount of collection from dutiable goods brought into this port. But when we look at the exports, totalling \$35,340, sent out in the month of May, 1894, and compare them with the amount exported in May, 1895, \$293,083, we find an increas of \$257,743. This simply means that our mines alone have increased thtir output and export to over a quarter of a million dollars, and it may be said that they have hardly yet got a fair start, and are only just beginning to get a move on. In the items of the next importance the fisheries, \$3,593. represents only the amount of fresh fish, nearly all spring salmon. Lumber in round figures \$10,000 makes up the total; all items showing an in crease over the exports of May, 1894. With regard to the fish products of this port, it is estimated that the provincial consumption of salmon, halibut, sturgeon, etc., is more than double any former year, while the local demand and consequent sales of lumber for local building purposes in the past month has been well up to the average for the same period in former sea-

A CLEW TO MISSING LETTERS.

What becomes of the numerous letters which disappear in the post and ere never traced by the post office inquiry officers? Perhaps the following incident will throw some light on the mystery. A gentleman tells me that in opening a batch of circulars recently received he found two letters addressed to other parties, which had slipped inside of the open envelopes of the circulars. It was by the merest chance that he opened those circulars tefore throwing them into the waste paper basket, and I suppose that we, most of us, throw away dozens, if not hundreds, of these things in the course of a year without any examination of tents. At this rate it is not difficult to understand the wholesale disappearance of letters. The mischief, of course, arises from circulars or other matter sent at the half-penny rate, being posted in envelopes open on the long side and without an overhanging flap. I think that the post office would do well to insist on a loose flap in all cases.-London Truth.

A BOY WITHOUT FRIENDS.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) About nine o'clock last evening some small boys in the north end escorted a ten year old lad to the north end police station. The little fellow, who says his name is Eddie McDonald, was crying bitterly and he was so mixed up that it was impossible to get from him all the facts connected with his trip from Boston to this city. He says he was born in Boston, that his mother is dead and that his father has gone away. He claimed to have been placed in homes.

At last a gentleman started to take him to Cape Breton. He was to be looked after by Hector J. MacNeill of Pipers Cove. On the way down Young McDonald and the gentleman wh was looking after him got separted. The lad says he has had a hard time of it since. He boarded trains, was put off, walked for a time, again tackled the trains, and repeated the programme of the previous day. He entered the city on foot, but was unable to tell how far he had walked. The lad spent last night at the north end sta-

tion. From Friday's Daily Sun.) Eddy McDonald, the ten year old boy who was found crying upon the street Wednesday evening and taken to the police station, will be placed in charge of the conductor of the Halifax express this morning. The little fellow has a ticket for Cape Breton. where he says he started to go with H. J. McNeill. He also has in his posses sion a letter to a rev. father on the

island. The house of lords at present is made up of five princes of the blood royal, twenty-six archbishops and pishops, 482 peers of England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, sixnitro-gelatine. No man-of-war ever teen representative Scotch and twenty-eight representative Irish peers, in

> It is said that the ermine, as an animal, is so pure and cleanly that it knows at once when the least spot is on its fur, and will almost perish rather than endure one spot. or what they should be.

TELE

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will be tried Quebec, Jui Levis is expeday next and honor promise Montreal, G R. Wilson 9m by which the loans the totat 4 1-2 per co The followin face: "I am ernment's back sion their m monopoly of the governme Canada will s the privy co stand by the try." ARCH

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Ottawa, June conversation a ticians at the toba school ment, with the toba governme one can see th fluculty. Noty ously conciliat way governm there is no s a compromis Mr. Ewart.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, June 12.—Judge Desnoyers has written a letter to Sir Charles Hibtert Tupper protesting against the aspersions contained in a speech of the minister of justice when the latter was referring to the St. Louis case, spoke of the miscarriage of justice in the rrovince of Quebec.

The Battonier of the district is likewise being petitioned to call a meeting of the Montreal bar in order that this body may frame a protest. Today the crown's chief witness in the St. Louis case failed to appear and a bench warrant is being issued. The delinquent witness was arrested late this after-

The other day L'lecteur published cock and bull story about an alleged interview between Sir Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Mr. Daly and Archbishop Langevin. His gace has wired as follows to the Quebec papers:

Winnipeg, June 11, '95.
Your statement concerning my interview
with Tupper and Daly absolutely without
foundation. Saw them five minutes on platform, but school question was not referred

(Signed) MGR. LANGEVIN. The London and Lancashire Insur-ance company purchased here today a block of Halifax and Yarmouth city bonds, the price paid being a good one.

Montreal, June 13.—Melina Demers

was brutally murdered at her home today, 3,426 Notre Dame street. She was alone at the time and was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. The husband was away, and although no arrests wer made the police say it is another Jack-the-Ripper case, At first it was thought to be suicide, but this theory is not possible.

Beauharnols, Que, June 13.—Judge Belanger refused an application today for a change of venue in the case of Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, who will be tried in this town.

Quebec, June 13.-The Marquis de Levis is expected to reach here Monday next and the demonstration in his or promises to be most imposing. Montreal, Que. June 14.-Alderman R. Wilson Smith has concluded a deal by which the Guardian Insurance Co.

loans the town of St. Henri \$300,000 at 4 1-2 per cent. The following despatch was received today from the archbishop of St. Boniface: "I am sorry for the local government's bad will. Rather strange that after five years of public discus sion their memorial should blandly charge the Ottawa government with ignorance and claim for themselves a monopoly of knowledge. I trust that the government and parliament of Canada will sustain the judgment of the privy council of England, and stand by the constitution of the coun-

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

Winnipeg, June 14, 1895. Beauharnois, Que., June 14-An open nmission was ordered to issue today by Judge Belanger, for the purpose of examining witnesses in Ire-land as to the early life, acts and conduct of Valentine Francis Cuthbert Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer. The commission will also inquire into the

nsanity question in the family.

Montreal, June 16.—The fete dieu pro ession today was participated in by five thousand persons. Archbishop Fabre carried the host.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa, June 16.—The main topic of conversation and interest among politicians at the capital is still the Manitoba school question. At this mo-ment, with the full text of the Manitoba government case in evidence, no one can see the way through the diffluculty. Notwithstanding the studiously conciliatory tone of the Geenway government, which is in sharp contrast to the previous declarations there is no substantial suggestion of a compromise in the recent manifesto. Mr. Ewart, counsel for the Roman

subject in a letter to the Citizen morrow in a rather confident way. The French conservative press claim that the time has come for remedial legislation at Ottawa, and in a hopeful tone call upon the government to initiate the measure. But in spite of all this, the feeling grows that if the government undertakes to bring about a new or even modified school system in Manitoba, it has a long, hard and doubtful battle to fight. It pretty certain that nothing will be done about the matter here for a fortnight yet, and that is all that may

Catholic minority is discussing the

be considered certain. The last appeal for executive clemency to the St. Thomas murderers, Hendershott and Welter, was before the full council yesterday. The sentence will go into execution.

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, June 16 .- Premier Greenway having reached home, the legisla-ture will tomorrow debate the reply to the remdial order on the school question. What course the opposition will pursue is as yet problametical. They will meet in caucus in the morning, and while in all likelihood endorsing the principle of national schools will some amendments to the reply. The Methodist conference of Manitoba and the Northwest, in session at ing vote a resolution protesting against any interference with Manitoba's

school system. William Farr, the C. P. R. engine who in order to marry another woman attempted to cremate his wife and family, and who the night after his arrest escaped from the police station, was arrested last night at Vancouver just as he was about to take steamer He will be brought

back to stand trial. President Sutherland announces that a point five miles from the town of Gladstone has been selected for the commencement of the Hudson Bay

Winnipeg, June 17 .- M. Pererancier a prominent farmer of Rathwell district, was shot through the right lung today by the accidental discharge of a gun. He cannot live.

The debate on the government's reply to the remedial order in the Mani toba school matter was opened in the legislature this afternoon by Premier Greenway. The premier spoke very briefly, asking the indulgences of the louse owing to illness. He touched on the main point of the re-

Hugh Armstrong, member for Ward-lands, replied on behalf of the opposi-New York World.

tion, objecting to various statements contained in the reply, but expressing pleasure that it was more conciliatory in tone and seemed to leave oppor-tunity for an amicable settlement.

Attorney General Sifton replied speaking for nearly two hours, until the house rose at six o'clock and continuing this evening. Mr. Sifton's speech dealt with the whole school question from the time of the bill of rights, when Manitoba became a province, until the present. It was a speech largely argumentative, evidently tended more for the country than for the house. The debate continues to-

morrow. NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 17.-The loan bill authorizing the financial arrangements made by Colonial Secretary Bond, which passed the legislature on Friday and received the royal assent on Saturday, is now believed to be

Mr. Morine, the opposition raised the point today that the bill gave no authority to anybody to sign bonds, nor define the form in which the bonds could be issued. He further showed that such provisions are always

nade in a measure for loans. The government attempted no explanation, being apparently dumb-founded at the error. The bill is now a law, and cannot be recalled, so that the only way out of the difficulty, in the opinion of lawyers, is to prorogue the session and immediately call another and pass a new bill. The government's answer is expected on Wed-

HE FEARED HE SHOULD GO MAD.

There is a great battle; it rages for many hours; death and destruction are on all sides. At last one army retreats, carrying with it all or most of its wounded. So long as a soldier can fight he helps his army; when disabled his presence is a double disadvantage. The army is weakened by his having fallen out of the ranks, and impeded by the necessity of taking care of him.

My friend Jones is a mechanic, earning good wages when he is well enough But, unluckily for him, he has been ill a good deal of late. Last year he lost over four months' time altogether that way. "That's really the worst of it to my mind," he said. not only failed to earn anything, but had to draw on my club, thus using

besides." One can see that point without his classes. There's no getting away from Nature's law. Those who can't walk nust be carried. No matter how we divide the burden, it is a burden all the same. In a certain large sense we have no right to be ill. "Can't help it," you say. Once you can't; nine times you can. A man slipped on the ice and broke his leg because he was looking at the moon. He need not have looked at the moon. As you walk among dangers keep your eyes

other men's earnings, and got in debt

on the path. A lady is speaking of her son; says that during a certain period he had had to leave his work for a few days at a time, and afterwards had to give up work altogether—a very unfortunate thing to happen.

The trouble began in June, 1891. Be-fore that he had been all right. The first signs of anything ailing him were violent headaches and vomiting a green, bitter fluid. We know what this was, it was bile that had no business in his stomach. Its proper road out of the body is by way of the bowels, where it helps to prevent constipation. His appetite failed also, This is nature's fashion of giving notice that she can't use any more food just now, and we mustn't send down any. But people commonly don't understand it, and so try to force matters. This young man did; the result was that after eating he had great pain and compression at the chest and

palpitation of the heart. His mother says that sometimes the sickness or nausea would last twenty-four hours without a break, during which time he wasn't able to touch anything, not even a drink of tea. And we English people feel that when we can't swallow a comforting cup of tea something has gone wrong with

"The pains in his head." continues the lady, "gradually got worse and worse, and once in a while he would exclaim, 'Mother, I shall go mad!' He became very weak and thim, and I feared the straining when he vomited

might take him off. We may say she had sound reason for such a fear. People often die that way, either by bursting a blood vessel

internally or by heart failure.
"As Albert Edwin grew no better from what the doctor did for him he attended at the Maidstone Hospital for six weeks, but received no benefit from the medicines they gave him. In No vember, 1891, we first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It was by neans of a book that was left at the nouse. I got a bottle from Messrs. Leverett, Frye, and Page, in High street, and after taking the Syrup only one week my son felt relieved; and by the time he had used six bottles all his sickness and pain was gone, and he got back to his work strong and able to eat anything. (Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Ann Thurston, 54 Dover street, Maidstone, Kent, December 8th, 1892.' So there was a happy ending to the worry and suffering in that household and we are glad of it, as Mrs. Thurs ton and her son are. But let us keep to the idea we started with. The young man had been ill virtually five months, much of that time off his work. Besides the anxiety and pain there was loss of money, which no doubt was felt, as we all feel a thing of that kind. His ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia—common in England as smoke in London. Misery and death are with it everywhere What does the case of young Mr Thurston teach us? It teaches us to neep a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in the cupboard, and slav

TINKNOWN.

our enemy the first day he shows his

Northerner-What was the coroner's verdict in the lynching case? Col. Nipper-Death at the hands of parties to the jury unknown. Northerner-Why, the lynchers were the best known men in town. Col. Nipper-I know; but the jurors OTTAWA NEWS

Various Appointments Announced in Connection With Several Ports.

The Expenses of the Late Sir John Thompso Again Discussed—Militia Matters.

From a Member of The Sun Staff.) Ottawa, June 14.-Wm. Muirhead of Chatham, N. B., has been appointed portwarden of the port ,vice H. A. Joseph D. Lane of Bayfield, Westmor

land, N. B., and W. H. Dobson of Cape Tormentine have been appointed pilotage commissioners for Bay Verte and Port Elgin, N. B. Capt. Sylvester Broudrot has

appointed harbor master for the Port f Petit De Grat, Richmond. Capt. Simon Bouchie of Arichat has been appointed a member of the pilotage authorities for the county of Rich

The marine department has issue notice that in consequence of a fur-ther change in the channel over the bar at North Tracadie gully, it has been

mond, in place of Capt. Louis Bound

found necessary to move the front range light a distance of 100 feet west wardly. The government of Newfoundland have notified the marine department of their intention to change the character of the light on Cape Bonivata

about the 20th inst. to a revolving light, showing two white flashes, followed by a red flash, each attaining its greatest brilliancy every thirty seconds. The question of the expenses of Sin John Thompson's funeral was again brought up in the house today. onference of the supplementary esti

mates, Mr. Davies moving, seconded by Mr. Tarte, that the vote be reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Laurier supported the motion, calling attention to Mr. Ouimet's admission of yester day that some Halifax tradesmen had charged 50 to 75 cents more than the ordinary prices.

Mr. Foster said that although it we

true high prices had been charged in some cases, it was not correct that such charges had been paid.

The bills actually amount to \$23,000 at fair market rates. The course for the opposition, in his judg ment, was to propose a vote of censur on the government and not attempt to strike a blow at the ministry for re fusing to pay what was honestly due Mr. McMullen spoke at some length

in support of the motion. Mr. Ouimet said the original sum amounted to \$33,000. It was proposed to pay \$23,000, which was a reason able sum for the articles supplied. Of the \$23,000, \$6,000 went to the Inter colonial and other railways, so that the tradesmen would only get \$17,000

The outrageous charges he referred to were not made by all the tradesmer only by a few. Mr. Casey thought that the money had been spent at Halifax for the benefit of party friends.

Mr. Campbell said that the charge for coats, top boots and the like for undertakers' men was a scandalou waste of public money. After some further discussion motion to reduce the appropriation

Dr. McDonald, in concurrence of the item of \$25,000 to the Lady Thompso fund, moved that it be struck off.

The item carried by 76 to 39. In the division on the appropriation to cover the funeral expenses of Sir John Thompson, Messrs. McCarthy and party. with the government. Of the grant to voted for it. viz.: Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Casey, Edgar, Edwards, Lavergne, Devlin, Gibson and Perry as also Mr. McCarthy. Two conserva tives, Wilson of Lennox and Hodgins of Carleton voted against the grant. The house went into committee of supply on the main estimates and passed

several items. house adjourned at 11 o'c'o The following militia changes are announced: Princess Louise Hussars To be captain, Lieut. Douglas Fair weather, vice E. L. Wedderburn, de ceased; to be 2nd lieutenant, provis ionally. Sgt. Wm. Fairweather, vice

D. H. Fairweather, promoted. To be second lieutenant, James Er ven Fraser, Brighton Co. Engineers To be second lieutenant provisionally John B. Stevenson. 62nd Batt., St. John Fusiliers, Capt

Mathew Edwards is granted breve rank of major from 12th June, 1895, after ten years' service as captain. By resignation from the Bisley team of Rogers of Ottawa, Wynne of Winnipeg secures a place on the team

Col. Sergt. Henderson, 62nd, is now the waiting man. In the public accounts committee Major Vanwart of Fredericton, solicitor and treasurer of the Frederictor Bridge Co., gave evidence concerning the business affairs of that corpora He was not able to give details of all information asked for as to the sources of revenue and the expenditure, but promised to send up all vouchers and books that were in his

office. The inquiry will be continue next week. Judge King and family left today to sail from Montreal for England to morrow. He will be absent three

Prof. Tweedie of Mount Allison col lege has been here watching the house of commons proceedings for two days. The trade returns for May are of very satisfactory nature, increases be ing noted in every item. The exports are valued at \$8,898,932, an increase of \$1,035,000. The imports are valued at \$9,429,957, an increase of \$268,796. The duty collecter amounted to \$1,522,793, the question until after the result of an increase of \$135,395. The total exports for the eleven months are only \$2,000,000 behind the same period last

Ottawa, June 17.-This was Prince Edward Island day in the house of nmons. The discussion of the affairs of the island province arose on the motion for returns which McDon ald of Kings county, proposed. Mr McDonald set forth in an admirabl speech the financial relations between Prince Edward Island and the rest of the dominion, showing the claim of the Blanchard, Borden, Bowers, Colter, burg. Those results, he claimed, were afternoon in his sixty-ninth year.

province to large appropriations for railways and public works. He made special reference to the necessity of railway connection, to Belfast and Murray Harbor, and mentioned other districts that required railway service. Mr. McDonald spoke of the better terms claims of the island, but con-tended that it would be better for the federal government to construct railways and other public works than to pay over money to the Peters government. The provincial government had so bad a record as the custodian of local finances that he was of opinion that the federal government could do the island better service by itself controlling the expenditure. The speech of the Kings county member was well

received by the house.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Welsh, Perry, Yeo and Davies, who, of course, denounced Mr. McDon-ald for his reflections on their friends, the Peters government. Mr. Welsh advised the government not to begin the construction of railways until the tunnel was well under way. Regarding claims of P. E. Island, Mr. Davies and his friends agreed with Mr. Mc-Donald that a further appropriation was due, but they did not add much to his arguments.

In a rambling way Mr. Perry advo cated a railway to Stanley, which he said would be twenty miles long. Mr. Davies in following Mr. Yeo, who advecated a number of small branches said that to mention any other road would kill the Murray Harbor one, yet a moment later he demanded a bridge the Hillsborough river without which the said Murray Harbor railway was a farce.

Hon. Mr. Haggart said that he admitted the force of Mr. McDonald's contention that P. E. Island did not fully participate in the general expen ditures for railways and canals. The island senators and Messrs. McDonald and McLean had placed a memorial in the hands of the government asking that branches might be constructed to the following places:

From Southport to Murray Harbor, connecting with Cardigan and Montague; from Harmony to Elmira; from Royalty Junction to Covehead and Rustico: from North Wiltshire to Vic toria; from Emerald to Stanley; from Summerside to Richmond Bay; from O'Leary to West Cape, in all about 105

made estimates without instrumental surveys of the cost of hese branches, which showed hat the capital expen diture would be about \$1,100,000, the running expenses about \$52,000 and the earnings about \$57,000. He estimated that the loss to Canada would, including interest on cost of construction at 3 1-2 per cent., amount to \$33,000 annually. Considering the isolation of P. E. Island, he regarded the question with favor, and the government would do what was right for the island when they next dealt with subsidies to rail-

Mr. McDonald is to be congratulated on the favor with which his speech was received by the government as indicated by the reply of the minister of

railways.

After recess Mr. Flint rose to move this resolution:
That in the opinion of this house,

the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada, except for sacramental, scientific, manufacturing and medicinal purposes

In support of this resolution Mr. Flint quoted the staement of the late Sir John Thompson that if prohibition could be enforced he would be in favor of it. He claimed that this was an endorsation of prohibition by the deepest thinker of the conservative

Trywhite voted to cut down the amount to \$10,000, while Mr. Devlin voted tions made by parliament, and pointed position on land donated for the purout that all provinces but Quebec had Lady Thompson the following moerals by popular vote declared in favor of prohibition. He did not now ask the house to work out the details of the prohibitory law, but only to reaffirm

in a brief speech. He declared himself in favor of a compensation to those

engaged in the trade. Sir James Grant, who described the great improvement in the habits of people during the last forty years, expressed the opinion that it would be better if the use of intoxicants were given up altogether. Nevertheless he was not in favor of hasty and ill-considered legislation on this subject. Mr. Christie supported the original

Mr. Guillette, seconded by Mr. Belyea, moved an amendment that in view of the appeal now before the courts respecting the jurisdiction of federal and provincial parliaments in regard to the liquor laws, it was advisable to proceed at once with legislation in this house.

Mr. Taylor of Leeds moved an amendment reaffirming the principle of prohibition, but opposing the present action on the ground of the uncertain result of the appeals now before the court, and on the ground that the repeal of the royal commission with evidence has not yet been made available for the information of the public After a debate of an hour and a half the members were called in and a vote taken on the second amendment which ras lost by a vote of 51 to 70.

Hon. Messrs. Foster, Caron and Dickey voted in the negative. Speaking to the first amendment Hon. David Mills said he would consider it an unseemly thing if after the governments of Ontario and the doninion had referred the question jurisdiction to the highest court in the land, and while the case was pending, this parliament should affirm the desirability of prohibitory legislation at

Ottawa. A vote was then taken on Mr. Guile lette's amendment, which was carried

by a vote of 68 to 57. The amendment which was carried, and which has the effect of deferring has been announced, was supported by Messrs: Caron, Costigan, Montague Duimet and Tupper on the government side, and by Messrs. Laurier, Mills, Davies and some other grit leaders. It was opposed by Foster and Dickey

on the government's side and by Sir Richard Cartwright. Of the lower province men, Messrs White, Chesley, Gillies, Hazen, Mc-Dougald and Patterson voted for the constitutional and political results that Ludlow McGibbon, a well known and amendment, and Messrs. Adams,

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

JOHNSON'S 24 ANODYNE INIMENT

Invented in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson. It quickly penetrates, soothes, heals and cures. For more than two years I was afflicted with chronic diarrhea; was treated by the best physicians without result. I was urged to try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; as soon as I began to take it I felt better, am now well and strong.

JAMES PENDERGAST, Bangor, Maine. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, \$2.00. 1. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Flint, Forbes, Gillmor, Kaulbach, Mc-Allister, McDonald, McInerney, Mills, Weldon and Wilmot opposed it. NOTES. Hon. Mr. Costigan gives notice of

a bill to amend the fisheries act so as to allow a limited time for fishing salmon with nets in a portion of nontidal waters.

In response to a question, Hon. Mr. Ouimet stated that the amount of the bills rendered in connection with the funeral of the late Sir John Thompson amounted to \$33,779 Deductions would be made, but the amount would probably reach \$25,000, voted by parliament.

The question paper today contained two long expense accounts. Mr. Choquette had managed to put question containing all amounts paid to Commissioner Cockburn as allowances while attending the Chicago exhibi-

ion. Mr.Taylor of Leeds capped this with tion. the bill of Commissioner Perreault, whom the Mackenzie government appointed commissioner to the Philadel-phia exhibition in 1876. As a grit comamount paid to Mr. Cockburn, the opposition got little comfort out of the questions

AT LOUISBURG.

The officers of the department had A Notable Celebration Monday in Cape Breton.

> H. M. S. Canada and the Curlew Gaily Decorated With Bunting.

> Unveiling of the Menument by Gov. Daly-Addresses by Several Distinguished People.

Louisburg, C. B., June 17.-The unveiling of the historical monument to the memory of the New Englanders who took part in the capture of Louisburg, and who lie buried there, was carried out today with great eclat and ess. The day was beautifully fine and about three thousand people visited Louisburg on the occasion, many of them to see the ruins of the ancient

fortress for the first time. The first train from Sydney to Louisburg, besides the American and Halifax visitors, carried about 400 people, and a second train brought many more." The warship Canada, the cruiser Curlew and vessels in the harbor all dis-

played bunting. Arriving at Louisburg the visitors and their guests were driven to the grounds and inspected the remains of the ancient fortress with great interest. The monument has been erected se by Mr. Levatte, a gentleman of

French descent After a brief inspection of various points of interest, Gov. Daly, the visiting members of the Mssachusetts Soof Colonial Wars, the members Mr. Craig seconded the resolution of the Nova Scotia Historical society of Colonial Wars, the members of the Nova Scotia Historical society and their guests lunched in a tent erected for the purpose. Then a procession was formed in the following

Sydney Brass Band. Gov. Daly and Commander Wilson of S. Canada. Officers of H. M. S. Canada. Members of the Nova Scotia His Society of Colonial Wars, carrying British flags and American flag.
Battle Flag of Louisburg.
Flag of the Connecticut Branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, and general flag of the Society of Colonial Wars.

On arriving at the King's bastion the gentlemen who formed the procession took their seats on the platform facing the monument, around which a large concourse of people were congregated. detachment of marines and sailors from the Canada formed a guard of onor inside the circle of the audience. Howland Pell, chairman of the general committee, presided, and after stating the object of the gathering called upon Rev. Dr. Salter of Burlington, Iowa, to open the proceedings with prayer, which he did most apropriately. Dr. Salter is a lineal scendant of a sister of Sir Wm. Pepperell, the commander of the New England forces at the siege of Louis-

burg. at inability to be present and wishing the demonstration success from President Cleveland, the Earl of Aberdeen,

S. H. Whitney and Samuel Adams The chairman read an address prepared by Frederick J. De Poyster, governor general of the society, who was unable to be present. While referring to the valor and courage displayed by the New England forces and the aid rendered by the British fleet it paid a just tribute to the brave and chivalrous

French defenders of the fortress. Mr. Pomeroy of Ohio, a great-greatgrandson of Major Pomeroy, who distinguished himself at Louisburg, read a couple of extracts from the original diary kept by that officer at the siege of Louisburg, the two extracts being he entries of June 16th and 17th, the day of surrender and the day preced- John.

ing it. Dr. Bourinot's paper was read by Rev. Dr. Patterson of New Glasgow. It dealt chiefly with the important followed the victory achieved at Louis-

wholly beneficial to humanity, civiliza tion and political liberties. Then followed an address by Hon. Everett Peperell Wheeler, a descend-ant of Sir Wm. Pepperell. It was an excellent address, and took the ground that the monument was not erected in a spirit of triumph over a fallen foe. It commemorated the heroic courage of the defenders of Louisburg as well of the prowess of their victorious as-

sallants.

The expedition originated in a rejuest for assistance from the English at Fort Royal, where Mascrene was in command, and its inception and carrying out was characteristic of the times of the men of the times. A paper by Edward Delaney of New

York, a descendant of Sir Peter Warren, was next in order, but being lengthy, it was held as read and will be published in the proceedings. Dr. Mackay, superintendent of edu-

cation, on behalf of the Nova Scotia Historical society, eloquently welcomed the visiting Americans, and thanked the Society of Colonial Wars for erecting a monument which commemorated an event which rendered our common ancestry famous. The his torical spirit has taken the place of leading up to the time when the Unit-ed States and Great Britain are engaged in war it will be as allies, standing together, shoulder to shoulder. He also paid a warm tribute to the chivalry of the French Canadian fellowcitizens, and referred to the high place they occupied in the politic, commerce,

history and literature of Canada. David McKeen, M. P., as a native of Cape Breton, thanked the society of Colonial Wars for erecting the monument, and also recalled the fact that the day's proceedings commenorated the connection of Louisburg with the railway system of the con-

He proposed three cheers for the society, which were given with a will, followed by cheers for the people of Louisburg: and the visiting American ladies

After a short speech of congratulation by Consul General Ingraham, who regretted the unavoidable absence of the expected United States war vessel, Mr. Levatte, chairman of Louisburg memorial committee, read an address of welcome and thanks to the Society of Colonial Wars. This was responded to by Chairman Pell, who formally handed over the monument to the care and protection of

the citizens of Louisburg. Then came the event of the day, the unveiling of the monument by Governor Daly. In his address he pointed out that the monument was erected to keep alive the memory of its heroic dead and the valor of the men whom they conquered. It was not a national, but a historical memorial, illustrative of the fraternity and brotherhood of

Governor Daly then unveiled the monument amid cheers of the multitude. Benediction by Rev. J. Fraser Draper of Louisburg, brought the proceedings to a close. Everybody the grounds, the scene of the bloody ago, feeling that the people of Canada and the United States were nearer together than even before, and mentally vowing that if they could prevent it, neither England or the United States and France should ever again meet in bloody strife on the battle

Canada, as the representative Great Britain, clasped hands in friendship with the United States across the bloody chasms of 1776 and 1812, and both extended the olive branch of peace and fraternity to brave and chivalrous France and her warmhearted sons on this continent, and and Canadian forces on the 17th of

HARTLAND BRIDGE.

June, 1895.

Chief Commissioner Emmerson Promises the People a Bridge Across the River.

Hartland, N. B., June 17.-Hon. H. R. Emmerson and J. T. A. Dibblee, M. P. P., came up on the express today to confer with the people in regard to a bridge across the river here and the deepening of the channel for the ferryboat. Mr. Emmerson said it was impossible for a bridge to be built out of this year's appropriation; that a special vote of parliament would be necessary. He promised that the chief engineer would come up this season and locate the best site and make detailed neasurements and estimates of the cost of a bridge: that the people here would do well to ascertain as far as possible the cost of making suitable roadways and approaches and present the same at the next session. Mr. Emmerson further said that he thought the site would be an excellent one for a bridge: that one could be built with comparatively light expense, and one that would stay. There is not much possibility of a grant for the ferry.

CROMWELL MONUMENT.

Motion of Justin McCarthy Causes the Government to Back Down.

London, June 17 .- Justin McCarthy, Parnellite, in the house of commons this evening warmly protested against the government offering an insult to Ireland by proposing to erect a monument to Oliver Cromwell. He moved a reduction of the vote by £5,000. The motion was carried by a vote of 220 yeas to 38 nays. John Morley, secretary for Ireland, thereupon withdrew the proposal for the monument.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, June 17.—The excursion from Chatham to St. John was not well patronized. Only thirteen excursionists arrived here, and but seven of them took the David Weston to St.

Dr. Atherton, in a letter to a friend received here today, intimates his intention to remove from Toronto to this city today, to permanently reside. respected farmer of Douglas, died this **Normal School Students Disturb** the Dreams of Fredcricton Citizens

Death of Mrs. Knapp, Wife of Charles E. Knapp.

Fredericton, June 13.-There was a very pretty wedding in St. Ann's church at an early hour this morning. The contracting parties were Miss Kathleen Beckwith and Arthur Gibson, son of John Gibson of Marysville. After the ceremony the happy couple left in the Woodstock train for a short. trip. The bride is the second daughter of ex-Mayor Beckwith and a very popular young lady.

The High Court of Foresters meet here the first of July and posters announce rates from all parts of the pro-

The hot wave which struck here Tuesday still continues. Yesterday the mercury went up to 90 and today has been a degree or two higher.

The following have been elected

trustees of St. Paul's' church: James Hodge (chairman), George F. Gregory, Julius L. Inches, Z. R. Everett, James R. Howie, Dr. Crocket, Frank Morrison, Daniel Jordon, Daniel Richards and Thos. G. Loggie.

The York county Orangemen are preparing to celebrate July 12th in grand style The general committee held a meeting last night and appointed as reception committee Jos Walker, 'Ald. MacPherson, Ald. Adams, Henry Wetmore, Sergt. Cochrane and Andrew

The military band will give a concert in Wilmot park, Saturday after-

The Normal school examinations were concluded today and the applicants leave for their homes in the morning.

Fredericton, N. B., June 14 .- The Normal school students, at least that portion of them who are pleased to call themselves young gentlemen, made merry from midnight till dawn of day morning. Their merriment in some cases was not considered pleasure to those whom the yells, cheers, cat-calls, songs and uproar disturbed in midst of midsumm dreams, but college boys have done the same and why should not the students of the Normal school be permitted to ape the boys from the uni-

Col. Marsh committed Fred Jones this afternoon for trial at the next county court on a charge of burglary into Sheriff Sterling's warehouse. Prof. Duff and wife of Lafayette,

Indiana, are here and will remain with Mrs. Duff's people at Kingsclean a few days before sailing for Europe. Several heavy thunder showers pass ed over the city this afternoon and

Daniel Lister has purchased George Edgar's restaurant. Mr. Edgar left town quite suddenly one day last week and is now said to be in Halifax. Rev. Dr. Brecken will likely remain pastor of the Fredericton Methodist church for another year.

Fredericton, June 16.—During the thunder storm Friday afternoon the lightning struck a barn belonging to Moses Fleming at Scotch Lake. in this county, and set it on fire. Just a few minutes previous to the barn discovered on fire, Wm. Moores and his wife had sought shelter from the shower and driven into the building with their horse and carriage. The horse was tied in the barn, attached to the wagon, and the occupants had scarcely got into the house when the barn was seen to be burning. Mr. Moores, with others, rushed out at but found his horse lying dead on the barn floor. There were two other horses of Mr. Fleming's in the barn, which were not injured, and were got out with some difficulty. The barn was totally destroy

The infantry corps stationed here is now being reduced to seventy-six mon-commissioned officers and men. A number were discharged yesterday and the remainder will get leave this week. All are getting their discharge at their own request.

The Fredericton Boom Company are rafting logs now at the rate of about one million feet per day. Friday last 180 men at Douglass boom rafted 2,531 joints, the largest day's work at one boom in the history of the company. Rev. Geo. B. Payzon performed a marriage ceremony last night between William H. White of Gibson and Mrs. Ellen Linforth of this city

ALBERT CO. Hopewell Hill, June June 13.-The following delegates to the Eastern Baptist association, which meets with the First Hillsboro Baptist church on the 20th of next month, have been appointed by the Hopewell church: Rev. B. N. Hughes, Capt. J. B. Tingley, River sfde; J. C. B. Olive, Lower Cape; Rufus Tingley, Albert; M. M. Tingley Hopewell Hill; Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Olive. Rev. Mr. Hughes leaves this week, to be absent from his charge for some weeks. During his absence his appointments will be taken here by his brother, Rev. John Hughes of St. John, and the Rev

Havelock. A detachment of the Salvation Army, known as the Jubal Brigade, which is making a tour through the province, giving concerts, are holding forth this evening at Oulton hall, Albert.

ly dry, and if it were not for the Fundy fogs that roll in from the bay in the evenings, the crops would suffer. Reports from Elgin and the back settlements beyond the reach of the fog and the damp breezes, state that the grass and grain is suffering considearly from the drought.

fine residence of Frank Carney at the Hill has been painted by John Duncan and is now one of the hand-somest places in the village. The body of the house is white, with French gray and Indian red trimmings. Other residences that will be painted are those of Huestin Stewart, Capt. Bacon and Allen Bray. The metamory

phosis wrought by the magic brush of Painter Duncan has been quite wonderiv!, and the greatly improved ap-pearance of the village is the result. A gentleman who came from Elgin today says spring lambs are selling there lke hot cakes. One butcher bought 90 lambs today, paying \$2 a piece al! round.

The rew fence around the public school grounds at the Hill was completed this week.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Northesk, June 12.-A very pleasing event took place at the R. C. church, Newcastle, when Martin Clancy of Newcastle and Miss Annie Jane Mc-Keever, eldest daughter of Neil Mc-Keever, of Southesk, were united in marriage by Rev. Father Dixon. The happy couple intend residing in Newcastle. Wm. Curtis, one of our popular young men of Whitneyville, mar-ried Miss Porter of Queens Co. Their

future home will be in Doaktown.

Miss Maud Stockall of Halifax, N. visiting her sister, Mrs. Alexander Hare of Whitneyville. Miss Christina and Blanche Dunnett of Lawrence, Mass., are home on a shor vacation. Mrs. Blue and children ar rived last week from Boston. She wil spend the summer with her fathe Wm. McLean of Whitneyville.

CARLETON CO. Hartland, June 13.-Harris D. Kes wick, son of D. H. Keswick, lumber man, was married last night to Mis Eva V. McAdam at the res William McAdam, the bride's father Quite a large number of invitations were isued. Miss Maud Keswick was bridesmaid and Dr. Estey officiated as groomsman. The happy couple took the 9.40 express for Boston amid the conventional shower of rice and old shoes and the firing of rockets. A meeting of the ratepayers of Hart land was held to vote on a motion to accept a loam of \$4,000 for ten years at 5 per cent., and thirty years at per cent. The motion was carried This money is for the construction of the long talked of system of water works, which will be commenced at once. Charles McCormack of Some ville has the contract for building the reservoir, which will be of spruce tim-ber. John Thomas of Hartland has the contract for trenching and excavating.

Although the ass purposes in Hartland district is \$116 more than it was last year the rate of taxation is less, considerably. This is owing to the large increase in the

Ripe strawberries are plenty, the earliest for many years. The cheese factory here began the season's operations last Monday with better prospects than last year, as far as a supply of milk is concerned. Eighteen hundred pounds is the amount received daily already, which is as much as was received any time last summer, and there will be several hundred pounds more come in after a short time. W. A. Kay of Waterville is managing the factory. Frank Tilley runs the factory at

George Cox has three houses to build here this summer. J. E. and M. E. Thornton have opened warerooms for agricultural implements, organs, sewing machines, etc.

Waterville.

Work on the telephone line from Woodstock will be resumed on Monday. The line was commenced last fall, but the contractor was unable to secure a sufficient supply of poles.

The sawdust from Sawyer's mill floats down past the village, making the surface of the water white and filling in the eddies and making the water unfit for use. This is also destructive to salmon fishing here.

SUNBURY CO. Blissville, June 14.—Stephen Crawcted resident of Mill Settlement, died at his home at the age of 77 years and was buried on June 3rd, at Blissville burying ground. Deceased when a young man went to Australia and worked in the gold mines for several years where he amassed considerable wealth. He leaves two sons and three daughters by a first marriage. His second wife who survives him, was a widow of the late Wm. Tingley of Tantramar,

Westmorland county. A quiet wedding took place at the esidence of Christopher Duplisea on the evening of June 12th, when Manley Duplisea was united in marriage to Miss May Hayward of Lincoln, Sunbury county. Rev. W. H. Perry performed the ceremony.

YORK CO Moncton, June 14.-The remains of Cassie Steadman, whose death at Shediac has been reported ,wer brought here this afternoon and deposited in the Rural cemetery.

Rev. W. W. Weeks has decided not to accept the Toronto call, the church nere at a meeting last night increasing Java, per lb, green........... 6 24 " 0 26 his salary to \$2,000. It has been \$1.800. Mr. Weeks had calls from Halifax and Brockville as well as Toronto.

The railway officials here think they should have been included in the orde of the minister of railways for holidays. It is likely that a petition will be forwarded to the minister setting forth the claims of the officials here, who work harder and receive less pay than like officials in any other branch

of the public service Dorchester, N. B., June 16.-This afternoon at five o'clock the death of Mrs. Chas. E. Knapp, wife of the registrar of probates of Westmorland, vas announced. Her death was a sudden shock to the town, notwithstanding that she had been unwell for some time. The deceased lady eaves a large family to mourn their oss, most of whom reside in the United States. Miss Julia, who lives at home, and Mrs. R. B. Smith of Moncton are the only two residing in this province. The deceased was a member of the Baptist church of this place. The funeral will take place from her late

J. A. S. Mott of the statistical office of the customs has received notice that his salary has been increased from \$1,050 to \$1,200. Mr. Mott, in addition to his other work, is inspector of corn-

The pleasant and beneficial effects of McLean's Vegetable Worm

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKETS. There was but little variation in the market last week. Beef was firmer, and the outside figure was advanced to 9c. again for best quality. Other meats poultry, butter and eggs showed no change. New beets in bunches are now in market, and new carorts and rhubarb are cheaper, the latter selling freely at half a cent a pound. Cucumbers vary greatly in quality and run all the way from 25c. to \$1 per dozen. Potatoes are very dull. The marke shows no feature worthy of special note beyond these slight changes.

r	more perone miche public	CHAIL	500
	St. John Wholesale M	larket.	
	Beef (butchers') per carcass.	2 0 97	**
	Beef (country), per qr pr lb.	0 04	**
-	Veal, carcass	0 05	**
8	Pork (fresh), per carcass	0 061/6	**
f	Shoulders	0 08	44
5500	Hams, per lb	0 10	**
t	Butter (in tubs), per lb	0 10	**
-	Butter (creamery), per lh	0 12	**
1	Butter (roll), per lb	0 17	40
	Butter (lump)	0 14	**
•	Fow1	0 50	**
	Turkey, per lb	0 10	**
	Ducks, per pair	0 60	**
	Cabbage, per doz	0 70	**
	Eggs, per doz	0 10	44
113	Mutton, per lb (carcass)	0 07	
9	Potatocs, per bll, in car lots	0 80	
•	Spring lamb (careass)	2 50	**
	Lamb skins, each	0 25	**
	Hides, per lb	0 06	**
3	Turnips, per bbl	0 90	**
8	Carrots, per bbl	0 90	
1	Carrots, per doz bunches	0 65	**
	Beets, per doz bunches	0 00	**
•	Beets, per bbl	0 75	**
1	B'wreat meal (r'gh), per cwt	1 50	**
	Squash, per cwt	0 00	
13	Cheese	0 09	**
	Apples	2 00	**
	Rhubarb	0 00	40
3	Maple honey, per gal	0 70	**
8	Maple sugar	0 08	**
6	Cucumbers, per doz	0 25	**
	Lettuce, per doz	0 40	**
	Celery, per doz	0 00	**
f	Retail.		
7	Beef, corned, per lb	0 06	**
t	Beef tongues, per lb		
	Roast, per lb (choice)	0 10	**
25.3	Pork, per lb (fresh)	0 08	**
8	Pork, per lb (salt)	0 08	
	Hams ner lh	0 10	**

ca.	recessed bot in (choice)	0.70		A TO
3	Pork, per lb (fresh)	0 08	**	0 12
8	Pork, per lb (salt)	0 08	44	0 12
3	Hams, per lb	0 10	**	0 13
	Shoulders, per lb	0 08	**	0 10
3	Bacon, per lb	0 10		0 12
	Sausages, per lb	0 10		0 12
	Butter (in tubs), per lb	0 12		0 16
0	Butter, new	0 16	**	0 18
	Butter (roll), per lb	0 18		0 20
ă	Butter (creamery roll)	0 20	**	0 23
ŝ	Eggs, per doz	0 12	**	0 14
8	Eggs (henery, per doz	0 14	**	0 16
a	Lard (in tubs)	0 12	**	0 13
3	Mutton, per lb	0 07	**	0 12
	Lamb, per qr	0 60		1 25
3	Veal, per lb	0 04		0 10
3	Potatoes, per buchel	0 50	**	0 80
ä	Cabbage, each	0 08	**	0 10
	Fowl, per pair	0 60	48	0 80
ij	Beets, per bunch	0 00	**	0 10
9	Beets, per peck	0 15	**	0 18
3	Carrots, per peck	0 18	**	0 20
	Carrots, per bunch	0 08	44	0 10
g	Parsnips, per peck	0 00	31	0 20
	Squash, per lb	0 00	**	0 05
	Turnips, per peck	0 15	**	0 20
3	Turkey	0 14	**	0 18
2	Apples, ppr peck	0 30	**	0 40
8	Maple honey, per gal	0 90	**	1 00
2	Maple sugar	0 12	. 46	0 14
	Rhubarb	0 01	**	0 11/4
	Lettuce	0 05	**	0 06
8	Celery, per head	0 10	**	0 12

FISH. Fresh salmon is cheaper, and large dry cod now sell ex-vessel at nearly the same rate as medium. There is no other change. The salmon catch varies con siderably, some days being very small. A few shad and gaspereaux are still coming in, and more or less dry cod, pollock and hake from over the bay. Trade is dull.

3	Trade is dui.		200		
200	Codfish, medium dry	3 75	**	3 85	
ă	Codfish, per 100 lbs, large dry	4 00	**	4 10	
3	Codfish, small	2 75	**	3 00	
9	Haddock	0 00	44	1 75	
3	Pollock	1 55	**	1 65	
3	Bay herring	1 40		1 50	
3	Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls.	0 00	**	4 00	
3	Shelburne, No. 1, hf bbls	2 40	**	2 50	
d	Canso, per bbl	0 00		5 00	
2	Grand Manan, med, scaled,				
	per box	0 06		0 07	
3	Lengthwise	0 05	**	0 06	
	Digby chickens, per box	0 10	**	0 12	
	Gaspereaux, per 100	0 00	**	0 50	
	Retail.				
N THE			**		
200	Codfish, per lb	0 00		0 03	
3	Haddock, per lb	0 00	**	0 03	
466	Halibut, per lb	0 10	"	0 12	
9	Finnen haddies, per lb	0 06		0 07	
3	Trout, per lb	0 00	**	0 00	
200	Salmon, per lb	0 12	**	0 18	
3	Lobsters	0 07	**	0 12	
2	Shad	0 10	**	0 15	
(48.7)	Prices ex Vesse	1.			
á	Cod, med, per qtl	0 00		3 75	
	Cod, large	0 00	44	0 38	
á	Cod, small	2 75	**	0 00	
3	Pollock, per qtl	0 00	**	1 50	
	Hake, per qtl	0 00	-	1 20	9
d	Haddock	0 05	**	0 06	1
9		- 00	100	- 00	

Cod, fresh ... 0 00 " 0 01½
Halibut, per lb. ... 0 00 " 0 01½
Lobsters, per 100. ... 0 00 " 6 00
Grand Manan herring, hf bbl 0 00 " 1 40
Smoked herring, medium. 0 00 " 0 04½
Smoked herring, lengthwise. 0 00 " 0 04 GROCERIES

The list is without any change this week. Trade has been quiet. Sugar is steady, molasses firm. The raw sugar market is dull at present, both in New York and London.

Jamaica, per lb		*	0 26
Matches, gross	0 29	**	9 30
Molasses-			
Barbados, new	0 34		0 35
Porto Rico, fancy, 1894	0 36		0 38
Porto Rcio, choice	0 35	44	0 36
New Nevis	0 30	**	0 31
Rice	0 0314		0 03%
Salt—			1-76
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.50		0 55
Liverpool, butter salt, per			0.00
bag, factory filled	1 00	44	1 10
Spices—	- 00		1 10
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls	0 18	**	0 181/4
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs	0 20	**	0 25
Nutmegs, per lb	0 60	**	0 80
Cassia, per lb, ground	0 18	**	0 20
Cloves, whole	0 12	TI	
		Te	0 15
Cloves, ground	0 20	**	0 25
Ginger, ground	0 18	**	0 22
Pepper, ground	0 12		0 16
Bicarb soda, keg	2 35	**	2 40
Sal soda	0 01	**	0 011/2
Sugar			
German granulated	0 04%	**	0 041/4
Standard	041/4	**	0 04%
Canadian, 2nd grade	0 041/8	**	0 0414
Yellow, bright	0 08%	**	0 04
Dark yellow	0 031/2	**	0 03%
Paris lumps, per box	0 0514	**	0 051/4
Yellow	0 03%		0 03%
Pulverized sugar	0 0514		0 05%
Tea-			
Congou, per lb, common	0 15	**	0 16
Congou, per !b, finest	0 28		0 38
Congou, good	0 18	44	0 24
Southong	0 25		0 45
Oolong	0 35	**	0 45
Tobacco-	- 50		0 20
Black, 12's, long leaf, per lb.	0 43	**	0 44
Black, 12's, short stock	0 41	**	0 44
Black, Solace	0 47	**	0 48
Bright	0 45	*	0 59
	A 20	19	A 22
DDOTTOTOTO			

PROVISIONS. There is no change in this list. The Chicago pork market is described a dull at present. Plate beef is marked higher. is no other change. American clear pork...
P E. Island mess...
P. E. I. prime mess...
Plate beef

FRUITS, ETC. Lemons have taken a further sharp advance. Oranges are also higher. In

other lines there is nothing new to re-

| Port. | Raisins, California Muscatels | 0.05½ | 0.06½ | 0.06½ | 0.07 | Valencia, new | 0.06½ | 0.07 | Valencia, new | 0.04 | 0.04½ | 0.07 | Valencia layer, new | 0.04 | 0.06½ | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.06 | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | 0.065½ | Egyptian, per lb, in

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. Oats are marked lower than a week ago, in sympathy with the decline in the west. Beans are marked up 10 to 15c. These are the only changes.

 Oats (local)
 0 00
 0 00

 Oats (Ontario) on track.
 0 48
 0 50

 Oats (P E I), on track.
 0 46
 0 47

 Oats, small lots.
 0 48
 0 52

 Beans (Canadian h p).
 1 95
 2 00

 Beans (prime).
 1 85
 1 90

 Oats (P E I), on track
 0 45
 0 47

 Oats, small lots
 0 48
 0 52

 Beans (Canadian h p)
 1 95
 2 00

 Beans (prime)
 1 85
 1 90

 Split peas
 3 76
 3 90

 Pot barley
 4 60
 4 25

 Round peas
 3 75
 3 90

 Hay, small lots
 3 50
 10 00

 Hay, on track
 2 50
 3 00

 Seed, Timothy, American
 3 20
 3 30

 Timothy seed, Canadian
 3 00
 3 50

 Red clover
 0 11½
 0 12½

 Absike clover
 0 11½
 0 12½

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Middlings are marked \$1 lower than last Monday's figures. There is no change in flour or meal, the market ruling steady. But wheat closed on Saturday in Chicago about 8c. lower than the recent highest point, and if this holds flour will be easier also.

 Middlings
 on track
 22 00
 " 23 00

 Middlings
 small lots
 23 00
 " 24 00

 Bran, on track
 19 00
 " 20 00

 Cottonseed meal, per ton
 25 09
 " 28 00

LUMBER AND LIME. The lumber exports last week both to British and U. S. ports were the largest of the season, and included about twelve million feet of long lumber, over five million laths and over three million shingles. A large fleet is now loading. The markets appear to be holding up very well, and there is a much better feeling than prevailed a year ago. The United States lime market is completely demoralized. A dealer said on Friday that the New York price was 60c. per bbl., or about the same as in St. John. By the time freight, duty and commissions are paid the balance does not make a large enough "plaster"

runge our Ber Francisco	
business in that direction.	
Birch deals 10 00	" 0 00
Birch timber 0 00	" 5 50
Sprucp deals, B. Fundy mls 8 75	" 0 00
Spruce deals, city mills 0 00	" 9 00
Shingles, No. 1 0 00	" 1 00
Shingles, No. 1; extra 0 00	" 1 30
Shingles, second clears 0 00	" 1 80
Shingles, clears 0 00	" 2 25
Shingles, extra 0 00	" 2 70
Aroostook P. B., shipping 9 00	" 14 00
Common 12 00	" 13 00
Spruce boards 6 00	" 7 00
Common scantling (unst'1) 6 00	" 6 50
Spruce, dimensions 11 00	" 14 00
Pine shippers 12 00	" 13 00
Pine clapboards, extra 35 00	" 40 00
No. 1 0 00	" 30 00
No. 2 9 00	" 20 00
No 3 11 00	" 12 00
Laths, spruce 0 00	" 1 25
Laths, pine 0 00	" 1 25
Palings, spruce 6 00	" 6 25
Lime, casks 0 90	" 1 00

Lime, barrels 0 60 " 0 65 FREIGHTS. Coastwise freights are steady. The ocean rate does not improve, in fact

a steamer has been fixed pool at 33s. 9d.	d for	Ι	iver-
Liverpool (intake measure)			
llyde	33 9	"	37 6
Warrenport			
New York	0 00 0 00		2 75
Sound ports calling V H f o. Barbados market (50c, x) nom	2 50 0 00 0 00	**	2 62 5 50 4 50
N Side Cuba (gld), non New York, piling	0 00	**	0 214
New York, lime		**	0 00 0 23
O TT O			

OILS. Quotations are unchanged this week but linseed oil has advanced sharply abroad, owing to a short seed crop Seed has advanced from £20 5s. to £23 a ton, and the oil went up 3c. recently on the other side. Dealers here anticipate an advance in this market. American water white (bbl

	Canadian water white (bbl).	0 201/2	**	0 211/2
	Canadian water white (bbl	0 16%	**	0 171/2
	Linseed oil (raw)	0 57	**	0 59
1/2	Linseed oil (boiled)	0 59	**	0 62
	Turpentine	0 50		0 51
14 %	Cod oil	0 28	**	
%	Seal oil (steam refined)	0 40		0 45
14	Seal oil (pale)	0 38	**	0 43
	Olive oil (commercial)	0 85		0 90
%	Castor oil (commercial) per la	0 061/6		0 07
6	Extra lard oil	0 65	**	9 70
4	No. 1 lard oil	0 60	**	0 65
14	COAL.			• •
	Old Mines Sydney	0 00	**	6 00
	Victoria (Sydney), per chald.	0 00		
83	Spring Hill, round, per chald.	0 00		5 75
	Glace Bay	0.00	**	0 00
	Caledonia, per chald	0 00	**	5 60
	Acadia (Pictou), per chald	0 00		6 50
	Reserve Mines, per chald	0 00	**	5 60
	Joggins, per chald	0 00	**	5 25
	Foundry (anthracite), per ton	0 00	44	5 50
	Broken (Anthracite), per ton	0 00	**	4 25
13	Egg (anthracite), per ton	0 00		4 25
1.0	Stove or nut, per ton	0 00	**	4 25
	Chestnut, per ton	0 00	**	4 25
e	IRON, NAILS,			
	Refined, per 100 lbs or ordi-			
	nary size		**	2 30
e	Galvanized, 2c per lb, net,			
	extra	0.00		0 00
	Chin entires		44	2 40

Chain cables, per lb...... 0 02 " 0 06 Rigging shains, per lb..... 0 63½ " 0 07 Naih-Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d, per keg 0 00 " 2 00 LIVE STOCK TRADE.

637 875 4,110 347 Liverpool
Glasgew
Newcastle
Bristol
France 5,969 2,091 ..18,220 MANITOBA CROP REPORT.

The first official crop report of the Manitoba department of agriculture for this season has been prepared from correspondence dated June 1. The condition is everywhere reported as excellent. Regarding the May frosts many correspondents assert that they were beneficial to wheat in checking too rank growth and causing it to stool out better. The area reported in acres of the principal crops, compared with the area sown last year, is as follows:

The total area in all crops is 1,887,-

796, being an increase of 295,402 acres over last year.

P. E. ISLAND.

Bedeque, June 6.—Vegetation is very forward and the prospects for hay and fruit very encouraging.

Bedeque Sabbath school elected A. M. superintendent; W. A. Leard, assistant; Wm. Calbeek, secretary; Mrs. Campbell, treasurer, and Mrs. A. M. Wright, librarian, for the year. The teachers are the same as last year. The school is in a very flourishing condition.

condition.

The Bedeque W. M. S. at its meeting yesterday elected Mrs. Herbert Lord delegate to the annual meeting to be held in Sussey, N. B., in October next; Mrs. A. M. Wright, the annual meeting to be held in Sussey, N. B., in October next; Mrs. A. M. Wright, alternate.

Capt. Rollo McKay, who has been sick for nearly two years, died this morning, aged 46, leaving a widow and one son and one daughter to mourn their loss, Mr. McKay was a native of Cape Spear, N. B., and a son of the late Alexander McKay of that place. He has followed the sea, trading with his own schooner for several years, and was nighly respected by all. He run in the consting trade, and has brought coal to Bedeque for many years. He owned the schooner Comodore, which sank at Crapaud some years ago, loaded with coal. His last vessel was the Surprise, which he sold last fall. He did a trading business between Summerside and Miramichi for some years.

The Dunk River cheese factory started on Wednesday. The new boller is in place and gives great satisfaction. Already 6,000 lbs. of milk have been received in one day. Mr. Burges of Ontarlo, Mr. Larkin of St. Peter's Bay and Jesse Schurman of Bedeque are in charge of the factory, and are doing excellent work.

Tryon, June 8.—Farmers are favored with beautiful weather for putting in

with beautiful weather for putting in the crop.

The Tryon Woolen mills are now running on full time. The creamery is doing good work and milk is now becoming quite plen-

Victoria. June 8.-The trips of the Jacques Cartier are now twice a week. This is a great advantage to the en-

tire community. The schools here are making excellent progress under the principalship of Mr. Carruthers, with Miss Tuplin as teacher in the second department.

Mount Stewart, P. E. I., June 11 .-A late census of the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, shows a marked increase in the population of that western city during the last year or two. A similar test would show that Mount Stewart has increased quite as much according to its population during the last two months. If the immigration in that direction, this good old village will soon be able to boast of as large

There seems to be no end to the accidents happening in this part by fire. One day last week while Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell of Pisquid were absent from home, their little children accidentally set fire to the barn, which in a short time, together with a couple of outbuildings, was burned to the ground. Mr. Campbell's loss is considerable, having had a lot of valuable staff, among the rest a fine threshing machine, destroyed with the out-

A horse and cart, filled with stone went over the aboiteau this morning and, strage to say, the animal was not hurt. It fell about fifteen feet into the river. Forunately, the axle and wheels separated from the body of the cart, and the horse with difficulty kept himself affoat for over fifteen minutes till a dory was manned and sent to assist the animal ashore.

Isaac Jay, principal of Mount Stewart school, has sent in his resignation. Parents and children will regret very much to part with his services, as he had proved himself a very efficient

Joseph McDonald of St. Andrews has passed away, after an illness of over three months. There is much sympathy for his relatives and friends.

SALMON CANNERY IN ASHES.

Victoria, B.C., June 13.—The steam Danube arriving from the north this morning, reports the total destruction of the Windsor Salmon Cannery on Skeena river, lith loss of \$40,000. The fire occurred June 1st and it was with the greatest difficulty that the wharf and settlement buildings were saved. The Windsor cannery was owned by the B. C. Canning Co. of London. Mr. Windsor, who formerly owned this cannery, and is a member of the B. C. Canning Co., is a native of Res tigouche county and was one of the pioneers in the canning business in British Columbia. The whole Windson family are engaged in the canning business, and have factories about the Bay of Chaleur, as well as on the Pacific

A domestic who hal recently arrived in Chicago from Sweden was instructed to boil some potatoes for breadmaking purposes. She put them in a wash boiler with some clothes, and upon being taken to task for it, explained that this was the custom in Sweden; that in this way the housewife starched her clothes, while at the same time preparing the potatoes bread-making .- Chicago Times-Herald.

Nothing can kill self respect; every-

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Labor Troubles are Getting Out of the Way and Business Improves.

The Government Crop Reports Not So Bad as Reported Recently.

The Condition of Business as Reported by Dun & Co. and Bradstreets.

New York, June 14.-R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: It is no longer a question whether business improves For a long time have our reports from all parts of the country have been uniformly favorable.

The daily average of bank clearings in June is 24.8 per cent larger than last year, though 11.4 per cent less than in 1892. The most important influence has been the receipt of more favorable advices regarding growing crops. Even official statements help-ed, because altogether less gloomy than previous rumors. Labor troubles are getting out of the way, and many establishments are rising, and the iron industry just now leading, there is general improvement in manufactures. Monetary conditions also help. The time draws near when, with good crops, exports will bring gold higher, and though foreign operations in stocks and bonds have be nificant this week, the effect of previous transactions have been exhaust-

The government crop reports were so much less dismal than was expected that they readily extinguished fo a time a host of calamitous rumors. The decidedly cheering outlook for spring wheat, which our own and other private advices confirm goes far to balance the reports of the loss in the winter wheat regions, and even these, in the light demonstrated before the deficiency of the official returns of acreage, were found far more encouraging than previous accounts.

The western receipts for the two weeks of June were 3,116,6%0 bushels of wheat, against 3,001,122 last year, while the Atlantic exports (flour included) were only 2,364,847 bushels, against 4,630,227 last year. The effect of the rise in prices were

seen in the officual report of May exports showing decrease of one million bushels from Atlantic, but an increase of two million bushels from the Pacific ports. The price declined 2 1-2 cents, with small trading. Corn also declined about 1 cent, with better reports of growth.

The official statement of 14.8 per cent decrease in cotton acreage was quickly found, in view of revised government estimates for last year, to mean more than twenty million acres now growing cotton, which much exceeds the official estimates, and from an area no greater over nine million bales were produced in 1891, so that the report gave no aid to prophesy of evil. The same reduction would well for the south is clear, but the heavy present surplus will cover a larger loss than seems probable

The cotton mills are doing well for the season, and numerous advances of an eighth to a quarter in brown sheetings, drills, bleached muslins, denims and ticks are still reported.

The wool manufacturer looks for speedy settlement of labor troubles. and finds a moderate demand for low continues, and the indications point and medium heavy weight goods, while some of the cheaper lines of spring goods have been opened at ena percentage of increase as any city couraging results, but in the better in the west. tainty about prices. Wool sales for two weeks of June have 12,541,965 pound against 11,520,550 in 1892, of which 6,791,300 were foreign this year gainst 5,568,300 in 1892. Domestic supplies come forward slowly, growers expect an advance like those in cotton and wheat and without change in quotations the market shows a firmer

> The output of pig iron June first was but a trifle larger than May first. Stocks unsold were reduced in May 96,570 tons by stoppage of many Mahoning, Shenando and Virginia furnaces, which afterwards resumed. The anthracite coal trade does not maintain the improvement recently reported, and with palpable over-production, bad faith being charged again, the price has declined 25 cents. The coke producers about Connellsville have not yet made open declaration of their new compact, but contracts are being made at \$1.35 for the last of the year with provision for advance if wages

> The failures for the past week have een 241 in the United States against 238 last year, and 24 in Canada against

New York, June 14.-Advices from Montreal are that the upward tendency of prices for leather has checked business with manufacturers of shoes, as the retail trade anticipated reaction. There is a noticeable improvement in the demand of staple goods throughout the province of Que bec compared with last year.

The Ontario collections are made

more promptly and business on the wholesale lines is fairly active. The hay crop in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is reported excellent, as are the cheese industries and fruit crops in the latter. Trade remains quiet in New Bruns-

wick.

The bank clearings at Winnipeg. Hamilton, Montreal, Halifax and Toronto aggregate \$22,662,000 this week, a shade more than last week, and as compared with \$18,436,000 in the week a year ago, and about the same amount There are twenty-one business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against twenyseven last week, thirty in the week a year ago, and thirty two years ago.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending June 13th were: Bronchitis, 1; neumonia, 1; carcinoma uteri, 1; acute rheumatism, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; old age and debility, 1; total, 6.

What is the use of knowing how to tell the truth; so few persons know how to hear it?-A. d'Houdetot.

Haligonians

Death of Mrs

Digby, June 1 were disposed o today. The M body of her c the latter char to one month's Jones and Ros

fence. In the case with attempted in a verdict of Q. C., on behalf for arrest of grounds to be bench. The meanwhile Pecl The grand jur perjury. Mr. three cases.

Amherst, N.

riage of Stanl

leading young boro, to Miss E at the residen Nappan, this guests were Evans, preside conference, per The presents w clock, accompa ing address from league and school, of whi member and te the afternoon Amherst, Ju Wm. DeWolfe, live here from ing a babe el ceased was a John Chandler teen months a mains were ta John for inter

president of the and an ex-ma last Saturday street sidewal and was uncor was taken hor confined to his Mr. Rhodes was in town with work on firm have n c R. L. Black & A stylish po the main entra Baptist church

Truro, June

being graded, fitte up. Twenty-three pipes are ebin spring and sur ing on under ander Archiba A livery sta pleted last we It has been n

Boomer & Mcl

the Immanuel

been filled in

Annapolis, J town has got a leading mer It appears th to the hotel on the latter say his trade ar vellers away A young m day and hur retained J. J. a suit for \$60 setts has the

indefinitely, small audien The death Middleton on deeply regret The deceased Rev. Mr. He vine of forty ways a stron joined the Ba under the Leonard Tille Annapolis i marriages, bu

sick swains

honeymoon.

seven couple

A practical one of Gran day by some will teach h nearer home. girls, and thou of marriage, ing his case turday he wa and the boy arrived when man was di clothes and,b off for one of lady" was a miles, to wh As soon as a gan to pres on his mind of the veil up her waist, wife. The length over he know of Halifax, 1

culars of a Margaret's Halifax, wh ternoon, hav victim was band at the ing his abs drive some horses. A her home a one of the ting the cro the horse.

STATE OF TRADE.

roubles are Getting Out of y and Business Improves.

rnment Crop Reports Not So as Reported Recently.

ion of Business as Reported by Dun & Co. and Bradstreets.

ork, June 14.-R. G. Dun & eir weekly review of trade will say: It is no longer a whether business improves. time have our reports from of the country have been favorable ily average of bank clearings

is 24.8 per cent larger than though 11.4 per cent less 892. The most important inas been the receipt of more advices regarding growing Even official statements helpse altogether less gloomy vious rumors. Labor troubles ng out of the way, and many ents are rising, and with industry just now leading, eneral improvement in man-Monetary conditions also time draws near when, with s, exports will bring gold nd though foreign operations and bonds have been insig-

this week, the effect of pre-

vernment crop reports were less dismal than was exat they readily extinguished a host of calamitous rumors. dedly cheering outlook for eat, which our own and vate advices confirm goes far the reports of the loss in wheat regions, and even the light demonstrated bedeficiency of the official recreage, were found far more ng than previous accounts. tern receipts for the two June were 3,116,680 bushels against 3,001,122 last year, Atlantic exports (flour in-

.630,227 last year. ect of the rise in prices were officual report of May exving decrease of one million m Atlantic, but an increase illion bushels from the Pa-The price declined 2 1-2 h small trading. Corn also about 1 cent, with better regrowth.

ere only 2,364,847 bushels.

cial statement of 14.8 per ease in cotton acreage was estimates for last year, to re than twenty million acres ig cotton, which much exofficial estimates, and from re produced in 1891, so that gave no aid to prophesy of same reduction would the south is clear, but the than seems probable

on mills are doing well for n, and numerous advances hth to a quarter in brown drills, bleached muslins, nd ticks are still reported. ol manufacturer looks for

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the use of knowing how to truth; so few persons know ear it?-A. d'Houdetot.

NOVA SCOTI/A.

Haligonians Once. More to expose her brains. She was fifty-two years old. Taken Jn.

Death of Mrs. Wm. DeWolfe at

DIGBY.

Digby, June 12.-Three criminal cases were disposed of by the supreme court The Melanson girl, charged with the concealment of birth and the the latter charge and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Messrs. Jones and Roscoe, Q. C., for the de-

In the case of Harry Peck, charged with attempted rape, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." Mr. Shreve, C., on behalf of the prisoner, move for arrest of judgment on certain grounds to be submitted to the full bench. The motion was allowed, meanwhile Peck remains in jail here. The grand jury failed to find a bill against Leslie Trask, charged with perjury. Mr. Copp prosecuted in all

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., June 11.-The marriage of Stanley Smith, one of the leading young merchants of Parrsboro, to Miss Bella McKay, took place at the residence of the bride's parents. Nappan, this morning. About sixty guests were present. Rev. W. H. Evans, president of the Nova Scotia conference, performed the ceremony. The presents were numerous and elegant, including a handsome onyx clock, accompanied by a very flatter-ing address from the Nappan Epworth league and the Methodist Sunday school, of which the bride was a member and teacher. The couple took the afternoon express for Halifax.

Amherst, June 16.—Julia, wife of Wm. DeWolfe, who recently came to live here from St. John, died yesterday after confinement, aged 23 years, leaving a babe eleven days old. The de-ceased was a daughter of the late John Chandler and was married thirteen months ago in St. John. Her remains were taken last evening to St John for interment.

Truro, June 13.-Richard Craig, sr. president of the Truro Athletic club, and an ex-mayor of this town, fell last Saturday morning on the Prince street sidewalk, injuring his head, and was unconscious for a time. He was taken home, and has since been confined to his bed, but is in a fair way of recovery.

Mr. Rhodes of Rhodes, Curry & Co. was in town yesterday in connection with work on the new building that firm have n course of construction for R. L. Black & Co.

A stylish portice is being built on the main entrance to Prince street Baptist church. The grounds around the Immanuel Baptist church have been filled in in places with a considerable quantity of earth, and are being graded, sodded, and tastefully

Twenty-three hundred feet of water pipes are ebing laid in town this spring and summer. The work is gong on under the supervision of Alexander Archibald, engineer,

A livery stable building was com pleted last week at Havelock street. It has been put up this spring by Boomer & McKenzie,

Annapolis, June 10.-A hotel man in town has got his ire up and is suing a leading merchant for \$2,000 damages. appears the druggist will not go to the hotel man's sample rooms and the latter says the former is hurtin his trade and is keeping many tra-vellers away from his house. A young man fell down the other

day and hurt his great toe and has retained J. J. Ritchie, Q. C., to bring a suit for \$600 against the town. An advent preacher from Massacht setts has the Academy of Music rented indefinitely, and holds forth there to

The death of F. A. Hennigar at Middleton on Thursday afternoon is deeply regretted by his many friends. The deceased was a son of the late Rev. Mr. Hennigar, a Methodist divine of forty years ago. He was always a strong temperance man, and joined the Band of Hope when a boy, dence of Sir under the superinter Leonard Tilley at St. John.

Annapolis is not a bad place for marriages, but it certainly takes the prize for being the spot where love-sick swains delight to spend their honeymoon. On Wednesday we had seven couples.

A practical joke was perpetrated on of Granville's citizens on Saturday by some Annapolis wags, which will teach him to hunt for a wife nearer home. This man has been bothering the life out of many of the girls and though all refused his offers of marriage, he has persisted in press-ing his case with other girls. On Sa turday he was again going the rounds and the boys thought the time had arrived when to call a halt. A young man was dressed up in a woman' clothes and, being closely veiled, passe off for one of the fair sex. The "young was asked to take a drive to Lake La Rose, a distance of eight miles, to which she gladly consented As soon as a mile was covered he be gan to press the all-absorbing topic on his mind and, with the lower part of the veil uplifted and his arm aroun her waist, she consented to be his wife. The sixteen mile drive was at length over and not till evening did

he know of the joke played on him. Halifax, N. S., June 11.-The parti culars of a terrible accident come from Margaret's Glen, a few miles from Halifax, which occurred yesterday afternoon, have just been received. The victim was Mrs. Maher, whose hus band at the time was in the city. During his absence his wife started to drive some distance with one of their horses. A short time after leaving her home and while going down a hill, one of the breechings broke, thus letting the cross-bar go forward against the horse. The animal ran away and Mrs. Maher was thrown out. She fell

on her head on a stone, meeting death instantly. Her neck was broken and

chooners Latona and Hattie D. Linnell arrived today from the fishing ground. They each have one hundred barrels of mackerel, and sail for Glous

cester tomorrow. The American journalists, seventyseven in number, left Yarmouth by train this morning for Kentville and Halifax. The Dominion Atlantic provided two passenger coaches with special conductor for the visitors They will stop over night at Kentville, where a dinner will be given them this evening.

A well known shipping man informed the Associated Press representative that a large new steamer will shortly be brought to Halifax if she proves satisfactory on her trial. The steamer is now in England and if purchased it is the intention to put her on the route between Halifax, Boston St. Johns, Nfld., for three fourths of the year. The remaining few months she will be used for carrying fruit. Capt. Allan leaves for England on Saturday and will take the steamer from England to Copenhagen on a trial trip. If he is satisfied she will be purchased and brought here immediately. She will cost over \$100,000.

Halifax, June 13.—P. S. Archibald, chief engineer of the I. C. R., today submitted to the board of trade plans of the railway terminal facilities at Halifax. The government proposes construct a wharf with loading facilities for two steamers at once, with coal trestles, etc., north of Cumard's wharf. A brick freight shed over 800 feet long is to be built along the water front for the accommodation of both the Dominion Atlantic railway and the Intercolonial. The shed will be set back from the street so that Water street may be widened from Cornwallis to North street. The board of trade expressed satisfaction with

The Wanderers-Garrison cricket matches arranged for this season are off. this question as an important point, The Garrison will not play with the and will profit by it in fishing in in-Wanderers because the latter refuse to allow officers to become members of

Angus McGillivray, liberal, was elected in Antigonish today to the seat in the local legislature vacated by Colin McIsaac. His majority over Dr. Halifax, N. S., June 14.-The Domin-

ney to Louisburg was officially opened today and was declared by Provincial Engineer Murphy to be the finest piece of railroad in America.

While at Work diving in Louisburg habor today, a diver discovered the remains of an old French warship in a good state of preservation, and succeeded in bringing to the surface five small cannon. He saw a pile of cannon balls, which he will make an effort to get up tomorrow. This is a very valuable find, and will excite the greatest interest among the distinguished Bostonians who are now en route to that historic spot to dedicate a monument in commemoration of its capture. Twelve members of the Society of Colonial Wars arrived tonight en route for Louisburg to dedicate a nonument in commemoration of the Wm. Pepperell and Sir Peter Warren. A reception was tendered the visitors by the Nova Scotia Historical society. Speeches were made by Hawland Pell, Hon. E. P. Wheeler of New York, a descendant of Sir W. Pepperell; Dr. Slater of Iowa, a descendant of a sister of Sir W. Pepperell; George E. Pomeroy, whose great grandfather was Major Pomeroy, in command of the Third Massachusetts regiment at the capture of Louisburg. Hon. A. G. Jones and other members of the Hisfact that the object in erecting the fication of victories over the vanquished, but in honor of the heroism of the French defenders of the fort as well as of valor of the colonial conquerors. The party leave for Louisburg tomorrow morning.

Halifax, June 16.-John Kunz represented himself as a "wealthy German," having just come into possession of a fortune of half a million dollars through the demise of his father of St. Paul, Minn. Kunz was waiting the arrival of his mother and sister to start on a tour around the world. He put up at a fashionable hotel, obtained the entre to a swell club and cut a big swath generally. After running up several large bills and borrowing indiscriminately from his new made acquaintances, Kunz suddenly decamped Saturday night, leaving his creditors poorer but wiser.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The great banquet to the Lord Mayor elect of London, Sir Joseph Renals, at the Guildhall, London, on November 9th. 1894.

The loving cup list included the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Tweedmouth, Earl of Kimberly, Earl Spencer, Lord Russel of Killowen, Earl of Cork, Lord Reay, and other equally distinguished

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, whose ess and popularity in the United States has been so phenomenal in late It can be inferred from the list of such distinguished guests that the speeches were listened to with inter-

The cup was drunk in the famou

NO LONGER VEAL.

est by all present.

An English clergyman was preaching in a country church in Scotland. He had as his subject The Prodigal Son. "And the prodigal son went away from his poor old father and remained in a far country for years and years, but after years and years he came back to his poor father, and his poor old father said unto his servants, bring forth the fatted calf, which has been kept for my son these years and An old farmer in the audionce could contain himself no longer "Yer a le'er. It wud hae bin a coo! he exclaimed.-Ram's Horn.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

BOSTON LETTER.

Four Murders and Six Suicides in a Fortnight.

The Lumber Market Generally Steady With an Encouraged Feeling.

Fish Trade Very Quiet Just Now With a Gres

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, June 15 .- Even since the beginning of the present month an epicity and vicinity. The record is al most unparalleled in the police records since the present city charter was taken out. In addition to four murders within two weeks in Boston there have been two or three fatal assault cases and half a dozen suicides. In other New England states within the past week there have been two cases of murder and suicide together, two murders and three suicides. It is safe to say that this grue some record has seldom been equalled in any other section of the country, and is surely a record breaker in New

Monson & Sons, the Cleveland fish deales, whose nets were seized in Lake Erie some time ago by the Canadian patrol boat Petrel, have prepared a protest, which they forwarded to the state department at Washington this versy will probably result. The Monsons claim that their nets were in American waters and were taken by force at the time. The firm also asked the United States government to de-termine, for the benefit of United States fishermen, whether Lake Eric is 54 or 60 miles in width at the point where the seizure was made. The Americans regard the settlement of ternational waters.

The maritime provinces will have a chance this year to exhibit their live stock side by side with the stock of the Maine farmers and breders. The managers of the Eastern Maine State Fair have been considering the ques-tion of allowing owners from the provto enter for some time, and a sion, which, although not as favorable to Canadians in the provinces named as it might have been, yet it will prove of considerable advantage. The managers offer for all blooded stock from the maritime provinces the same premiums that are given for Maine stock at the fair to be held Aug. 20, 21, 22 and 23 at Bangor. The offer is made to induce stock owners in the provinces to ex-hibit at the fair. The premiums are awarded independent of the Maine premiums and stock from across the line will not compete with Maine stock this year at least. The fair will also kind of farmers Maine men are and

The Dominion Coal company will pay a semi-annual dividend of four monument in commemoration of the capture of Louisbury in 1745 by Sir per cent. July 1. The money will be capture of Louisbury in 1745 by Sir per cent. July 1. The money will be captured and Sir Peter Warren, paid at the office of the American Loan and Trust Co., this city, to stockholders of record at the close of

business today. The General Mining Association (Ltd.) of Cape Breton has declared a dividend of 12 3-4 per cent., in spite of heavy losses by bad debts in Newfoundland. The company gets most of its coal procured in Nova Scotia from the Dominion Coal Co. and from its own mines near Sydney. It also does a big Newfoundland business. H. L. Chipman of Halifax and Mantorical society made addresses. Mr. ager M. F. Plant of the Plant Steamship line were in the city this week on business connected with the im-

provement of the service Manager Plant received the intelligence this week that a co-heir to his father's millions was born a few days ago in Baltimore F. C. Fowler of Moodus, Ct., has suggested a way to get rid of New England's abandoned farms. He suggests that all those not taken as country residences by wealthy city men be offered for sale as game re-

serves. Mr. Fowler, who is himself wealthy, purchased several abandoned farms near East Haddam, Ct., recently, and has built wire fences around them. He is encouraging all kinds of game that can be found in that region and has begun experimental farming. Mr. Fowler's scheme is a novel as well as a profitable one, but his idea is to set apart game res vations after the English plan. His suggestion of course is only intended for the wealthy.

B. I. Weeks, who for many years was superintendent of the New Bruns wick division of the American Express Co., died this week at North which over 1,000 persons of the great- Adams. He was 50 years old and est prominence assisted, took place at leaves a widow and two brothers. R. Sutherland of Kentville and Si William H. Hingston, a recently knighted M. D. of Montreal, were in

the city this week. The lumber market continues generally steady, with the feeling encouraging. Spruce cargoes were sold at rather easier prices a few days ago, but the strength of the New York market prevent any serious break. The slight change was due to a large number of arrivals from the provinces which placed a large quantity on the market at once. Orders continue to come in and most of the eastern mills appear to have all the business they can handle. Car lumber is still selling at combination prices, the majority of dealers reporting success in main taining rates. Building operations are more extensive than last year and the principal demand is for spruce Shingles are steady, with laths and clapboards in fair demand. The latter are scarcer this week than they have been for some time, and prices are in-

Spruce-Cargo lumber from the ma ritime provinces, spruce plank, 2 x 8 inches and up, \$13 to 13.50; spruce random cargoes, \$12.50 to 13; spruce boards, 7 inches and upward, \$12.50 to 13; floor boards, clears, \$17 to 18; second clears, \$15 to 16; coarse spruce floor boards, \$10.50 to 11; laths, \$1.90 to

\$1.70 to 1.90; 1 5-8-inch, \$2.40.

Hemlock, etc.-Planed and butted hemlock boards, car, \$12 to 12.50: random do, \$11.50; planed, cargo, \$10.50 to 11; extra standard cedar shingles, \$2.90 to 3; rough hemlock boards, \$9.50 to 10; shingles—clears, \$2.50; second clears, \$1.90 to 2; extra No. 1, \$1.75; No.

Eastern pine—Coarse No. 2 stock, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12.50 to 13; outs, \$8.50 to 9. 50; rough edge stock, box boards, etc. \$9 to 12.50: extra nine san clan boards, \$45 to 48; sap clear, \$35 to 40 matched boards, \$19 to 22.

The fish trade is very quiet jus

low and all dealers report a scarcity of mackerel. Fresh mackerel have been offered at good prices, but all arrivals have been quickly taken. There is no old salt mackerel arriving from the provinces and dealers repor such fish remarkably well sold out have arrived from the provinces, bu they were quickly sold and the mar ket is still a waiting one. About 140 mackerel have been shipped in one barrel, and the rate has been \$12 while the supply lasted. Pickled herring is quiet. Sardines are reported firm this week. New canned lobsters have made their appearance on the market. Fresh lobsters are only in fair supply. The following are the prices quoted at first hands: Fresh fish-Market cod, \$2 to 2.5

per 100 lbs; large cod, \$3 to 3.25; steak cod, \$4 to 4.25; haddock, \$1.50 to 1.75; large hake, \$1.50 to 1.70; small, \$1 1.25; pollock, \$1.50 to 1.60; steak pol lock. \$2 to 2.25; large fresh mackers 12 to 14c; medium, 10 to 12c; white hal tbut, 10c; gray, 8 to 9c; chicken, 1 to 14c; roe shad, 16 to 18c; buck, blufiesh, 5c; fresh eastern salmon, 18 frozen do, 15c; fresh Oregon, 12 to 1 live lobsters, 10c; boiled do, 12c.
Salt fish—Provincial extra mackerel

\$18 per bbl; No 1, \$16; No 2, \$14.50 to 15; No 3, \$12; large Georges cod, \$4.75 per qtl; medium, \$3.50; large dry bank do, \$4.50 medium, \$3.50; hake, haddock and pollock, \$1.50; medium scaled box herring, 8c; No, 1, 7c; lengthwise, 6c; N B and N S split herring, \$4 per bbl; large Scatteree, \$7; Labrador, \$5.50; Bay Shore, \$3 to 3.40; round shore, \$2.75; Newfoundland salmon, No 1, \$20 on Coal company's railway from Syd- few days ago they arrived at a deci- to 22 per bbl; No 2, \$18 to 19; Cape per bbl.

Canned fish—American one-quarter oils, \$2.75 to 2.85; three quarter mustards, \$2.65 to 2.75; ner sardines, \$3.15 to 3.25; new canned lob sters, \$1.85 to 1.95; lower grades, \$1.40 to 1.75; Alaska, \$1.20.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Behring Sea Regulations-The Earl of Jersey's Report.

London, June 13.-Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, replying to a question in the house of commons today said that the government of Canada was aware that legislation was necessary to replace the Behring Sea act which expires on June 30th, and some time ago it furnished the imperial government with full views respecing the amendments it desired. These views were carefully considered and the government tried in the Behring Sea bill just introduced to meet the views in substance.

The postmaster general, Arnold Mor ley, answering a question on the subject, announced that the Earl of Jersey's report respecting the mail questions discussed at the Ottawa conference was still under consideration by the interior department committee, whose deliberations will be protracted as it has many matters before it which are of the highest importance to India

In the house of commons this even ing, during the discussion of a credit for building a railway and the protectorate in Uganda, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain wanted to know the intentions of the government regard-ing the French expedition on the Nile. Sir Wm. Harcourt severely rebuked Mr. Chamberlain's provocative lan guage towards France, which, he said was most dangerous to the world's peace. He denied that the government intended to extend control beyond Uganda.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated any idea to be provocative, but had simply repeated the statement of Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, that a certain act on the part of France would be regarded as unfriendly towards England, and asked to be assured that steps were not being taken to this act

The subject precipitated a long discussion and the closure was finally applied to end the debate. The credit was then adonted.

London, June 14.- A debate took place in the house of commons this evening on the second reading of the new bill for the regulation of sealing in Rehring sea. Thomas Gibbens Bowles, conservative member of parliament from Lynn, Regis, asked the arrangements embodied in the bill. He complained that while America had made restitution for the unlaw ful seizure of sealers, Russia had moved in the matter. He moved an amendment against withdrawing of British protection from British subjects and subjecting them in time of peace to search and seizure by foreign naval officers. Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the for eign office, replied that the Russian dispute was still under negotiations Continuing, he said that the government had done everything to meet the clined to strengthen. Hemlock and executing the agreement with Ruspine are quiet. Quotations are as folsia. He believed that the restrictions imposed by the bill were only fair

Mr. Bowles' amendment was reject ed by a vote of 87 nays to 11 yeas second reading of the bill was postponed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

2; round wood, \$1.50; spruce frames by car, 10 inches and under, ordered, \$15; yard random, \$14; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$15; 12-inch frames, \$16; 14-inch frames, \$18; clears No. 1 floor boards, air dried, clipped, \$21; 4-foot extra clapboards, \$32; clear, \$30; second clear, \$25; laths by car, 1-2 inch, \$1.70 to 1.90; 1.5-8-inch, \$2.40

When you go to your dealers to buy SCYTHES, ask for.....

THE DUNN EDGE TOOL CO.'S SCYTHES

These are the best Scythes made in the world. See that the name of the maker is on each Scythe. They will hold an edge longer and cut better than any other Scythe made....

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited), Wholesale Agents for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

IRELAND FOOD CO'S

Desicated Rolled Wheat, Rye Flour, Self-Rising Buckwheat, Gluten Flour. WHOLESALE BY

JARDINE & CO., 28 and 30 Water St.

FERTILIZERS!

Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate,

Fruit Tree Fertilizer, Bone Meal.

IMPORTERS OF FERTILIZER CHEMICALS OF ALL

Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

The Loan Bill Apopted by the Lower House.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 13.-The loan bill passed the lower house today, despite the efforts of the opposition, who contended that the interests of the depositors in the government savings bank were being sacrificed for the benefit of non-investors abroad. bill provides for floating \$2,500,000 at four per cent. in interest by forty year bonds and guarantees that the inter est on the whole public debt, which inclusive of this amount, makes \$12,-000,000, and of the sinking fund, which is established in connection with this loan, shall become a first lien upon the revenue of the colony. The sav-ings bank depositors have always had a preier proposed to place the guarantee to bond holders before the obligations to

depositors. A motion that the savings banks be placed upon equal terms with these preferential claims was defeated by the government, which argued that the position of savings bank depositors is now better than before, because of the added stability of the colony's credit.

The bill is likely to pass the upper house tomorrow.

HELP IN OLD AGE.

As life wears on toward its limit men and women feel the need of such a remedy as Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic to renew the vital forces and overcome the ills that come with advancing years.

It may be that youthful carelessness or real hardship has seriously effected the physical system, leaving a legacy of disease. In many cases the blood gradually loses its vitality, the nerves ecome perhaps a source of frequent torture, the digestion may be impaired, and life at times seem a real burden instead of a pleasure and delight. The great restorative power of

Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic aiding digestion, forming new and rich blood, invigorating the nerves and restoring the system generally to a state of healthful vigor, makes it a special favorite with those advanced in years. Whoever has given it a fair trial has found it to be in very truth a health restorer. It is sold by all druggists and dealers and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co. (Ltd.), St John, N. B., and New York City.

Sydney, C. B., June 16 .- The American party and Halifax friends arrived here last night and found quarters at the new Sydney hotel. The American visitors are delighted with the country and scenery. The weather is cold, the thermometer down to 46 in the shade. The hotel had to be heated all day The Louisburg celebration is the absorbing topic, and it is expected that a large number of people from this section of the country will go down to the ancient fortress. The train starts

WITH TEARS IN HER EYES.



NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.

Lofty Ceilings, Perfect Ventilation, and the Best Summer Climate in America, make study with us just as agreeable now as at any other time. Syndents can enter at any time, but NOW

Send for Circulars to S. KERR & SON, St. John Business College, Odd Fellows' Hall. St. John, N. B.

"The Triumph of Love is Happy, Fruitful Marriage."



Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths; the Plain Facts; the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life; Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoia Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "COMPLETE" MANHOOD and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, etc. To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power. To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc.
To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.
Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000 the book is purely medical and schedule, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug every body and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

tion of the country with the ancient fortress. The train starts for Louisburg at nine tomorrow morning.

Dyspepsie, stop-GRANGER

Dyspepsie, stop-GRANGER

Dyspepsie, stop-GRANGER

Buffalo, N. T., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to the property of the served by the

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 19, 1895.

QUICK DIVORCE.

Dakota is said to be fast losing its laurels as a divorce centre in favor. of the Territory of Oklahoma. According to a special correspondent of the Pittsburg Despatch who has investigated the subject, every facility is offered in Oklahoma for anyone to procure a divorce, with all the rights in property and children usually given to the aggrieved party, without, practically, any one but the divorce seeker and the court officers knowing anything about the transaction until all is over and the decree granted.

There are at present in the territory, the correspondent says, more than one thousand persons from other regions seeking to establish a legal residence preparatory to applying for divorce. In the territorial capital there is a colony of two hundred or more such people, quartered in fashionable boarding houses established especially for such custom. They are almost all wealthy and spend their money freely. A resident of ninety days in the territory is required by the Oklahama divorce laws. Ninety-one days after first setting foot in the territory the applicant may file his application for divorce. He may do this in any district court. It is not necessary to begin the suit in the county in which the applicant is supposed to reside. It is quite possible to live in Oklahoma. City under one name and file application in some remote county under the applicant's real name. This, it is de clared, is largely done. Publication of notice in the advertising columns of the local paper is deemed by the law to be adequate service on the defendant, and when the case is set for hearing but one witness is required to establish the allegations made by the complainant. The hearing may be had in the judge's' private chamber, with only the judge, plaintiff, and plaintiff's attorney present, and there is no difficulty in having all papers in the case promptly sealed away. It asserted that in the case of people living in a district under an assumed name and bringing suit in another, only the judge and attorney knowing anything about who the divorce seekers are and what their mission is. The complaints are notably brief. The usual cause for action is "gross neglect of duty." and, under this head, like the police court charge of "disorderly conduct." anything under the sun can be offered as a ground for action. It is averred that quite frequently the suit is filed and the decree taken within an hour's time, the papers hidden away, and the husband or wife proceeded against know nothing of the matter until he or she is served with a certified copy of the decree of divorce. The Dispatch correswhen they can send no less than 25,000 based on the brightness and glory of the Catholic priesthood.

At Limerick fair on Tuesday last there were only 500 hogs on sale, and still the price, 39 shillings per cwt., was a most unrenumerative one for feeders. A recticeable circumstance was that ted action for divorce to be brought in probate courts and more than five hundred divorces have been granted by these courts. This law was approved by congress. But the supreme court held, on an appeal, that the law was contrary to the organic act, and accordingly all decrees granted by probate courts were invalidated. In the meantime many of those divorced had pondent says that the trouble is not meantime many of those divorced had re-married, and the legislature had to come to their relief with a special act legalizing the divorces that had been granted by the probate courts. The correspondent gives the names of many residents of New York. Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, and other eastern cities, who, he says, eare at present living in Oklahoma City, qualifying in residence peparatory to getting an easy divorce.

A RAZOR-BACK SHIP.

If the hopes of Mr. Fryer of Virginia are realized, passengers will cross the three-fifths of the time now occupied by the ocean greyhounds of commerce. He has sought to apply the palace car idea to ocean travel. He long, is only 16 feet beam. Its equilibrium is to be maintained by the heavy keel and by the 80,000 pounds of machinery below the water-line. The narrow prow of such a vessel will cut the water like a knife. Resistance will be reduced to a minimum. The heavy, compact machinery will furnish ample power for the single screw, and the little razor-back vessel will cleave through the water at a rate of speed which will seem incredible at first. At least this is what Mr. Fryer promises. The vessel is to have a practical test in the lower Potomac river before being taken to New York. The ship now approaching completion at Alexandria, Virginia, is built to four-tenths the scale of the full-sized ship. The transatlantic liner of this model will be 555 feet long, and she will be 40 feet beam. And from a greatest breadth of 40 feet she will taper to almost nothing.

Of course, says Harper's Weekly, ch a vessel the carrying of freight would be out of the question There is a main-deck, a cabin-deck, and the hold. And the hold is quite filled with machinery. The upper deck is only a promenade, and the cabin deck is so narrow that there is not space between the walls of the ship for even so luxurious a cabin as some private vachts contain Such a thing as a general cabin would be out of the question. This narrow space has been utilized in part by the construction of single state-rooms on each side, a narrow aisle running down the middle of the ship. The remaining space is to be divided up like a sleeping-car. Adjustable berths, upper and lower, will be concealed during the day, and each "section" will be supplied with handsomely upholstered seats. In these sections meals will be served from the galley in the hold, on small tables, just as they are served in a buffet-car. When night comes the seats in the scettions will be transformed into beds, the upper berths will be let down if they are needed, and each section will be screened from the aisle by portieres.

THE PASSING OF THE WOODEN SHIP.

A writer in the Montreal Gazette, taking up the grit statement that the national policy is responsible for the decay of wooden ship building, gives the following interesting data to show the fallacy of the grit cry:

"Lloyd's Register of shi

G	mold a register of surbhing gives
	the tonnage of the world (100 tons and
	up) for:
	1890, Wooden
	1894, wooden 5,822,857
a	1890, iron and steel14.952.721
	1894, iron and steel
	1894, iron and steel
4	1894. sa.il 8.503.294
3	1890, steam (gross)
3.5	1894, steam (gross)
8	

"The figures for the United States are still more striking. In 1884 they owned of wooden seagoing tonnage, 1-113,008, and in 1894, 635,490, a fall of 42 per cent.; and their total seagoing tonnage has fallen from 1,304,021, to \$16,-180, or 30 per cent. The United Kingdom in 1890 owned of wooden tonnage 489,787; in 1894, 281,424, or a fall of 42 per cent : and the amount of the wooden tonnage built in 1893 was less than 3 per cent, of the whole. Germany owned in 1890, of wooden tonnage, 406,634; in 1894, 211,264; a fall of 48 per cent. France wowned in 1890 of wooden tonnage, 172,453; in 1894, 111,958; a fall of 35 per cent."

The Dublin correspondent of the Montreal Star writes under date of May 22: "The Danish invasion of the Irish bacon trade is assuming a very serious aspect. It is said that the Danes are determined to drive Ireland out of the when they can send no less than 25,000

on the battlefield. A public lunch will take place, says the London World, at the Hotel de Musee, which contains the late Sergt. Major Cotton's interesting collection of relics. Cotton was the author of a lucid and graphic narrative of the fight, entitled A Voice from Waterloo, of which many thousands of copies have been sold since its first issue fifty years ago. A feature of today's celebration will be the visit to aWterlog of the Belgian centenarian, Pierre Larmoyen, who was born March 4th, 1795, and served in the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry under the Prince of Orange at the great battle.

In the British commons on Thrus Atlantic by his razor-back ships in day Sir Edward Grey announced that the government had decided to construct a railway to Uganda, Central Africa, and to establish a protectorate over the country between Uganda has built a ship which, while 222 feet and the coast. He asked the house to vote £30,000 to meet the expenses of administering the protectorate. The money grant was adopted by a vote of 249 to 51.

> From the opening of navigation to June 12th nearly 21,000 cattle were shipped from Montreal to British ports. Nearly three thousand horses and over seven thousand sheep went forward during the same period. Last year to the same date there were less cattle and horses shipped, but a larger number of sheep.

Efforts are being made to have a British empire exhibition in Montreal next summer, to last from May to October.

Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 11-2 per cent, payable July 1. This is the second quarterly dividend declared since the passing of the divi-\$15,000,000, it takes \$225,000 to pay it.

A ROYAL WELCOME.

His Lordship Bishop Sweeny is Heartily Greeted.

An Important and Interesting Service at the Cathedral.

The Address Presented and the Reply of His Lordship-Serenaded by City Cornet Band.

His lordship Bishop Sweeny arrived home from Rome Monday afternoon. He was met at the depot by delegates from the various parishes, who escorted his lordship up to the palace.

That evening the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was celebrated in the cathedral by his lordship assisted by Revs. Mons. Connolly, V. G., as arch priest, Rev. Fr. Casey as deacon and Rev. Fr. Donovan as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were Revs. Fr. Meahan of Moncton, Fr. Collins of Fairville, Fr. Connolly of St. Peter's, Fr. Ryan of Silver Falls, and Frs. McMurray, O'Neill and Robichaud of the palace.

The following gentlemen represent. ing the several parishes occupied seats close up to the altar rail: Richard O'Brien, John L. Carleton, R. J. Walsh, Thos. Gorman, Michael Callagher, Count de Bury, T. Donovan, James Ready, M. Farrell and Ald. Mo-Goldrick.

Before the services began Mr. Carle ton, approaching the altar rail, read the following address, which Wa magnificently done on parchment:

To the Right Rev. John Sweeny, D. D. Bishop of St. John, N. B.:

To the Right Rev. John Sweeny, D. D., Bishop of St. John, N. B.:

My Lord—A few weeks past you knelf at the feet of the Holy Father and renewed ours as well as your own, spiritual allegiance to the Vicar of Christ, the successor of St. Peter.

On the anniversary of your golden sacerdotal jubilee we fain would have given an enthusiastic expression of our admiration, veneration and love for you, but we deferred to the wishes, which you modestly prompted, and our congratulations were unostentatious, but certainly none the less hearty. If we now take the liberty of presenting a slight testimonial of our regard, it is because we wish to give open and public recognition that we owe to you a debt of gratitude which we can never pay, as well as to show our submission to the Holy See, and our devotion to the person of our Illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII., who as a teacher, an intellectual leader of men, and the Chief Pastor of Christ on earth, is daily proving that, as foretold by St. Malachy, he is truly "Light in the Heavens," (Lumen in Coelo.)

ciated with an event like this are the Associated with an event like this are the memories of your previous visits to the Eternal city; the faces and voices that, on your return, greeted you with one acclaim, and many of whom have since crossed the valley and the shadow; the steady and solid growth of this diocese, and the younger generation upon whose infant brows you poured the regenerating waters of baptism, who, halling you as their prince of the church, now assemble to meet you with as much loyalty and fillal fidelity as did their fathers in the earlier days of your heaven blessed episcopate.

episcopate.

Of yourself we could say much indeed, and yet find it hard to say anything. Your life and your labors are interwoven with more than a half century or the Catholicity of this province. 'It is a glorious thing to be a priest of God for fifty years.' Still, the respect we have for that humility which has ever been a striking feature of your charever been a striking feature of your char-acter, prevents us from paying a just tribute to your untiring zeal for our welfare, your devotion to the cause of education, and your field in the London market and are willing to sell at a loss for a time to effect their purpose. It looks like it, when they can send no less than 25,000 the brightness and glory of the Catholic

ong years to come. These prayers we mingle with our These prayers we mingle with our welcome, praise and gratitude, and "we pay
no meed of duty, but of love."
Dated this 17th day of June, A. D. 1895.
Signed on behalf of your children in ChristRichard O'Brien, chairman.
John L. Carleton, vice-chairman.
R. J. Walsh. secretary.
Thomas Gorman, treasurer,
M. Gallagher for Cathedral parish.
R. V. deBury for St. Peter's parish.
T. Donovan for Assumption parish.

onovan for Assumption parsen. Ready for St. Rose's parish. Farrell for St. John the Baptist parish McGoldrick for Holy Trinity parish.

The address was accompanied by check for \$900. His lordship who was seated on hi throne, ascended the pulpit and made an appropriate reply. He said it had often been his duty and privilege to pulpit during the past fifty years, bebeen absent from the city only about

address this congregation from this cause during that long period he had six years. But on no occasion had he entered the pulpit to speak to the members of the church with greater satis faction and pleasure than now. Although he had no thought when cross ing the Atlantic that such prepara tions were being made for his recention, and he did not therefore think preparing himself for it, yet how could he listen to such an address, accom panied by such a munificent offering without feeling strongly the affection which his people had for him. During all these fifty years he could say that he never had any serious trouble with any of them. That was indeed a satisfaction to him, as he was sure it was to them. In the address, the gentle men who had it in charge reminded him of the object of his visit to Rome It was to kneel at the feet of the holy father and make known to him the feelings of love and devotion held towards him by the people of this diocese and particularly those of this congregation. The holy father listened to gorian). all with great sfatisfaction, and when they spoke to him of their labors here he said he was working today in his 86th year as assiduously as he had done in the years gone by. It was 14 years since the speaker last visited Rome. Bishops were bound to go there every tenth year, but by a rule dend last January. As the capital is of the sacred congregation when they

piration of ten years they might extend it five years longer. He must say that this was probably the last time he would visit the eternal city. thought to find his holiness at such an advanced age weaker and feebler, but he found that he spoke with as much and strength as he observed 14 or 15 years before. He spoke for half an hour on religion throughout the world. His strong voice was a surprise to them. The whole Catholic world looked to him as the vicar of Christ, the successor of St. Peter, and the head under God of His holy church. The bishop here referred to the life, writings and acts of his holishowing how he felt with regard to the high office he held. His hearers had read the pope's letters with great satisfaction. No one could read then without being moved. He was as the representative of Christ seeking the salvation of souls, leading them away from evil to do good. He had especially addressed letters to the English pedple and England with regard to important matters. The pope said what he wanted and desired were the pravers of his faithful children throughout the world. The gentlemen in the address reminded him of what he had done for education. That was one of the most important things God had placed on parents and the church Children should be brought up in the fear of God and the practice of religion. No matter what secular instruction they had, if they forgot God they had nothing to guide them, nothing to console them, nothing to turn their thoughts toward heaven. The Christian Catholic education of the children was an important thing, and the Roman Cathloics were indehted and grateful to the school trustees of St. John and the government for what they had done for them. Still the feeling was that they had not gone as far as they might have. There were places which once had Catholic schools. They were not found there now. He had conversed with gentlemen relative to this matter, and showed them how they had stood out against the rights of Catholics. He had asked them if they, Protestant as they were, would leave the training and education of their children to Catholics. The reply was no. Then asked the bishop, why not allow the Catholics to watch the education of their young so that they rould be brought up in the fear of God and the practice of religion. These people contended against the rights of Catholics in this particular. Catholics must therefore be willing to make any sacrifice for the Catholic education of their children. It was a great mistake to talk of mixing the children up in the schools. It was the wish of the Roman Catholics to have their young trained up before their minds were turned away from what was good. They would be better citizens and better disposed to meet their neighbors after being properly trained. That was why all Catholics ought to be prepared to make great sacrifices to have their children thus brought up. They had

to his course during the past fifty years. The institutions which had een built up, charitable and otherwise, it was a sacred duty to build which they could not ne-without being derelict glect God and to their con-The children in the orphanage, cared for by the Sisters of Charwere watched over better than if their mothers were in charge of them. He had often felt afraid that the industrial school would not accomplish what it was intended for. He feared that the boys would run away, but strange to say, few of the hundreds sent out there ever left the institution. They seemed to become attached to it through the kindness of the sisters. It was a good, healthy home for them. God had undoubtedly blessed the work of the sisters and the ool. Last year there was very tle sickness among the children, and deaths were of rare occurrence. The home for the poor and destitute afforded the people sent to it a more comfortable place than they could comfortable place than they find elsewhere. It was built to put them on the way to saving their souls. The home had its chapel, everything, in fact, that was found in this grand cathedral. He looked upon it as a very important institution. It seemed to be bringing down blessings on those who provided the home for the poor people. With regard to anything he had done, he was only at the head of the congregation. He was glad to say he had always had reason to be pleased with the manner in which they had assisted him in every good work. He hoped and trusted God shower blessings on them. While in Rome he asked the holy father to send his blessing to the His holiness authorized him to give the congregation the papal benediction, which he would do later on. He thanked his flock sincerely for this manifestation of good will, but above all for their love They built this fine cathereligion. dral and helped to construct the other institutions, but these were only material things. One soul was more precious in God's sight than all of God created everything with but a word, and could destroy it all. But immortal souls made in the image Christ were destined to happy with God forever damned in hell. They should sanctify their souls and pre pare themselves for a happy death and a happy eternity hereafter His lordship then proceeded to the

be ready to do so again.

celebration of the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which the choir sang Zingarelli's Laudate, and Miss Lawlor O Salutares by Rosewig. The choir also rendered, in a very acceptable way, the Tantum Ergo chorus by Nicolai.

His lordship, before giving th benediction, gave the papal benediction, which his holiness had sent to the congregation. The choir sang the Te Deum (Gre-

The service over, his lordship, a companied by the clergy, repaired to the palace, where the City Cornet band serenaded the bishop, playing a number of selections in fine style. At the close the band were entertain

by his lordship. The congregation was an immense one and thousands of people went out could not conveniently go at the ex- to hear the music of the band.

VETERINARY

DEPARTMENT. Conducted By J. W. Manchester,

V. S., St. John, N. B. The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in

notifying its readers that it has per-fected arrangements with J. W. Manhester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the colimns of the Sun. All enquiries must be addressed.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

M. B. K.-Have a horse six years old, weighs about 1,400 pounds. that became sick about four or five weeks ago. It laid down all the time, and eemed in terrible pain. When we managed to get him on his feet seemed scarce able to stand, and kept his hind legs well under him and the fore legs stretched out in front. He seems rather better now, but very sore on fore feet. What is the trouble and

Ans.-The disease is acute laminites inflammation of the sensitive lamina of the feet. Treatment in the early stage, free locol blood letting, purgamedicine and warm poultices to feet. Afterwards, rest for a long perind, use bar shoes, and repeatedly blister above the hoof with cantharides 1 part; lard, 4 parts.

S. S.-A six-year-old gelding has lump on back where the back-saddle has galled him. The lump is almost as large as a hen's egg, seems full of matter and keeps discharging a little every day. Please advise.

Ans.-Open freely with a knife so as to allow discharge of pus and dress with following lotion: Carbolic acid, 1 part; water, 40 parts.

H. B. H.-Have a two-year-old heffer that dropped her first calf about five weeks ago. Seems to be in perfect health, eats all right and chews her cud, and yet in forty-eight hours has dropped in her milk from half a pail at a milking to half a teacupful. No milk in her udder, no sign of garget, bowels and water all right. Please give probable cause and advise.

Ans.-A very difficult case to diagnose without seeing the heifer. Should suspect some dietetic trouble. Milk carefully, keep bowels relaxed, and if possible change the pasture.

WOODSTOCK.

Beath of Wm. Stephenson-Bishop Medley Memorial Service.

Woodstock, N.B., June 17.-William Stephenson, a well known citizen of Woodstock, died at the residence of made sacrifices in the past and must his brother, Andrew Stephenson, on In the address, reference was made Elm street. He was 60 years of age. The deceased was in partnership for many years with Gilbert Vanwart. Afterwards he went to the old country, and on his return, settled in St. where he started in business. While there he boarded at th Royal He came from St. John and hotel. set up in the grocery business on Main street, near the bridge. About two years ago he had a bad attack of the grippe, followed by heart trouble. The doctor told him he must have complete rest, However, he kept work. Two weeks ago he was taken severely ill and he died on Saturday. He was unmarried. Three of his brothers live in this county, Andre, Robert and Thomas. The funeral was this afternoon, and was largely attended.

Services in St. Luke's church yesterday were held in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the enthroning of Bishop Medley. Archdeacon Neales read one of the late bishop's sermons in the morning, and spoke of the bishop's' work and influence in the evening.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Settlement by Arbitration Suggested by the United States.

London, June 17.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, replying to William P. Byles, representing the Hipley divi-sion of Yorkshire, in the house of commons today said that in January last the United States amb dor, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, informed the secretary of state for for eign affairs, the Earl of Kimberly that the United States would gladly lend its good offices to bring about a settlement by arbiration of the dispute between Great Britain and Vene zuela respecting the boundary of British Guinea. The position of Great Britain in the matter was explained to Mr. Bayard, who was informed that the British government was willing to arbitrate within certain limits, but it could not agree to the more exter reference upon which Venezuela in-

MONCTON.

What Would Have Happened if He Had Remained at Home.

Moncton, June 17.-Among those on board the schr. Crestline, which arrived here last week and loaded railvay ties, was a former resident of Pugwash, N. S., who was working his way home from the United States. He left his native province a number of years ago and now says he is convinced that had he remained in Nova Scotia and worked as hard as he was obliged to in the United States, he would have been in comfortable circumstances instead of being obliged

o work his passage home. Miss Ida, daughter of C. E. Northrup, photographer, has graduated with high honors at the Newton, Mass. hospital, making an average of 98 out of a possible 100.

Rev. J. M. Robinson's sermon to the Foresters last evening was heard by ments, foreign selling, free realizing; a large congregation, in addition to nembers of the local lodges

KING'S COLLEGE.

Visitors for the Closing Exercises-The Programme as Announced

Windsor, N. S., June 17.-The following visitors have arrived here to-night to attend the closing exercises of the Girls' school tomorrow: Judge and Mrs. Hanington, Warden Forster of Dorchester penitentiary and Miss Forster of Dorchester; Mrs. J. W. Isnor, Mrs. White, Miss White, Mrs. Brown of Moncton; Mrs. Laurie and Miss Laurie; Mrs. Poole.

The Dominion Atlantic railway have arranged to bring a party down from Windsor Junction. Judge and Mrs. Barker of St. John, N. B., are also

The I. C. R. has arranged that their train No. 1 from Halifax on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and possibly Saturday, will wait at Windsor Junction to connect with the early train for Windsor. On Tuesday at the closing exercises at the Girls' school there will be songs and recitations by the pupils and addresses by the visi-

2.30 p. m.-Calesthenics to be held on the lawn.

8 p. m.-Conversazione

Wednesday, 19th-Meeting of the lumni of King's college at 11 a.m. Closing exercises at the Boys' school at 2.30, with the distribution of prizes. There will also be a cricket match with a competition for the Cogswell

Thursday, 20th-Communion service at the college chapel. At 7.30 a. m.-Morning service at the parish church, when the senior sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. Roy Campbell of Dorch 2.30 p. m.-Conferring of degrees in

convocation hall. 8 p. m .- A ball will be held in convocation hall.

P. E. ISLAND. Bedeque, June 17.-Court, Minnewa-

wa. I. O. F., celebrated the twentyfirst anniversary of the order here yesterday. Besides the above court, a large number of Foresters were pres ent from Summerside, Cape Traverse and Freetown. The Methodist church was full and listened very attentively to a sermon by their P. C. R., Rev. W. J. Kirby, from the text, 2nd Pet., to godliness, brotherly "And kindness; and to brotherly kindness The court was so well pleased they have requested the rev. gentleman to permit its publication. Other courts on the Island observed the day by attending divine worship. The Rev. Mr. Robinson preached to Court Chataugua, Summerside, and the Rev. R. Opie to the court in Ken-

an open session of Irene division, Sons of Temperance, to take farewell of our pastor, Rev. W. J. Kirby, who expects to leave Bedeque after confer-

Hermon Leard starts today for his field of labor as a colporteur in York, Charlotte and Carleton counties, N. B. He will be much missed from the social services of the church at Searletown and Carlet Samuel Howatt is removing from Be

deque to Gooden's Brook. His present house is on property belonging to Beer Bros. of Charlottetown, and they require it for building purpose

CHARLOTTE CO

Grand Manan, June 15 .- Simeon Daggett and the carpenters under him have completed the new F. C. Baptist church at Grand Harbor, and the work throughout reflects great credit on the architectural and mechanical ability of Mr. Daggett. It is seated and finished in black ash, the seats having material and pews were turned out by Haley & Son of St. Stephen, who will furnish a desk and chairs to match. Frank Whitenect is now do ing the painter's work, and in onth or so the church will be ready for dedication. When finished, it will be the finest church on the Island, and Grand Manan has some nice churches and school houses for a country district.

There will be twelve or more fine new fishing boats built this season at an outlay of at least six thousand dollars.

Carson Bros. and Geo. Daggett have got I. Leavitt Newton's new cottage ready for plastering. Robert Bell & Son of North Head will plaster it and ouild the flues.

W. S. Carter, inspector of schools, has visited the schools here. He came on the 8th inst. and school flags were displayed in honor of his visit. E. A. Calder has moved into the

"Fred") Moses house at North Head. B. W. Guptill has been to Quaco to ee the new boats being built by Thos. Carson for him and his father. John D. Guptill. He is well pleased with the boats.

On the 8th inst. Horace and Benj. Guptill caught eight good halbut. Henry Lambert bought them and took them to St. Stephen. Good pollock fishing is reported if the weather was suitable. There are lots of pollock, but their supply of food seems to be as abundant as the pollock, and they don't take the hook as readily as they might.

Fred S. Martin has opened a fruit and confectionery store at Grand

The sea gulls are now laying and gulls' eggs are coming on the warket. The eggs of the sea gull are delicious eating and meet with a ready sale at from twenty-five to fifteen cents per dozen. The Three Islands and Outer Two Islands are the home and breeding place of these birds, and the islanders in some instances derive quite a revenue from the gathering and sale of the eggs. The gulls are protected by a provincial law, which is scrictly enforced by Game Warden Wilcox.

In New York yesterday, says a despatch, the sales of wheat were 9.170,000 bushels; opened weak, declined 15-8 to 2c. on weaker cables; large Russian shipments: increased Argentine shiprallied 1-2 to 5-8c. on liquidation; fairly active, irregular: July, 77 1-2 to 77 7-8.

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When orde WEEKLY SI the NAME of which the p that of the it sent. Remember Office must ensure prom

Rev. Mr. A Monday for a

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Miss Feran in Lancaster \$1,100.

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Mrs. Laura town, who e over a week to New York week.

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last fifteen 3 published in shore. The prose and ve burial groun Miramichi. In view of John, James tees of the Woodstock.

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spoons by church guild made by G. Reuben Bla B., has been sisting in th longing to th father, Wm. in the event ment of the and the fami

Liverpool age on May Anderson, sor son, formerly Edith Bustin the late Capt groom is well bride has liv the death of

ago.

KING'S COLLEGE.

es for the Closing Exercises-Programme as Announced.

isor, N. S., June 17.-The folvisitors have arrived here too attend the closing exercises Girls' school tomorrow: Judge rs. Hanington, Warden Forster chester penitentiary and Miss of Dorchester; Mrs. J. W. Mrs. White, Miss White, Mrs. of Moncton; Mrs. Laurie and aurie; Mrs. Poole.

Dominion Atlantic railway have ed to bring a party down from or Junction. Judge and Mrs. of St. John, N. B., are also

C. R. has arranged that their No. 1 from Halifax on Wedneshursday and Friday, and pos-Saturday, will wait at Windso on to connect with the early or Windsor. On Tuesday at the exercises at the Girls' school will be songs and recitations by pils and addresses by the visi-

p. m.—Calesthenics to be held

.-Conversazione esday, 19th-Meeting of the of King's college at 11 a.m. g exercises at the Boys' school with the distribution of prizes. will also be a cricket match competition for the Cogswell

sday, 20th—Communion service college chapel. .30 a. m.-Morning service at rish church, when the senior will be delivered by the Rev. Campbell of Dorches m.-Conferring of degrees in

ation hall. .- A ball will be held in convo

P. E. ISLAND.

que, June 17.-Court Minnewa-O. F., celebrated the twentymiversary of the order here yes-Besides the above court, a mber of Foresters were presom Summerside. Cape Traverse etown. The Methodist church Il and listened very attentively ermon by their P. C. R., Rev. Kirby, from the text, 2nd Pet. "And to godliness, brotherly s; and to brotherly kindness, The court was so well they have requested the rev. an to permit its publication courts on the Island observed by attending divine worship. ev. Mr. Robinson preached to Chatauqua, Summerside, and 7. R. Opie to the court in Ken-

rations are being made to hold session of Irene division. Sons stor, Rev. W. J. Kirby, who

on Leard starts today for his labor as a colporteur in York, te and Carleton counties, N. B. ces of the church at Searle nd Carleton. Howaft is removing from Re-

Gooden's Brook. His present s on property belonging to Beer f Charlottetown, and they refor building purposes

CHARLOTTE CO.

Manan, June 15.-Simeon Dagd the carpenters under him empleted the new F. C. Baptist at Grand Harbor, and the work out reflects great credit on the ctural and mechanical ability Daggett. It is seated and finblack ash, the seats having od trimmings. The finishing and pews were turned out ey & Son of St. Stephen, who rnish a desk and chairs Frank Whitenect is now dopainter's work, and or so the church will be ready cation. When finished, it will finest church on the Island, and Manan has some nice and school houses for a district.

will be twelve or more fine hing boats built this season butlay of at least six thousand

n Bros. and Geo. Daggett have Leavitt Newton's new cottage for plastering. Robert Bell & North Head will plaster it and

Carter, inspector of schools, ited the schools here. He came 8th inst. and school flags were ed in honor of his visit. Calder has moved into the Moses house at North Head. Guptill has been to Quaco to

new boats being built by Thos.

for him and his father, John till. He is well pleased with e 8th inst. Horace and Benj. caught eight good halbut. St. Stephen. Good pollock s reported if the weather was There are lots of pollock, but apply of food seems to be as

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CITY NEWS

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exch'anges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which ; ou wish Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

Rev. Mr. Aitken left Newcastle last Monday for a three months' vacation

Steamer Lansdowne, Capt. Bissett, left on Tuesday for the Labrador on the tidal survey. Prof. Dawson went

Miss Feran has sold her residence in Lancaster to E. F. Trueman for

Great preparations are being made by the boys for the celebration of Do-minion day in Richibucto. A big programme of sports is being prepared.

Mrs. Laura Lockhead of Charlotte town, who escaped from the asylum over a week ago and made her way to New York, was brought back last

The death occurred at Danvers, Mass., on the 12th inst., of Mrs. Robt. J. Macdonald. Deceased, who has been ill for some time, was Miss Sarah

Marcus Deacon of Freetown, shipped a carload of fat cattle on Satur-day morning. This makes up a total of 112 head shipped by him this year. -Prince Edward Islander.

A Woodstock man, writing to a friend in this city, says he has already had several dishes of wild strawberries. He further says the berry crop promise to be large in Carleton county.

The Summer School of Science for the maritime provinces will meet at Amherst on July 3rd and remain in session until July 18th. Over one hundred teachers are expected to be pres-

Samuel Miles, who had been engaged for some time collecting for Dean Bros., the Jeffrey's Hill grocers, skipped out on Saturday night, taking with him \$75 or \$100 belonging to the

There was a large crowd on Walker's wharf Wednesday to see the bark Dunvegan go out. Capt. Faulkner has hosts of friends in St. John, and many of them were down to wish him a safe passage across the Atlantic.

Hartland is to have waterworks. A meeting was held on Friday evening last, when it was decided to accept the terms of a loan. The terms are \$4,000 for ten years at 5 per cent., and for thirty years at 6 per cent.

On the steamers of the International line leaving here on July 6th and 8th. tickets for Boston will be sold for five dollars good to return until July 30th. This low rate is given on account of the Christian Endeavor convention in is now in better condition than it has that city.

the Kensington cheese factory opened a day earlier this season than last, and notwithstanding losses by other factories placed near it, this season the amount of milk in the first seven days is 21,000 lbs. larger than the first seven days of last year.

The lumber of the late Robt. Con nors' estate is being driven to St. John, instead of being sawed up river, as much of it was formerly done, and therefore less employment is afforded to the laborers of St. Francis. It is said that the estate is not panning out as well as it was hoped it might

The Glassville cheese factory is now in operation, and is a very substantial one. The steam boiler is of steel-plate cauculated to withstand a pressure of two hundred pounds to the square inch. A hydraulic ram will force a copious supply of pure water from a spring near at hand for all

Michael Whelan, the Renous river poet, will issue about Aug. 1st a book of poems of 100 pages, the poems having been written by him during the last fifteen years, and most of them published in the journals of the north shore. The book will also contain in prose and verse the story of the old ourial ground on Beaubair's Island,

In view of his early removel to St John, James Dysart, janitor and trustees of the Presbyterian church at Woodstock, was presented with a silver and crystal fruit dish, and a half dozen each of silven tea and desert spoons by members of St. Paul's church guild. The presentation was made by G. L. Holyoke.-Dispatch.

Reuben Blackmer of Fredericton, N B., has been in Truro several days as sisting in the disposal of property be-longing to the estate of his deceased father, Wm. Blackmer. It is probable in the event of a satisfactory settle ment of the estate that Mrs. Blackme and the family will remove to the New Brunswick capital.— Times-Guardian

Liverpool papers report the marriage on May 30 of Thomas Burnett Anderson, son of Capt. Sideon Anderson, formerly of Yarmouth, to Miss Edith Bustin, youngest daughter of the late Capt. B. B. Bustin. The bridegroom is well known in St. John. The bride has lived near Liverpool since the death of her father over two years

Three St. John artillery officers are to be attached for drill instruction in the Sussex camp, commencing next week, namely, Major Jones and Lieut. Foster to the 8th Hussars and Lieut. Armstrong to the 74th Batt.

The Woodstock firemen intend to have an excursion to Presque Isle on July 4th in connection with the blg celebration there on that day. Carleton county Farmers and Dairymen's association will hold a grand basket picnic at East Florence, near the railway station, on Thursday, June 27. The Wicklow brass band will furnish music for the occasi-

The many friends of Thomas W Todd will be pleased to hear of his success. He has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Acadia college and has accepted the professorship of Elocution and English litera ture in Shurtliff college. Ill. Mr. Todd is a son of Rev. F. S. Todd of Mill town, and grandson of Rev. Thomas. Todd of Woodstock.—Dispatch.

Capt. M. B. Edwards of the 62nd Fusil ers is now entitled to the rank of brevit major, having been gazetted captain June 12, 1895. Ten years ago the North's west rebellion took place and the multita were called out. Capt. Edwards, who then held the rank of first lieutenant, took command of a company. Their services, however, were not required and the troops did not go beyond Sussex.-Globe.

Says the Victorial Colonist of June 7th: Rev. J. F. Betts, the new pastor of the Centennial church, and Rev J. P. Hicks, recently appointed to the charge of the Methodia't congregation at Victoria West, arrived by last night's Maitland steamer, and will at once enter upon their work here, preaching their first sermons on Sunday. Mrs. Betts and family accompanted Rev. Mr. Betts.

The Reformed Baptists had a neat little church at Hainsville, York Co., dedicated on Sunday, 9th. These min isters were present: Revs. A. C. Trafton, B. Trafton, B. Colpitts, G. Grayenor, Greenlaw, G. T. Hartley and Archer. Rev. Mr. Hartley preached the dedicatory sermon. There was a large congregation. Rev. A. A. Trafton preached in the afternoon and Rev. J. Gravenor in the evening

At the regular examination of the N. B. Pharmaceutical society held Wednesday eleven candiates were present—seven for the general and four for the final. R. E. Blakslee, Howard Moffatt, and F. B. Stevens passed the general examination. Fred Smith of St. John passed the final examination and will receive his divema. The examiners were Dr. L. C. Allison, Robert E. Coupe, M. V. Paddock, W. H. Mowatt and Walter Clarke.

Rev. Mr. Dobson preached in Portland street Methodist church Sunday morning and in Centenary church in the evening. He had a large congregation at both services. His old friends, who are always delighted to have him speak, were present in force.

Mr. Dobson's sermon Sunday evening
was based on the following words
found in Phil. 2: ix.: "Wherefore God
also hath highly exatted him and given him a name which is above every

The Woodstock trotting park has at last received the attention from horsemen it deserved. A subscription paper was started in town and \$115 was raised at once. The Jacksonville road machine was brought in, a large crew of men set to work, and the correct thing was done at last. The track been 88 feet too long, but now it has been cut down to just a mile.—Dis-

Reports from several sections of the province state that the irrepressible potato bug' is making his presence known in a manner that cannot be mistaken. One man, who, by the way, is somewhat of a scientist, states positively that the bugs held a convention early in the season, and when it was nounced that the price of Paris green had gone up, resolved ----imously to give the potatoes no quarter this season. The Sun gives this gentleman's opinion simply as a bit of information.

The members of the Free Baptist church at mouth of Keswick are agitating for a monument to be erected over the grave of the late Rev. Wm Downey. His remains were interred in the cemetery near this village, where he lived and labored for several years. He was one of the oldest clergymen in the conference. Already a sum of money has been sub soribed. It is believed that person in other parts of the province who knew the late Mr. Downey will feel like contributing.

At the reunion of scholars of St. Mary's Sunday school Friday evening there was a large attendance of scholars and teachers. The programme was taken part in by the following: scholars of the school: Recitations, Katie Stewart, Ellen Earle, Lizzie Wetmore, Edith Garnett, Mabel Patterson, Lulu Olive, Winnie Raymond, Ella Caie; dialogue, Mother Hubbard, by six scholars; songs, Bessie Hayes, Edith Kelly The main feature of the programme was the presentation of a fine crayor portrait of Rev. W. O. Raymond, pastor of the church. The presentation was made by Thomas Dwyer, secre tary of the school, on behalf of the scholars and teachers of the school.

The selectmen of Richmond, Me. have written Mayor Robertson inform ing him of the death on Tuesday of Harry Hodd of this city, who cut his throat from ear to ear while on a spree. The mayor is asked to notify Hodd's relatives that the body has been placed in a vault. If the relatives wish it will be sent here for interment. The letter states that as Mr. Hodd was not a citizen of the state, and as he left no means, the selectmen of Rich mond will expect the relatives of the deceased or the city of St. John to reimburse them for the expenses they

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY SUN

In Digby and Annapolis Counties, Our Traveller I. D. Pearson will call on you in the near future Kindly be prepared to Pay Arrears of Subscription.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY SUN

in Westmorland County. Our traveller A. B. Pickett will call on you soon. Kindly be prepared to pay arrears of Subscription.

The logs are being handled rapidly at the Mitchell booms. Last week 2,092 joints were rafted. Three hun dred and seventy-nine were rafted in one day. It is said that all the logs in sight will be rafted by the end of

R. T. Coates will load a schooner with scantling at Nappan for New York. This will be the first vessel to load at this port for some years, but it is hoped the venture will prove successful and more will follow.-Amherst

Hugh S. Normansell died Monday morning, in his 70th year. On Friday while at Ray's lake, he was sudednily attacked with paralysis of the brain. He was brought to town, and medical care obtained, but he never regained consciousness. Mr. Normansell at one time did a large grocery and meat trade. He was an indefatigable fish-erman, and had many friends.

There is the usual activity in and around Millard's shipyard at Liverpool, N. S., this season. A 70-ton schooner is in frames, and the material is being prepared for a brigantine 79 feet keel, 28 feet beam, 10 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and will register over 200 tons. Both vessels are being built by Robie McLeod for Mr.

Salmon fishing is now in full swing on all resorts on the North Shore Restigouche has its usual crowd. The Grand Cascapedia in Quebec too has its quota. Among the latest arrivals on the latter river are Wm. K. Vanderbilt, New York; Thos. Murphy Dalhousie, N. B.; R. G. Dun, New York; A. A. Benson, Barntford, Ont.; Dr. Mitchell, New York; Harry Fairweather, St. John; E. G. Davis, New York; J. W. Barnes, New Jersey, and other notables. Mr. Vanderbilt arrived on Sunday per special and private car and left at once for the fishing grounds. Mrs. Davis was rewarded for her early rising and good casting by three beautiful salmon. Fish are striking in quite freely and good sport is not only now to be had but etter anticipated.

The Scottish American says: During hot periods here in New York, with the thermometer above 90 degrees, both night and day, existence become a burthen, food an abomination and sleep an impossibility. To transport a man from here to St. John at such a time is to renew his life, and give him fresh vigor for his struggle for daily bread at home. Its advantages may not be fully appreciated by the natives, but to strangers the climate of St. John seems the ideal of all that the heart can desire. The stranger admits that in St. John he can experience in summer the delights of being cool, of being able to sleep under the blankets, and of resting undisturbed by mos-quitos and other forms of insect life.

James A. Belyea, who looks after some property for Mrs. Wm. H. Ma-honey, formerly of St. John, now of San ceived from Mrs. Ma honey a San Francisco paper containing intelligence of the loss of the steamship Colima (before reported.) On the margin was written the news that Mr. Mahoney was one of the men lost on the steamer. The Colima belonged to the Pacific Mail S. S. company, and left San Francisco on May 18 for Panama and way ports. She was wrecked week later near Manzanillo on the Mexican coast and most of her passengers and crew were drowned-over 140 in all. Mr. Mahoney had been running on the vessel for some time, having secured a position through his brother, who holds an important office in the mechanical department of the company. Mr. Mahoney was a St John man who was for a long time engaged in the livery stable business ir. Hampton, Kings county. Three years ago he went to the Pacific Coast and was doing very well. Mrs. Mahoney was a Miss Yorke of this city.

MINING PROPERTIES.

H. D. Selleck of New York is in Moncton negotiating with Matthew Lodge for the purchase of gypsum mining properties held by Mr. Lodge in Petitcodiac and Halifax county. It s proposed to operate these mines on a large scale, if the quantity is forthcoming, of which there appears to be no doubt. It is estimated that about 30,000 tons of gypsum a year will be shipped from Petitcodiac to the Unit ed States via Moncton, going by water from here.-Moncton Times.

GENERAL HERBERT.

He Will Retain His Position Until the Expiration of His Term.

London, June 16.—Despite the many statements and rumors to the con-trary, your correspondent has the best authority on which to declare that no uccessor has been appointed to Major General Herbert as commandant of the Canadian militia forces, nor as yet has the name of any officer been before the war office. Major General Herbert, it is expected, will retain his position at least until the expiry of his term on Nov. 19th next.

Willett & Gray, speaking of Cuban raw sugar, predict higher prices than that island has known for years. Merchants are as much interested the drop in wheat as they were in the rise, but are less demonstrative about

Many Weddings Last Week.

At Holy Cross cathedral, Boston Wednesday, Rev. Father Connolly unit. ed in marriage M. J. Morris, day chief of the C. P. R. telegraph office in this city, and Miss Teresa Dalton, also of this city. Philip Grannan acted as groomsman and Miss Rose Dalton, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. After the ceremony the party drove to the residence of Mrs. John Mahan, Dorchester, where a sumptuous sup

per was served. A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday at the residence of James Fleming, Wellington Row, that of his daughter, May, to Wm. H. Nase of the well known firm of P. Nase & Son, Indiantown. Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. Stephen's church performed the cere mony in the presence of the intimate friends of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Nase left last evening for Montreal and other upper province cities. A very pretty wedding took place

at St. David's church at an early hour Wednesday morning, when the Rev. Dr. Bruce joined in wedlock Middleton B. Jones, son of Oliver Jones of Monc ton, to E. Claire McMurray, daughter of the late Alex. McMurray of this city. The bride, who was prettily attired in a blue travelling costume, carrying a large bunch of white roses and carnations, was led to the alta by her grandfather, John S. McMurray, while the choir of St. David's church were singing the wedding hymn, The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden. She was attended by her little sister, Helen, as maid of honor, who carried a basket of white flowers. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain; to the maid of honor a pearl and ruby ring. The church was very handsomely decorated with flowers by the young friends of the bride. While the happy couple were leaving the church Mis Godard played the wedding march in her usual good style. Mr. and Mrs. Jones left by the Monticello for a trip through Nova Scotia, returning to Moncton where they will live.

At 6.30 o'clock Wednesday morning, in the Cathedral, Rev. T. Casey united Charles E. Reynolds, eldest son of James Reynolds, to Miss Winslow, daughter of Joseph Winslow. The bride was prettily dressed in a check gown of gray and old blue, trimmed with velvet and jet. Her sister, Miss Nellie Winslow, was bridesmaid, and looked charming in a fawn and brown dress with white lace trimmings. James Anderson of New York was best man. A wedding feast was served at the residence of the bride's parents: The gifts to the bride were very valuable and merous and included checks from the father and father-in-law. The gift of the groom was a handsome gold watch

Another marriage at the Cathedral was the union of Michael O'Connor to Miss Mary Doherty, niece of Mrs. Hugh Ryan. Rev. T. Casey performed the ceremony, after which the young couple and their friends repaired to Mr. Ryan's residence on Brussels street, and partook of a very elaborate wedding feast. Miss Mamie Franklin was the bridesmaid, and she and the bride were each attired in gray and carried beautiful bouquets of roses. John O'Neill bore the honors of best man. The number of the wedding gifts was large and included articles most valuable for a young housekeep

At St. John the Baptist church at 6

o'clock Wednesday morning, Very Rev.

Monsignor Connolly, V. G., officiated

at the marriage of Alfred H. Martin, of William Martin & Sons, to Miss Susie Estelle Mooney, daughter of the late John Mooney. The bride wore a susie Estelle mooney. The bride wore a very pretty gray travelling dress, and the bridesmaid, Miss Minnie Mooney, was attired in a blue bengaline dress and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses. E. Clinton Brown acted white roses. E. Clinton Brown acted below the chatham club, his benor refused habeas corpus, decidat the residence of the bride's mother Britain street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Martin left by the State of Maine for a three weeks' trip to Boston New York and Philadelphia. There were many valuable presents. The groom's gift to the bride was an elegant gold locket set with diamonds and to the bridesmaid a gold bracelet The ushers at the church were Messrs E. A. Martin and J. H. McDonald On Monday evening the mer the Salvage Corps presented Mr. Martin with a beautiful British plate mir ror. The frame was of polished oak and gold. The presentation was made by ex-Captain Frink on behalf of the corps. Mr. Martin responded to the presentation with a few remarks. A very petty wedding took place in Holy Trinity church at stx o'clock Wednesday merning, when Edward Partland was married to Miss Beatty. formerly teacher at St. Peter's school The bride was attied in a light fawr dress, with dark trimmings. Miss Mc Millan, the bridesmaid, looked charming in a light green dress, with dark green trimmings ,and a hat to match. Joseph Mullaley supported the groom The wedding was performed by Rev J. J. Walsh, and after the ceremon the newly-wedded couple left by the early train for a trip to Boston and vicinity, followed by the best wishes of a arge number of friends, who assembled both at the church and at the station

to witness the event. There was a quiet wedding at St Paul's church Wednesday morning. when Fred Lee of Annapolis, formerly of this city, led to the altar Mis Georgina Bond, daughter of the late James Bond. Only the near relatives of the bride and groom were present. The bride wore a handsome check travelling costume and carried bouquet of white roses and maide hair ferns. Rev. A. G. H. Ricker per formed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Ms. Lee left by the Monticello for Digby. They will visit Yarmouth and Halifax before going to their home in Annapolis. They received some very

handsome presents. The weding took place at St. Paul's church, Halifax, Wednesday morning of Rev. William Armstrong, rector o Velsford, N. B., and Miss Fanni Pryor, daughter of the late William Pryor of this city. Rev. Dyson Hague and Rev. W. H. Bullerk, garrison chaplain, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was a great favorite among a large circle of acquaintances, was please all his patrons, Mr. Forbes ex-the recipient of many tokens of es-tends a cordial invitation to country teem. The happly couple left in the W. customers to give him a call,

ENCILVES

included only relatives and the most

intimate friends of the bride.

sister, Miss Bessie Moody, and

Henry Jones and George Moody. Rev. Mr. Bambrick was the officiating clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left

Wednesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock

at the residence of Mrs. T. M. Wet-

Mabel Tait, also of North Sydney, but

formerly of Dorchester. The groom

was ably supported by Leonard Rob-

inson of North Sydney. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Ella Tait

of St. John. The guests comprised only

the immediate relatives of the con-

tracting parties. Rev. J. R. Campbell

tied the nuptial knot. After the cere-

IN CHAMBERS

tion, because it might incriminate him and also that the commissioner had no

jurisdiction. On both these points

Judge Tuck decided against them. On the third point that the period of im-

prisonment and the period of adjournment of the court must be co-exten-

sive, and that, if not, the prisone

should have been given a hearing at

the adjourned sitting, there was quite

a discussion. Judge Tuck said his

opinion was the commissioner had the

power to commit, and was not required to have the prisoner before him

at the adjourned session, but, as the matter was an important one, he would

ing that the magistrate had jurisdic

tion and that Coulson was properly

Pugsley, Q. C., for Coulson; L. A. Cur-

STUNNED BY LIGHTNING.

(Chatham World, 15th.)

The air has been full of rumors since

Thursday morning, of four or five men

having been injured by lightning at

the South west boom, one of them

very badly, but the telephone has been

working so badly that it has been dif-

ficult to get particulars. We learn

that four men, who were working to-

gether on the logs, were knocked into

the water. Three of them were only

dazed, and soon recovered, but the

fourth was unconscious and had not

recovered at last advices. He was

using an augur when he was struck.
The top of his hat was ripped off and

his shirt was torn. He is reported to

scious state, thus saving himself from

drowning, the others being too much

dazed by the shock they had received

name of the man is Charles Duffy, and

his home is at Indiantown. His breast

was badly burned by the electric fluid.

He was alive this morning, but in a

C. OF E. SYNOD.

The annual meetings of the Dioces

an Synod and Diocesan Church Society will be held at Moncton this

year, commencing Tuesday, July 2nd

at 9.30 a. m. standard time. The anni-

versary meeting of the D. C. S. will be held in the Moncton Oddfellows'

hall on July 4th at 8 p. m. Arrange

ments have been made for reduced

rates of travel for clergy and lay delegates on the I. C. R., C. P. R.,

Shore Line, Central and Canada East-

ern railways and the Star line of steamboats. By a resolution of the

general committee of the D. C. S. it

is required that the certificates of lay

delegates be forwarded to the secretary, Rev. W. O. Raymond, St. John,

at least three days before the annual

W. J. Forbes, late of J. Horncastle

Co., has at 68 1-2 Main street, St.

John, north end, a full stock of boots

vance in leather. He is therefore able

to sell at prices that cannot fail to

and shoes bought before the recent a

meeting.

The

to pay any attention to him.

precarious condition.

have scrambled ashore, in his uncon-

imprisoned. R. B. Bennett and

rey. Q. C., contra.

by steamer Yarmouth for Boston as

We have the followin g sizes of Robb-Armstrong ngines ready for imp rediate delivery: 10, 15, 20, 30, 60, 80, 100, 125, 1 50 and 175 Horse Power ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD., . . . AMHERST, N. S. J. S. CURRIE, AGENT, 57 WATER STREET.

and A. train for Bridgewater on a brid-SPE CIAL af trip.
Trinity church, Yarmouth, Wednesday afternoon was the scene of a very SL IMMER interesting ceremony, the marriage of Julia M. Moody, youngest daughter of the late J. Wentworth Moody, to Charles Hope Grant of St. John. The guests COURSE

bride was given away by her brother, Something School E. B. Moody, and was attended by her Currie's Busines 9 College cousins, Misses Braine of New York. Her two little nephews, Victor Gra nam and Philip Moody, acted as pages. Opp. Opera Hous 9, The groom was attended by Mr. Bod-ine of New York. The ushers were

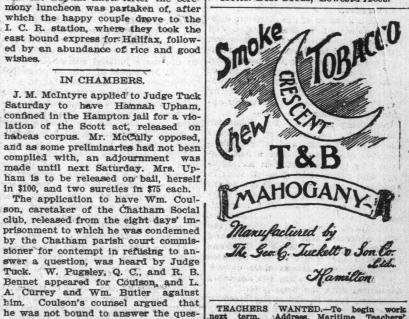
New Boot and Shoe Store

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

W. J. FORBEE', more, Dorchester, H. Edwin Moore, a would remind his friends and patrons in prominent merchant of North Sydney, c. B., was united in marriage to Miss complete stock of more, Dorchester, H. Edwin Moore, a

> **Boots and Shoes** Of every kind. Having bought very largely before advance is in a position to sell at lowest price.

W. J. FORBES, 68½ Main Street, Born h End. Motto: Best Goods; Lowest Prices.



TEACHERS WANTED.—To begin work next term. Address, Maritime Teachers' Agency, Shediac, N. B. WANTED—A Man with two years: or more experience at Blacksmith work. Apply to WALPERT & ARNOLD, Sussex, N. B. 788

OUR CRAND CHEAP SALE.

Will continue for 30 days—\$3,000 worth of Furniture, Carpets and Crockery far below cost to reduce stock. Read prices: \$36.50 Walnut Plush Parior Suits reduced to \$35.50; \$1.10 Cane Chairs to 60c; \$2.25 Bedsteads to \$1.00; \$3.75 Cane Rockers to \$2.25; \$2.56 Office Chairs to \$1.00; \$60.00 B. Walnut Chamber Set to \$25.00; \$4.75 Platform Rockers to \$3.25; \$7.50 Lounges to \$4.50; 76 Plece Dinner Sets to \$4.50; \$6.75 Fancy China Tea Sets to \$3.90; \$6.75 Fancy China Tea Sets to \$3.90; 50 Bed-spreads at half wrice; 100 yards Table Linen to 35c., and hundreds of other things we have not space to mention. we have not space to mention.

Almost everything for housekeeping

JAMES G. McNALLY.

WANTED Seven Bright Men for two or three months, for a personal can-vass on a semi-political issue. From \$60 to \$150.00 per month, according to the volume and value of reports. Address, for full in-POLITICAL BIOGRAPHER.
Brantford, Ont.

EVA'S GERMAN SALVE. PREPARED BY G. W. McLEAN,

is guaranteed a sure cure for skin diseases, sores, corns, bruises, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., and should be in every family. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s, Charlotte st., S. McDiarmid's, King st., and R. W. McCarty's, Union street.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. The Great English Remedy.

Before and After. of Tobacco, Opium or Stimu-lants, which soon lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an e Has been prescribed over 35 years in the Has been prescribed ov cases; is the only Rel on. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine: if inclose price in least, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company,

Windsor, Ont., Can Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N.E., druggists. Orders by mail prompt-ly filled.

The memorial service held in the Odd-fellows' hall Friday evening was a very inter-esting affair, the occasion being the unveil-ing of a portrait of the late Gilbert Mur-dock, P. G. M. The attendance was large. Dr. James Christie, P. G. M., was in

Dr. James Christie, P. G. M., was in the chair.

The service opened with the hymns Jesus, Lover of My Soul, and Nearer My God to Thee. Then came a solo, Days and Moments Quickly Flying, by John Bennett, P. G. The chairman made a few remarks. The attendance was, he said, such as the late Mr. Murdock would have liked to see. Mr. Murdock dearly loved the order and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see it prosper. He never allowed anything to keep him away from the lodge meetings.

The portrait of the deceased gentleman was then unveiled by the D.D.G.M., Wm. J. Fraser.

The July Delineator has been received by Macaulay Bros. & Co., King

Wheat declined another 11-4c. in Chicago yesterday. Corn and oats were firmer, provisions steady.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

Well was revenued to sign The Case of J. S. Mullin Referred to the Judicial Committee.

Good Progress in the Foreign Mission Field and Satisfaction Expressed.

London, Ont., June 12.-The twentyfirst General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada met in St. Andrew's church this evening at 7.30 o'clock. The moderator, Rev. L. G. Mackay of Formosa, was accompanied to the platform by Rev. Dr. Wardrop, a former moderator, and Rev. Mr. Johnston, minister of the church,

The opening service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Wardrop at great length. After worship Rev. Dr. Mackay preached an eloquent sermon from Exodus. 14th chapter and 14th verse: "The Lord said unto them, go forward." The preacher showed that the line today was surrounded by difficulties which rendered necessary for the church the reiteration of the divine command, go forward. So much is this the case that it is proposed to gather help for our progress from other so-called religions. These he showed, however, could not give the help needed. The only solution of the difficulty would be found in the dwelling power of the spirit of God, as seen in its operation among men. Then indeed the

world would be won for Christ. The audience was large and enthusiastic and several times heartily applauded the telling points, in the moderator's discourse.

After the service Mr. Mackay constituted the court and ordered the roll

Quite a number of the maritime delegates answered to their names and more are expected to arrive tomorrow. After roll call the election of the moderator for the ensuing year took place.

Dr. Robertson, superintendent of home missions in the west, was nominated by Dr. Warden, seconded by Dr. Forrest, and was unanimously appointed moderator.
On taking the chair Dr. Robertson

thanked the assembly for the honor conferred upon him and referred feelingly to the loss the church had sustained by the death of Rev. Mr. Murray, who had invited them to meet in ly cut off in the midst of his useful-

Dr. Mackay reported replies to the loyal addresses sent to the queen and governor general and Dr. Cochrane the report of the business mmittee. The clauses were considered and adopted, when the assembly adjourned with the benediction.

London, June 13.—Thursday morning Presbyterian general assembly met at 10 o'clock and devoted the first hour to devotional exercises, after which the moderator offered the constituting prayer and the minutes were read and approved.

of the committee on bills and over-

Several committees were appointed to deal with the reception and retirement of ministers and applications on behalf of students on which the maritime delegates held quite a number

Applications on behalf of certain ministers and students from presbyterys were referred to their several

When twelve o'clock came the assembly adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

The assembly met at two o'clock. Dr. Reid, through old age and infirm- dition of the people of India and the ities. wished to work, and asked that a committee be gods, of even women and children.

appointed to confer with him on the The religion of the Hindoo was esen-

Principal Pollok reported on behalf of the Halifax college. Forty-eight students had been enrolled and the session had been one of the best in

the college's history.

Two chairs had become vacant, and on motion Dr. S. Gordon and R. A. Falconer were appointed to the chairs of theology and New Testament Greek respectively.

The report of Morrin college, Quebec; Presbyterian college, Montreal; Queen's college, Kingston, and Manitoba college were adopted. These showed a successful course of study during the winter. All complained that the contributions from the congregations had fallen away. Post gradu ate courses had been constituted in Queen's and good work had been done therein. A great increase had been made in the arts department of that

Appeals were made for funds, and satisfaction expressed at the continued prosperity of the colleges.

Knox college report was presente by Dr. Caven and showed that twenty eight students had graduated last ses sion. One of the professors, Thomas, had died, and Dr. McIntosh of Philadelphia was nominated as his

The college was congratulated on the attainment of its jubilee. Its report was adopted with the exception of the appoinment of Dr. McInosh, which was left for further consideration. Dr. Gregg intimated his resignation

of his professorship and a high tribute was paid to his work and success Dr. Watters, at one time pastor of

St. David's, in St. John, visited the mbly and was asked to sit on the platform. The evening sederunt was occupied with the consideration of hime mission

matters. Rev. Mr. McMillan presented the report of the eastern committee. Over forty ministers and 65 catechists were employed. The income from all sour ces was \$12,281.64, and the expenditure \$12,104,16, and the debt has been

fund for the presbytery of St. John was sanctioned. Dr. Cochrane reported that in the west a greater work had been done than ever before. They had received an income of \$75,826.76, including \$10,- eration of the overture presented by 000 from the British churches and car- the St. John presbytery asking that

slightly decreased. A church building

ried forward a balance of over \$600 on he right side. The remainder of the sederunt was

occupied with speeches by home mis-sionaries regarding the work they were engaged in ,and the many difficulties they had to encounter. The assembly adjourned till tomor row morning. London, Ont., June 14.—The assem-

in the chair. The remnant of the home mission business was discussed. An overture was read from British Columbia regarding the amounts paid to missionaries and students. They had many hardships to undergo and their salaries of \$650 were too small to pay expense, and often were not promptly paid. The whole matter was referred to the home mission commit-

bly met at 10 o'clock, the moderator

tee for reconsideration.

Dr. Mathews, representing the alliance of the Reformed churches, addressed the assembly. He spoke interest felt by the British churches in the Canadian church, and especially in its home mission work, and asked that a delegation be sent to the alliance meetings to be held in Scotland next year.

Principal Caven proposed a resolution commending the work of the alli-ance, which was carried.

The session held in the afternoon was occupied with the reading of papers regarding the reception of ministers and the studying of students which after consideration were ferred to the several committees for investigation and report.

Mr. Grahams of St. Johns, New-foundland, appealed against the action of the synod of the maritime provinces in asking him to resign. ase was referred to the judicial committee.

The case of J. S. Mullin against the St. John presbytery was called and re ferred to the judicial committee. The presbytery put in an appearance, but no appearance was made for Mr. Mullin. The presbytery had decided that he ought to resign, against which he appealed. The matter will be discuss ed before the committee tomorrow morning by Revs. J. S. Sutherland, W. W. Rainnie and Judge Forbes.

Several other appeals were considered and sent down for investigation to the same judicial committee.

J. K. McDonald of Toronto presented the report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund, showing that though the congregations had not made large col lections, yet through bequests and other contributions the fund showed a slight increase. Several ministers were placed on the fund.

J. S. Carruthers presented the re port for the eastern fund, which showed that a very small proportion London, but who soon after his return of the maritime province ministers home from St. John had been sudden- were connected with the fund, and urged serious consideration of the matter by the young men. The fund closed the year with a deficit of \$300. The report was adopted.

At the evening sederunt the foreign mission affairs were discussed. The gathering was large, the church being filled to its utmost capacity. Dr. Mor-rison presented the report of the eastern section. They had met all their liabilities for the current year and reduced their debt from \$3,000 to \$800. Good progress had been made in the various fields, and gratification was expressed at the result attained.

On the platform were seated the re-Dr. Cochrane presented the report turned missionaries with the family of Rev. Dr. Mackay of Formosa. Rev. Mr. Thompson of Trinidad described the work there, dwelling on its arrangements and its hindrances. Civilization is the same there as here. They had Sunday trains, cock fights, and on the whole you would fancy life there had been copied from a Can-

adian model. Rev. Dr. J. F. Campbell spoke for India, and made an urgent appeal for aid for the work there. He wanted better houses and more means that more stations may be opened up. Rev. Mr. Jamieson spoke of the lower conresign part of his terrible sacrifices they offered to the

tially one of blood. Rev. J. McArthur described his work among the Sioux Indians under the care of the foreign mission committee. He was followed by Dr. McClure of China, who, twice gold medalist at McGill and Toronto, and bright prospects of practice here, volunteered for the work in China. He described the province of Honan, its extent, its idolatory, its demon worship and the methods adopted to conquer the land for Christ. The medical department had done much for the breaking up of the people's prejudices and the opening of their hearts and homes to mis

sionaries. Dr. Fraser Smith, also of Honan spoke, and Dr. Thompson described work among the Chinese of Mont-

real. Koa Kou, a student from Forme spoke of the life and work among his fellow countrymen, telling of his conversion and the work Dr. Mackay had done there.

Mr. Mackay gave an account of his work in Formosa and held the attention of the large audience by his thrilling description of the life, manners and customs of the people and the converts who had turned from heathendom towards Godliness.

London, Ont., June 15.-The session of the general assembly Saturday was opened in due form, when certain appeal cases were read and referred to the committee for consideration Dr. Armstrong pesented the report

on Sabbath observance, empha the growing practice of Sunday travelling by bicycle, etc., and the desecration practiced on that day thereby After disposing of the report the assembly listened to a speech by John Charlton, M. P., who has done so much for the protection of the rights and liberties of that day. He told how the dominion parliament had acted toward the bill, which, backed by Christian bodies, he had presented, and how the apathy of supposed friends had practically killed

the bill. John A. Patterson spoke also on the attempts made in Ontario and Quebec for the same, and Dr. J. K. Smith described the Sabbath life in San Francisco during his ministry there and urged the people of Canada to hold fast to their day of worship and

rest. The next business was the consid-

each presbytery in the synod of the maritime provinces be equally repre-sented on the executive of the eastern division of the Home Mission com-

mittee. Revs. J. S. Sutherland and W. W. Rainnie spoke in its behalf, and after, discussion the whole matter was re-

tee for consideration.

Foreign Missions were then discussed. All the laborers were re-appointed and several new missionario were appointed. It was estimated that nearly \$1,500 Would be required for the successful carrying on of the

TEN WORKERS KILLED

And a Large Number of Persons Fatally Injured at Fall River.

New Steam | Boiler Explodes and Shatters a Harness Factory to Pieces-Fire Adds Tate the Work of Destruction.

Fall River, Mass., June 14.-Henry Langtry's business shop, a four story building at 14 County street, was blown up this morning. Many men were at work in the building at the time of the explosion.

Later intelligence is that there were bout thirty men and women in the building at the time of the explosion. Nine of them are reported to have escaped alive. Seven bodies have been aken out of the ruins so far. This leaves twenty-nine to be accounted for. The fire department, the police and all the doctors in the city are at

The catastrophe was caused by a new boiler, which, exploding in the hasement of the huilding blew out the entire end of the structure, and allowed the upper floors to settle in a mass of ruins. The flames communicated with the ruins soon after the explosion and began to burn briskly. The firemen rushed to the scene and made heroic efforts in their endeavors to rescue the imprisoned workmen. The shrieks of the girls in the ruins were mingled with the agonizing cries of their helpless friends outside

Ambulance calls were sent out hurriedly and every physician who could be reached was sent at once to the scene. The offices and the houses in the vicinity were turned into temporary hospitals. At 9 o'clock the charred body of a woman was taken out of the ruins. The fire had been quenched, but it was still smouldering, and the work of rescuing went on with much difficulty.

There were over forty-five persons employed, the greater part of this number being women, but it is said not all were in the building at the

A girl named Jalbert and her sisterin-law, who worked side by side on the third floor, escaped one unhurt and the other was somewhat bruised The Jalbert girls say that none of the girls or men knew what had happened. There was a terrible report, followed by a shock, and the roof seemed to lift and then fall, completely de molishing the whole building. The Jalbert girl and her sister-in-law were thrown into the middle of the road. shock broke in the windows of the Stafford mill adjoining, and injured several operatives.

The state music hall has been made morgue, where Medical Examiner Dolan with a dozen doctors is installed. At 10.30 it was estimated that there was at least a dozen people still in the ruins.

Henry Langtry, the proprietor, is among those rescued, but his condition

Mayor Green announced at 11 o'clock hat ten persons have been killed and three are still missing. Four have been taken from the ruins. There are a number injured and several may

Tht fire is now all out, but the build ing is so badly wrecked that search of the ruins is now progressing very slowly.

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET. Farnworth & Jardine's circular of June 1st notes the sale at Liverpoo of St. John birch timber, 141-4 inches, at 153-8d, per cubic foot; St. John spruce deals at an average of £5 17s. 6d.; lower port, £5 15s. ex quay; Quebec pine deals 3rd quality regular at £8 15s.; 3rd quality ends, £7 10s. per standard.

Stocks of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals at that port on June 1st were 9,491 standards, compared with only 4,644 stds. a year before and 5, 920 two years before. Stocks of Quebec spruce and pine deals were als much larger than a year ago. The stock of birch planks was only 142,000 cubic feet compared with 259,000 ft. a year before, and the stock of birch logs was also smaller. The circular

"The arrivals from British North America during the st month have been 14 vessels, 14,842 tons, against vessels, 3,929 tons, during the corres ponding month last year, and aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 has been 87,750, 72,626 and 75,406 tons respectively. We have little change in our market to report; imports generally have not been heavy and the deliveries about an average at this season of the year; values of most articles continue low, although

there is a slightly better feeling. "New Brunswick and Nova Scoti Spruce and Pine Deals-Of spruce the arrivals have been 2,980 standards against 441 standards same time las year; most of the import is going direct from the quay into consumption and although the stock is still too heavy there is rather a better feeling and prices are steady.

"Birch-Of logs the import has been too heavy; however, there has been a fair enquiry, and prices are steady the stock is ample. Birch planks have not been imported; prices still rule exceedingly low, and the stock still to eavy.

A DIAGNOSIS.

"You say you've been applying yourself pretty closely to work?" inquired the physician. "That's just it, my dear sir; you are suffering from brainfag and need complete rest. By the way, what is your work?"

O'JR OTTAWA LETTER.

Some Little Progress Being Made in Legislation.

Sawdust as a Factor in Increasing the Population.

A Sample of Grit Morality in the Matter of Railway Passes.

(Staff correspondence of the Sun.) The auditor general has not improved his position by his appeal to the house to redress what he claims to be the injustice of the government. In his protest he makes himself out something of a martyr to the cause of truth and righteousness. He suggests and his supporters in the house of commons openly assert that Mr. Maicdougall has had his allowance cut down, or rather kept down, because he exposes the government's extravagance. Several things, however, clearagance. Several things were, however, clearly shown in yesterday's debate.

The cost of the auditor general's office has increased more rapidly than the cost of most other departments. Promotions in salary have been more rapid there than in any other office.

The auditor's clerks have been have been started in the service with better pay than those in other departments. The auditor's own salary has been

increased by the present governmen The present government has had the right to control his own department confirmed to him after parliament had taken it away. Readers of the Sun will judge for

themselves whether the government is starving the auditor general and his staff when they go over the scale of salaries paid Mr. Macdougall and his staff, with name, office, when first appointed and salary:

E. D. Sutherland, chief clerk, 1871...
J. L. McDougall, auditor, 1878.
E. D. Sutherland, chief clerk, 1871...
John Gorman, chief clerk, 1879...
J. B. Simpson, 1st class clerk, 1885...
A. B. Hudson, 2nd class clerk, 1885...
J. W. Reid, 2nd class clerk, 1885...
William Kearns, 2nd class clerk, 1883.
L. A. Bissonnette, 2n dclass clerk, 1883.
E. C. Hayes, 2nd class clerk, 1884.
Thomas Forter, 3rd class clerk, 1884. C. Hayes, 2nd class clerk, 1884.....

thomas Porter, 3rd class clerk, 1878...

H. P. Gibson, 3rd class clerk, 1879...

C. MacDonald, 3rd class clerk, 1879...

S. W. Sherwood, 3rd class clerk, 1883...

H. Baldwin, 3rd class clerk, 1885...

S. Stevenson, 3rd class clerk, 1884...

H. R. Moore, 3rd class clerk, 1891...

thel Belford, 3rd class clerk, 1891...

thel Belford, 3rd class clerk, 1891...

Valter Tucker, 3rd class clerk, 1890...

E. Stockton, 3rd class clerk, 1891...

J. Wagner, 3rd class clerk, 1892...

S. Allen, 3rd class clerk, 1892...

S. S. Allen, 3rd class clerk, 1892...

chn Pender, messenger, 1857...

The list is from the civil ser

The list is from the civil service record of 1895. In addition there were two temporary clerks, so called, employed all the time and five or six part of the time. Now, it would appear that when length of service is considered, with the fact that the work counts and examining financial statements to see that the adding and subtracting is properly done, it cannot be said that the auditor's staff fares worse than the staff of other public offices. It is, however, fair to say that the work, even in its most simple form, requires more ability than mere copying, which occupits the attention of many clerks in other offices. And this also should be said that the auditer's staff is a good working staff. There is no more industrious body of men in any branch of the service, exthe geological survey, where many voted against the Mulock bill. wants for his office the work of his demn the opponents of the Mulock try will be safe.

The Manitoba school question probably not dead, but it seems to e in a state of suspended animation. No subject is discussed less and with greater apparent indifference. Perhaps if it does come forward again it will be possible to get up some interest in the subject, but the present impression is that the members will get away without having committed themselves on the question of the education of children in the young and flery The Hudson Bay railway is more a live theme for western men than the schools of Manitoba. But as far as one may gather from the Manitoba and Northwest members, the province has now under contemplation a more practical and more agreeable subject than either of them. happy Manitoban is thinking of his magnificent crop as it now appears to be in prospect, and of the fact that its banks, since there were no more the price of wheat at the mills has reached a dollar a bushel. With such a splendid prospect the farmers are ess inclined to take stock in grievances of any kind. Senator Perley remarked the other day that in his part of the Northwest there had been two rains since spring. They are modest people out there, and do not ask for many rains. "If we can have four rains a year, and if I had the fixing of the date of the rains, we would have the greatest farm country in the world." Mention was made the other day of the fact that members of the commons sometimes brought to Ottawa products of their county for exand distribution. Dr. Montague yesterday distributed among his fellow members a quantity of elegant paper knives made by the Ontario silver company, which operates in his constituency, or in its neighborhood. The knives went to members of both parties, and it is not expected that

they will "cut friendship." Ottawa, June 17.—Parliament been of late engaged in legislation. A number of bills have been working their way through the house and Her Majesty is meeting with fair success in securing authority for the payment of sums required to retire the bills incurred in this year's public service. All this goes to show that this has not been in a strong sense a fighting week. "Silent leges inter arma" was a wise observation of a clever man who is now dead. The idea that you cannot fight and legislate at the sam time is amply borne out by the pol-

it cannot be said that the angel of peace broods over this building, it is certain that something like a suspension of hostilities has enabled committees and the house to get along

This does not mean that no party controversies have arisen. The truce has not been continuous. There was a sharp discussion over the auditor general and his claim. An occasional cause of war appears in the estimates. There were strained relations over the funeral expenses of Sir John Thompson. The Royal Commission on pro hibition has not been so fortunate as to secure the confidence of the opposition. But these were interludes, so

Two measures to secure the independence and purity of the members of parliament have been brought forward from the opposition side, Mr. Edgar proposes that no contractor or director or owner of a subsidized railway shall subscribe to election funds. A government contractor is by present criminal law forbidden to subscribe, and the proposed bill extends the prohibition. No vote has yet been taken on the principle of Mr. Edgar's measure, but if adopted it will be made applicable to provincial subsidies and contractors as well as to those who deal with the government at Ottawa. In the course of the debate it was pointed out by one of the Quebec members that Mr. Tarte and one or two other opposition members owed their present seats in the house to the use of money from the proceeds of the Baie des Chaleur steal.

Mr. Mulock's anti-pass bill has been

thrown out. This measure would have forbidden any member of parliament to receive from a railway company passes or special transportation rates to or from the session at Ottawa. The bill got the support of nearly a *hird of the house at its second reading. Most of the votes in favor of it came from the opposition side of the house, where the promoter of the bill sits, but there is reason to believe a good deal of humbug was concealed in the vote cast for it by these gentlemen. The members on the government side vote first. Before the grit members were asked to vote they saw that the motion was lost, and so felt that they could support it without danger of losing the benefit of the pass they carry in their pockets. So far as I am able to learn, not one of the grit members from the maritime provinces pays his way on the Canadian Pacific. Most of them voted against travelling on passes, but it is not known that a single man of them has re urned his pass. The Intercolonial does not pass members of parliament free, but it does give annual passes to members of provincial governments. One of the present opposition members from Nova Scotia had before his election to this chamber been a member of the local cabinet. Some time after he ceased to hold that office. and while he was a member of the house of commons, he tried to travel on his Nova Scotia government pass. is for the most part casting up ac- He was not allowed to do so, but he still uses a Candaian Pacific pass, if I am correctly informed. This member was one of those who voted against free passes for members. He knew that the bill was lost before he Another maritime province voted. member has always returned passes to the railway corporation. He invariably pays his way to and from Ottawa, and so expends over two hundred dollars a year, which outlay the member just mentioned escapes. But the member who pays his way did not feel free to make it a crime for cept some technical branch such as other members to accept passes, and The of the staff are more interested in last mentioned member is a liberal their work than in their salary. On conservative, the other is a grit. I the whole it seems to be safe to say mention the two instances to show that even though the auditor general with what fine discrimination such fails to get as much money as he journals as the Montreal Witness conbill as boodlers and commend its

> Sawdust is an old question in the house of commons. It is a poor session that does not produce two or more discussions on sawdust laws. Yesterday the question had its second ventilation in the commons for this year, and it is suggested that there is to be one talk more about it. The main points in the debate have already appeared in The Sun. I merely desire to give one incident. On the question whether sawdust has an unwholesome effect on streams, Sir James Grant of Ottawa pronounced a medical opinion. As the chief court physician, and a high professional authority, Sir James claim ed special attention. He declared that the dusty Ottawa furnished the bes fish in Canada, and therefore could not be bad for fish. Then, he pointed out that the stream could not be unhealthy for the people who live on healthy families than those of Ottawa where households of nine or ten children were the rule. This led up to a discussion of the effects of sawdus on the census returns, and finally to the suggestion that a very large in crease in the population of Canada night possibly be induced by a general distribution in the streams by-product of the saw mill industry.

supporters as high-minded men.

One item in the estimates for this year has caused lively discussion. This was the cost of the royal ssion. The opposition members united in the statement that the evi dence taken by the commission was not useful. One can hardly see reasonable persons who seriously desire to bring about effective legislation on the subject should take this ground. There is no doubt that the testimony of the best informed per sons in Canada was taken on the several branches of the question. one who has read the debates of parliament when the question of prohibi tion has been discussed must have perceived that the members were wholly at variance in respect to essential facts. They did not agree as to the effect of the Scott act. differed as to the working of prohibition in Maine, Kansas and Iowa. They disputed over the relation between intemperance and crime. They could not accept each other's statement as to the operation of license aws.

itical history of Canada. So though the commission gives the latest, best and most exact information on these phases of the question. The members who are continually quoting this or that sheriff, or prosecuting counsel, or prison official, or mayor, or chief of police, should be glad to get together the testimony of so many officials of this kind as could be reached by this most comprehensive enquiry. mass of records collected is alone of great value to a student of this ques-

THIRTY YEARS OF TORTURE.

Hands and Fingers Twisted out of Shape With Rheumatism.

The Story of an Old Man Now Nearing the Foot of Life's Hill-How Relief Came to Him After Repeated Failures and Disappointments.

(From the Kemptville Advance.)

"I am now almost at the foot of the

hill of life, having attained the 76th year of my age, and never during that time have I made a statement more willingly and conscientiously than now. My body has been tortured by pain for upwards of thirty years, caused by rheumatism, and there are thousands enduring a like affliction that need not if they would but heed my experience and avail themselves of the proper means of relief. The disease first affected my hip and spread to my legs and arms. many sufferers I spared neither trouble or expense in seeking something to alleviate the pain. The disease had made me so helpless that I was unable to put on my coat and my hands and fingers were being twisted out of shape. There seemed not the shadow of a hope of relief and very naturally became discouraged and disheartened, and time after time have I given up in despair. While in Arizona three vears ago I heard of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I sent for sx boxes in order to give them a fair trial. I followed the directions closely and by the time the fourth box was finished the pain had greatly lessened and I was much improved. My friends having witnesed the wonderful effect upon



I was unable to put on my coat. my body could not help admiring the Pink Pills, and being about to leave for the east, I gave the remaining two boxes to them. Unfortunately I neglected getting another supply for nearly a year after returning to this part and I felt that to me Pink Pills were one of the necessaries of life. Last spring I procured a few boxes and have been taking them since with a very satisfactory effect am glad to say. Now I feel like a new man en-tirely free from pain or stiffness of joint. I have a slight numbness of feet and half way to the knee, but am confident that these pills will relieve this feeling. Although well advanced in years, I am able and do walk many miles a day. For rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand pre-eminently above all other medicines according to my experience and I urge a trial on all suffering from this panful malady."

The above is an unvarnished state ment of facts as told the Advance recently by Mr. George Selleck, an esteemed resident of Miller's Corners. and no one hearing the earnest manner of its recital could fail to be convinced of Mr. Selleck's sincerity. But if this were not enough hundreds of witnesses could be summoned, if need be, to prove the truth of every word stated. Mr. Angus Buchanan, the well known druggist and popular reeve of Kemptville, speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the most popular remedies known, having a great sale among his customers and giving general satisfaction.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia. artial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams cine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Don't be persuaded to take some substitute.

JACOB'S THEATRE BURNED.

A Fire in the Big Building This Monday Morning.

New York, June 17 .- Jacobs' theare on Third avenue, between 30th and 31st streets, was almost completely destroyed by fire, which started at 12.30 this morning from some unknown origin.

Before the firemen reached the scene almost the entire upper portion of the building was in flames, both in front and rear. Immediately adjoining the building on the north was the five story tenement house in the basement of which is Grundey's saloon. Several families live on the four upper floors, and all the people in the house were asleep at the time. Policemen and citizens broke into the building and drove them out almost by main force. So far as is known nobody was injured. The loss will be very heavy.

At 1.45 this morning the fire was still burning, and the entire theatre building was entirely gutted. None of the contents had been removed. There was a quantity of valuable ON T

Major Markh the 8

A Large Gathe Militia Men

The Toasts Propo Names of th

The dinner ham, command ley team, by th Hussars, at Ho night, was one social military St. John. Surg chair, with Car chair. Lieut. C master, and th comprised: Hon. Ministe ernor of New

Justice Tuck, a A. G. Blair, at Leod, Q. C., M. M.P.; J. A. Che ner; Col. Derb Panet, deputy Percy Lake Col. Powell, a Lieut. Col. T eral of cavalry son, dir. gen. Blaine: Lieut. B. G. A.: Lieut liers; Lieut. Co Lieut. Col. Gor Lieut. Col. Beer Call. Newcastl Col. McCully, Alexander, 71s Baird, 67th Bat Major Ryan, Major Armstre Capt. Douglass, president P. Jones, N. B. B 62nd Fusiliers Fusiliers: Maj Major Gordon, Vince, Brighto A. Smith, St. wards, 62nd Ba man, 71st Batt McLeod, N. I Walker, 62nd

MacLearn, R. N. B. B. G. A Batt : J. V. Ell Hannay, John

The tables with flowers fare, which gave practic ability of the to provide in and all such o

> Radishes. Consoimme, a Ouangondy

Chicken Pie. Delmo

On the four card were the

lines:

Harrison's sic during cloth had been ville proposed

which was honors. To the next General, Capt made a neat orchestra play Home to this t The third too

litia, was cour V. Ellis, ex-M. Mr. Ellis was good volunteer was well car for the ministe at Major Mar the confident team would su

on gives the latest, best exact information on these the question. The members ntinually quoting this or ff, or prosecuting counsel, or cial, or mayor, or chief of uld be glad to get together ony of so many officials of as could be reached by this rehensive enquiry. cords collected is alone of

YEARS OF TORTURE.

d Fingers Twisted out of With Rheumatism

Life's Hill-How Relief Came to er Repeated Failures and Disan-

the Kemptville Advance.)

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ON TO BISLEY.

Major Markham Banquetted by the 8th Hussars.

A Large Gathering of Representative Militia Men at Hotel Aberdeen.

The Toasts Proposed and Responses Given-Names of the Members of the Team.

The dinner to Major Alfred Markham, commandant of this year's Bis ley team, by the officers of the Eighth Hussars, at Hotel Aberdeen, on Friday night, was one of the most enjoyable social military gatherings ever held in St. John. Surgeon March occupied the chair, with Capt. Harrison in the vice chair. Lieut. Col. Domville was toast master, and the list of invited guests

Hon. Minister of Militia, Lient. Governor of New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Justice Tuck, acting chief justice; Hon. A. G. Blair, attorney general; E. Mc-Leod, Q. C., M. P.; J. D. Hazen, Q. C., M.P.; J. A. Chesley, M.P.; General Warner; Col. Derby, U. S. consul; Col. Panet, deputy minister militia; Col. Percy Lake, quartermaster general; Col. Powell, adjutant general militia; Lieut, Col. Turnbull, inspector general of cavalry; Lieut. Col. Macpherson, dir. gen. of stores; Lient. Col. Biaine; Lieut. Col. Armstrong, N. B. B. G. A.; Lieut. Col. Tucker, 62nd Fusiliers: Lieut. Col. Maunsell. D. A. G .: Lieut. Col. Gordon, R. R. C. infantry; Lieut. Col. Beer, 73rd Batt.; Lieut. Col. Call, Newcastle Field Battery; Lieut. Col. McCully, 73rd Batt.; Lieut. Col. Alexander, 71st Batt.; Lieut. Col. Baird, 67th Batt.; Lieut. Col. McShane;

ada this year as well as it had ever done in the past. Mr. Ellis upheld the idea of training our people to defend their own land, and paid an earness tribute to Hon. Mr. Dickie's ability a minister of the crown. Mr. Ellis

speech was heartily aplouded. Lt. Col. Domville then read the following telegram from Hon. Mr. Dickie dated Ottawa, June 14th: "Very much regret that I canno

join you and the officers of the 8th in your dinner to Major Markham, to whose team we all wish good luck." Letters and telegrams of regret wer received from Col. Powell. Lt. Gov Fraser, Col. Maunsell, Justice Tuck Attorney General Blair and others, as

Lt. Col. Maunsell regrets that owing to his absence on leave he will be unable to avail himself of the invitation of Lieut. Col. Domville and officers of the 8th Hussars to a dinner to be given to Major Alfred Markham, commandant Bisley team, 1895, at St. John on Friday, the 14th June, 1895. Lt.Col. Maunsell regrets his inability to accept the invitation the more, as he considers that the well deserved honor conferred upon Major Markam in his being selected for the command of the Bisley team is an honor to the military district and to the regiment of Hussars to which he belongs.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor regrets extremely that he is unable to accept the very kind invitation of Lt. Col. Domville and officers of the 8th Hussars to attend a dinner to be given to Major Alfred Markham, commandant Bisley team, 1895, at the Hotel Aberdeen, on Friday, June 14th, at 9 p. m.

The Attorney General begs to acknowledge the kind invitation of Lt. Col. Domville and others to the dinner to Major Markham on Friday evening next, but regrets that a meeting of the government at Fredericton that evening will preclude him from being present on the occasion.

Susex, June 14.—Many warm friends here congratulate you upon the handsome tribute of respect being shown to you at the Aberdeen this evening by Col. Domyille and officers of the Princess Louise Hussars in honor of your appointment as commandant of the Bisley team. We know your meeting will be a pleasant one, and we trust the forerunner of what awaits you in your native land.

G. H. WALLACE.

Alexander, 71st Batt.; Lieut. Col. Baird, 67th Batt.; Lieut. Col. McShane; Major Ryan, Kings County Hussars; Major Armstrong, district paymaster; Capt. Douglass, R. N. R.; Major Parks, president P. R. association; Major Jones, N. B. B. G. A.; Major McLean, 62nd Fusiliers; Major Sturdee, 62nd Fusiliers; Major Hartt, 62 Fusiliers; Major Gordon, N. B. B. G. A.; Major Edwards, 62nd Batt.; Capt. Hartt, Capt. A. Smith, St. John Rifles; Major Edwards, 62nd Batt.; Capt. Hartt; Capt. McLeod, N. B. B. G. A.; Surgeon Major Riflemen of Canada, and I was pleased that the officers of his corps and the militia. Of his own province so fully recognized his



MAJOR MARKHAM, COMMANDANT BISLEY TEAM.

MacLearn, R. R. C. I.; Surgeon Daniel, N. B. B. G. A.; Capt. Goddard, 62nd Hannay, John A. Bowes, E. S. Carter. The tables were tastefully adorned flowers, and the bill of which was as follows. practical evidence ability of the cusine of the Aberdeen to provide in first-class style for any

RELEVES. SOUP. Consoimme, a la Royal. Green Turtle. POISSON. Ouangondy Salmon, Chili Sauce Iced Cucumbers.

ENTREE. ROTI.

ENTREMETS.

Lobster Salad. Veal Pate. English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce. 2en Pudding. Chocolate Lemon and Cream Pies. Strawberries and Cream. On the fourth page of the menu

card were the following appropriate

"Now the fair goddess, Fortune, Fall deep in love with thee;— Prosperity be thy page." Shakespeare, Cariolanus, Act 1, Sc. V.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more, Sempronius— we'll deserve it."

Addison, Cato, Act 1, Sc. 11. Harrison's orchestra furnished mu sic during the evening. After the cloth had been removed, Lt. Col. Domville proposed the toast of the Queen, which was drank with the usual

To the next toast, The Governor General, Capt. Douglas, R. N. R., the best of his ability, for although Engmade a neat and fitting reply. The orchestra played My Own Canadian

Home to this toast. The third toast, The Minister of Militia, was coupled with the name of J.

Mr. Ellis was proud to see that the good volunteer work begun in his day was well carried on now. Speaking and words of cheer. (Cheers.) for the minister, he expressed pleasure at Major Markham's apointment and the confident hope that the Bisley New Brunswick's representation

J. MACPHERSON, Lt. Col. and Treasurer D. R. A.

The next toast, the health of the Lieut. Governor, coupled with "The Boys of the Old Brigade," was heart-

ily drank. Lt. Col. Blaine, in proposing "Out Guest," made a capital speech. He complimented the 8th Hussars on their soldierly record and their high reputation for hospitality. He was willing tawa in view of the fact that the govselect as the commandant of the Bisley eam the most popular of the officers of the most popular corps in the mari-

time provinces. times three and He's a Jolly Good Fellow, after which Capt. Hartt sang The

Major Markham in rising to reply vas greeted with a repetition of He's a Jolly Good Fellow, three cheers and a tiger. When order had finally been restored, Major Markham said this was the first occasion on which the Hussars hod an opportunity to return the kind reception he and his fellow officers had so often received at the hands of the city corps. He felt much gratified at the hearty way in which his name had been received, and particularly thanked Mr. Ellis for his good words on behalf of the militia of Canand. He (Major Markham) was going home for the first time in thirty years and would endeavor to do his duty there and keep Canada to the front to lish born he was a Canadian in heart and soul. He regretted the chance were against having a New Bruns wicker on the team, but he had confidence that the men going over would do their best to do credit to the dominion. Before sitting down he thank

and words of cheer. (Cheers.) Lt. Col. Tucker, following up Major Markham's remarks with respect to team would sustain the honor of Can- the team, pointed out that it might be

well to press on the local government the advisabiltly of lending a hand in sending a larger annual representa-tion than ever before to the Rideau competition, where the Bisley team was selected.

Major Fred Hartt then sang The Boys of the Old Brigade. Surgeon Walker in a happy speech proposed The Press, which was drunk

with applause, the orchestra playing "Strangers Yet." Mr. Hannay of the Telegraph, Mr. Bowes of the Gazette, Mr. Fenety of the Record, and The Sun representative responded

The Ladies, by Surgeon March, was

or its good words for the 8th Hussars

fittingly responded to by Major Hartt. A song by Lt. Col. Armstrong followed, and then Surgeon Daniel sang The Midshinmite Major Parks, who alluded to the fact that Major General Herbert had pronounced the 8th Hussars the besi gratulated Major Markham on his se ection as commandant, proposed the health of Col. Domville, commander of the corps that had been so highly complimented by the com-

mander-in-chief. The toast was drunk with the ut nost enthusiasm Col. Domville thanked the assembly

> It had turned out some good men Lt. Col. Armstrong came from the Cavalry. Mr. Pennyfeather had entered the Belgian army, Mr. Forester had gone into the regular Canadian cavalry. And now Major Markham was to command the Bisley team. He felt proud of the Hussars. (Applause.) Col. Domville gracefully referred to the kindly hospitality his corps had so ofter received at the hands of their city military friends, and referring to the attitude of the presen minister of militia, said that he was glad to see Hon. Mr. Dickie was alive to the necessities of the present situ ation, and that it would give him plea-

> > alry. (Cheers.) Capt. Hartt proposed "the Good Felowship of the Team of 1895."
> >
> > Major Markham in a brief but well onceived speech, proposed the toast

sure to support his military policy

above and apart from all political con

siderations. Whatever honors Major Markham might win in England would

redound to the credit of the 8th Cav-

f The Sister Corps in St. John. Lt. Col. Armstrong, in replying to the toast, said he belonged to the oldest corps in Canada, a history of which is now being prepared by Capt Baxter. He expressed the hope that his militia life-long friend would come back covered wth glory and having won the esteem of every member of

Lt. Col. Tucker heartily returned thanks on behalf of every officer of cordial fellowship that had always existed between his corps and the 8th Cavalry. The 62nd were in the strong est sympathy with Major Markham in his high office, and felt he would develop the Bisley team to the utmost of their resources. (Cheers.)

Replying to the toast of the Royal Naval Reserve, Capt. Douglass ex-pressed the great pleasure it gave him to be present, and as the oldest militia-man of Australia, to wish Major Markham and his team the greatest (Cheers.) Major Markham hère announced

that the doings of the team each day would be reported in The Sun and Telegraph by cable. Mr. Ellis proposed the Provincial

Rifle Association, and in so doing referred to the special gifts that had made Major Parks for many years the choice of that body as its efficient president.

Major Parks, in responding, disclaimed all special fitness for the of- 10 374. lce he held, save an earnest desire to promote the efficiency of New Brunsa more generous support of the P. R. A. from the provincial treasury; at ployment on the staff has been apother provinces.

Col. Armstrong proposed the District Staff, coupled with the name of Major Armstrong.

Major Armstrong replied to the toast proposed by his namesake and expressed regret that Lt. Col. Maunsell had been prevented by ill health from being present to do honor to Major Markham. Personally he felt assured that if the Bisley team did not work harmoniously under the major, it would be their own fault.

Capt. Smith of the Rifles endorsed Lt. Col. Tucker's remarks and on be half of the Rifles, and personally as well, wished Major Markham the greatest success, and congratulated Lt. Col. Domville on the fact that private Walter Langstroth of the Hussars had in 1887 won the highest place ever attained by a New Bruns wicker, that of 7th on the Queen's

prize list. (Cheers.) Col. Domville, on behalf of the 8th Hussars, expressed their appreciation of Hotel Aberdeen, which was Kings county institution. He proposed its health, wealth and prosperity.

G. R. Pugsley, in modest, yet grateful terms, thanked the company for its presence, and Col. Domville for his good words. It was his aim to run a good hotel, and he surrounded himself with the best possible staff. So far the patronage had been more than equal to his expectations, (Cheers. Personally it gave him infinite plea sure to welcome Major Markham, who had been the first to help him when he started out in professional life (Applause.)

The proceedings closed with Auld Lang Syne, and God Save the Queen.

THE BISLEY TEAM. The Bisley team will sail from Montreal on June 22nd. They will be inspected on Friday. There is no St. John man on the team, and while Col. Sergt. Henderson of the 62nd Fusilier is second waiting man, it is not prob able that he will have a place on the team. The following is a list of the

team up to date: Thomas H. Hayhurst, Hamilton. Thomas Mitchell, Toronto. Col. Sergt. Shedden, Hamilton. B. R. Bent, Amherst.

J. Rolston, Hagersville, Ont. T. C. Boville, Ottawa. R. J. Spearing, Sherbrooke. S. H. Norris, Hamilton.

S. M. Rogers, Ottawa.

J. P. Natting, Ottawa

W. J. B. White, Kingston, W. P. Anderson, Ottawa. J. Tink. Ottawa.

J. C. Chamberlin, New Westminster J. H. Simpson, Guelph. C. Armstrong, Guelph.

Col. Sergt. Meadows, Toronto. CAMP SUSSEX.

The Orders Issued for the Assembling of the Militia on June 25th.

The Corps Called Out for Drill and How They Will Proceed to Camp.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8. Headquarters, Fredericton, 10th June

District Orders

In accordance with G. O. (20), 18th May, 1895, the following corps are held in readiness to assemble for training in the camp of instruction to be formed at Sussex on the 25th June, to leave their local headquarters on that day and proceed to the camp at Sussex, as follows: Cavalry—8th Hussars—Lieut. Col.

A, B, C, D, E, G troops will march F troop will entrain at McDougall station at 8.35 a. m.

H troop will entrain at Sackville at Officers, N. C. O. and troopers from St. John will entrain at 10 a. m. Officers, N. C. O. and troopers from

Rothesay will entrain at 10.44 a. m. Officers, N. C. O. and troopers from Hampton will entrain at 11.32 a. m.
73rd Battalion—Lieut. Col. McCulley: No. 1 company will entrain at Buc ouche at 7.45 a. m.

No. 2, 4 and 5 companies and staff will entrain at Chatham at 7.50 a. m. No. 3 company will entrain at Doakown at 5.45 a. m. 74th Batalion—Lieut. Col. Beer:

No. 1 company will entrain at Rothe ay at 10.44 a. m. No. 2 and 4 companies at Moncton at 11.30 a. m. No. 5 company will entrain at Sack-

ville at 8.05 a. m. No. 6 company will entrain at Baie erte at 6.30 a. m. (The above named hours are standard time.)

The "order" for troops proceeding to camp is "marching order,' and this will be complied with as far as pos sible in the defective condition of the equipment now in possession, but all equipment, of whatever kind, in pos ession must be issued to the men and brought to camp.

Regimental quartermasters will be equired to be in camp one clear day before the arrival of their corps, and one clear day after its departure, for the purpose of drawing and returning camp equipment. Pay will be allowed for these days, also an allowance for subsistence of one dollar per diem. Quartermasters failing to comply with this regulation will forfeit all ay and allowance.

Officers commanding corps will make rrangements for the men under their command bringing cooked rations with them to camp on the first day. For this purpose an allowance in ieu of rations of 25 cents per officer

and man is granted, together with 35 cents per horse in lieu of forage for

Transport.

(1). Attention is drawn to Regula-

(2). Transport will only be allowed for 'nose officers and men whose names are borne on the pay list of a corps ordered to camp or whose emproved at headquarters.

Transport of Baggage. (1). An allowance will be granted at the following rates for transport of all regimental baggage to and from camps of instruction.

Each N. C. O. or man......10 cents (2). This allowance is to cover cost of transport for the distance between headquarters to railway or steamboa station, and from terminal station to site of camp and return to headquar ters. Claims for this allowance will be made on A. G. O., form C 58 amo

forwarded to the camp commandant. (3). Corps receiving marching allow ance (Regulations and Orders, para graph 373), will not be entitled to the above allowences. (4). Sec. 7 G. O. (13) of 13th May

1892, and G. O. (24) of 10th June, 1892 have been cancelled. The attention of officers co ing is drawn to section xvi.. Queen's Regulations, movement of troops by rail, the general principles of which

In addition to the regimental and company books, referred to in paragraph 968, R. & O. 87, and in district orders, 4th April, 1892, comm officers will see that the following books are in possessinon of every offi cer in camp:

Latest edition Cavalry Drill, Queen's Regulations, 1894, and Regulations and Orders, 1887. In Infantry.

Infantry Drill, 1893, Rifle Exercise ement, 1888; Queen's Regulations 1894, Regulations and Orders, 1887. They will further see that the en colment of men is carried out withou lelay, and in accordance with the

Standing orders, regulating th daties in camp, will be issued, as .c staff, guards, military police, inlying picquets, etc. W. D. GORDON,

Major and Lieut. Col. for D. A. G., Mil.

HEALTH.

"What do you mean by health?" asked th eacher.
"Health," said a timid little voice,

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

"I AM PERMANENT LY CURED"

The Joyful Exclamation of Mr. Alexander Moffatt, of Millbrook, Ont.

Paine's Celery Compound Victorious After' the Doctors Failed.

Mr. Moffatt is of opinion that all his the great reason that they know of sufferings and tortures had their origin. in liver complaint, a terribly dangerous malady that is dragging many a man and woman to the grave. This disease may be acute or chronic. In the acute form, there are violent burning pains conveyed to the shoulder or right arm, short cough, fever, irregular owels and constipation. In the chronic form of liver complaint there are many morbid conditions, such as enlargements, softening, abscesses and degeneration. The symptoms are weight in stomach, flatulence, nausea bilious vomiting, loss of appetite, thirst white and dry tongue, bitter taste, and host of other miserable conditions.

Long experience has fully proved that Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can successfully grapple with the dread disease of liv er complaint. Honest and able doctors are advising their patients to make use of Paine's Celery Compound, for

PATENT RECORD.

The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors May 28th and June 4th, 1895, is report ed for the Sun by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.: Rufus P. Redmond and W. Wythe Canada-Combined whip-socket and

Geo. H. Millen, Canada-Match-box for advertising. James H. Byrne, assignor of one-half to G. W. Booth, Toronto, Canada-

Hand fire-extinguisher, Frederic P. Thompson. Canada-Dust-guar dand oil-saver for car-axle boxes.

Helen B. Leadbetter, Kincardine, -Supplemental stopper for ink bottles. William Harding, Orangeville, Can-

REV. L. W. SHOWERS Gives His Experience With Organic Heart Disease—The Dread Malady on the

For many years my greatest enemy has been organic heart disease. From an uneasiness about the heart, with palpitation more or less severe, it had developed into abnormal action, thumping, fluttering and choking sensations. Dull pain with a peculiar warm feeling ever present near the heart, I have tried many physicians and taken numberless remedies with very little benefit. Seeing Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised in the Kittan ning, Pa., papers, I purchased a bottle and began its use, receiving almost instant relief. I have now taken several bottles of the remedy and can speak most highly in its favor. The choking, abnormal beating, thumping and palpitation have almost entirely disappeared. The remedy is certainly a wonder-worker, for my case was chronic. Rev. L. W. Showers, Elder-

COUNT DE DORY. A Well-Known Denmark Nobleman Makes Statement Which Will Prove of Great

Interest and Value to Many. Under date of September 1st, 1894, count de Dory writes as follows from Neepawa, Man .: "I have ben ailing onstantly for six or seven years with severe kidney and bladder trouble. I have doctored during all this time with physicians in different countries without any relief. During my travels I was induced to try South American Kidney Cure, from which remedy I received instant relief. I most heartily endorse this remedy, as I do not think it has an equal." South American Kidney Cure invariably gives relief within six hours after first dose is

CURES CATARBHAL DEAFNESS. ong and Unreserved Testimony of the Curative Powers of Dr. Agnew's

Actions speak louder than words Mr. John MacInnis of Washabuck Bridge, N. S., made use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and says: "I used the medicine according to directions and found it to be a wonderful cure for catarrh and deafness. I can hear as good as ever. You will find sixty cents enclosed, for which send another bottle. After recommending the catarrhal cure to my neighbor, and she seeing the wonderful good it has done me, wants a bottle, so you will please send a bottle and blower to her

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness;

Sample bottle and blower sent or receipt of two three-cent stamps, S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheu matism in Three Days. Mr. I. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street. Hamilton: "For many weeks I suffered intense pain from rheuma

tism-was so bad that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatic Cure on the recommendation of my druggist and was completely cured in three or four days ne other medicine that gives such and effective results. The cure of Mr. Moffatt amply proves every statement made in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, and clearly demonstrates the fact that when physicians fail to cure, nature's medicine is sure to de good work. Mr. Moffatt writes

"Having been a sufferer for years from severe pains in the side; back and breast, caused, I firmly believe, by a sluggish liver, I received the treatment of eminent physicians; and was compelled to wear a fur coas summer and winter; I was also advise to wear a chamois vest, but nothing

seemed to do me good. "At last I was advised by kind friends to try Paine's Celery Compound; and after using six bottles I find that Tame permanently cured. Paine's Celery Compound has indeel done wonders for me. You may rubiish this for the benefit of suffering humanity."

AN EXTENDED MINISTRY.

(Richibucto Review.) The Rev. Lewis Jack has been a minister in the Presbyterian church for the long period of 50 years. His jubilee was held last Monday in the home of Dr. King, his son-in-law, Buctouche. Many of his relatives met on such an interesting and happy occasion, among whom were Dr. King and family, Rev. Chalmers Jack of Maitland, N. S., his son; Mrs. Roseburgh, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Roseburgh, his daughter; Mrs. Salter of Chatham, daughter;

and many others.

The Rev. L. Jack came from Scotland to New Brunswick nearly 50 years ago. He was soon afterwards ordained into the Presbyterian congregation of St. James, Charlotte Co. After a five years' pastorate he was translated to the congregation of Springfield, where he labored with great success for upwards of 30 years, much beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Jack was one of the pioneers of the Presbyterian church in New Brunswick. He is a truly evangelical preacher, and in the days of his vigor was an impressive and enthusiastic speaker. He is now 84 years of age, and still wonderfully strong. His saintly partner died a number of years ago. Her name is still very fragrant in Springfield, where she greatly assisted her husband in the work of the Lord. Mr. Jack retired from the active duties of the ministry a few years ago, and is spending the remainder of his days in the hospitable family of Dr. King, his son-in-law. It is the ardent wish of many friends that he may be spared for many years as the past.

EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP.

One of the best known of the foreign grain houses, Dreyfus, writes Counselman of Chicago from Paris under date of June 2: "As far as we can judge at present there seems to be every prospect of an average wheat yield, for, although in some parts of Europe great damage has been done by recent cold weather, in other parts the outlook is quite satisfactory. In Roumania there is every hope for a good harvest; on the other hand the crops. all along the Black Sea, in Odessa, Nicolaleu, etc., as well as in the Crimea, have suffered to a considerable extent by frost. In Germany wheat stands very well, but rye, on the other hand, gives cause for grave complaint. In France and England everything is very much behindhand at present owing to inclement weather, and in England, at least, there is every fear of a rather meagre crop, and, as is usually the case with late crops in this country, the quality will probably be far from satisfactory. As regards prices, our market has lately been exceedingly firm owing in a great measure to unsatisfactory reports from your side. We do not think, however, that prices are by any means exaggerated and we see every prospect of a continuance of the present improve-ment, at least until the new crop comes. There is nearly no maize in Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Rus-

MANITOBA WHEAT.

As high as 85c and 86c has been paid in the country to farmers this week for wheat, these being the highest figures reported from Manitoba country points, but only a few loads here and there are being offered. Manitoba wheat in Ontario is selling to millers at \$1.05 to \$1.07, and the idea of values at Fort William afloat, has ranged. from 97c to \$1 per bushel. About 78c has been the average basis of values, but very little business is doing .-Winnipeg Commercial.

THE FRUIT CROP IN ONTARIO. The report issued by the Ontario department of agriculture on June 1, has the following: Orchards and vineyards near the lake have suffered less than the others. On the west the grape crop is reported a failure, except from Pelee Island and a few favored places on the southwest and Niagara districts. Small fruits, peaches, plums and pears will be limited in quantity. Cherries are likely to be very short. With the exception of the Lake Huron tract, a fair yield, especially in the case of winter varieties. Some fruit trees may yet make up for a part of by the use of this remedy only. It is the loss. There will probably be a

fair amount of fruit.

For Week Ending June 18.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

June 11—Str State of Maine, 1,146, Colby, form Boston, C E Laechler; mdse and pass. Sch Temperance Bell, 90, Weldon, from Boston, J A Likely, bal.

Sch H A Holder, 94, McIntyre, from Pawtücket, Miller & Woodman, bal.

Sch Cerdic, 119, French, from Beverly, Miller & Woodman, bal.

Sch Hattie E King, 272, Collins, from Glouester, R C Elkin, bal.

Sch Harvard H Havar of Sch Hattie E King, 272, Collins, from Gloucester, R C Elkin, bal.

Sch Harvard H Havey, 91, from New Bedford, R C Elkin, bal.

Coastwise-Schs Miranda B, 79, Nichols, from Grand Manan; Anita, 122, Harper, from Musquash; Thelma, 48, Milner, from Musquash; barge No 4, 439, Salter, from Parrsboro; schs Athol, 70, Graham, from Advocate Harbor; Maudie, 25, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Nina Blanche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport; Josle L Day, 15, Keans, from fishing; Weenona, 30, Crocker, from Freeport; Hattie R, 78, Ogilvie, from Parrsboro.

June 12—Sch Abble G Cole, 232, Cole, from Machias, W C Purves, bal.

Sch Sower, 124, Grady, from Boston, J A Gregory, bal.

Sch Westfield, 80, Lunn, from Lubec, A W Adams, bal. Sch Annie Laura, 39, Marshall, from Boston, Troop & McLauchlan, flour, etc.
Sch Annie A Booth, 192, Wasson, from
Portsmouth, J H Scammell & Co, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Satellite, 26, Lent, from
Westport; Irene, 90, Glaspy, from Quaco;
Comet, 10, Belding, from fishing; Eliza Bell,
30, Wadlin, from Sandy Cove: Magic, 26,
Thompson, from Westport; Florence Guest,
28, Robinson, from Mestport; Florence Guest,
41, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Ida Peters,
41, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Ida Peters,
31, Spurr, from Clementsport; Sovereign, 31,
Post, from Digby.
June 13—Sch Glide, 80, Belyea, from Thomaston, J A Likely, bal.
Sch Pefetta, 135, Maxwell, from Fall River,
D J Purdy.
Sch Beulah, 80, Wasson, from Boston, A
W Adams, bal.

Sch Vado, 99, Hatfiel's, from Newport, John B Moore, bal.
Sch James Baroèr, 80, Springer, from Boston, Elkin & Liatfield, flour and salt.
Coastwise-Schs Ernest Fisher, 30, Brown, from North Head; Louisa, 15, Shaw, from fishing; Quick Step, 6, Foster, from North Head; Louisa, 15, Shaw, from fishing; Quick Step, 6, Foster, from Bridgetown:
Linnet, 15, Scovil, from fishing.
June 14-Carrie Walker, 164, Starkey, from Salem, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Heather Bell, 99, Gale, from Boston, Cottle & Colwell, bal.
Sch D Gifford, 240, Spragg, from Boston, L M Jewett, bal.
Sch Parlee, 124, Shanklin, from Boston, A W Adams, bal.
Coastwise-Schs Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George; Sea Bird, 21, Slocomb, from Grand Manan; Sparmaker, 23, Currey, from do; Ann Eliza, 62, Longmire, from fishing.
June 15-S S Massasolt, Murray, from Phil-

Willard Smitch, Sch Maggie Miller, 92, Miller, 1703.

W Adams, bal.
Sch Flash, 93, Keefe, from Lynn, F C leastteay, bal.

94 Wilson, from Boston, eatteay, bal.
Sch Mary George, 94, Wilson, from Boston,
W Adams, gen cargo.
Sch Clifford C, 96, Baisley, from Plymouth. Sch Clifford C, 96, Baisley, from Plymouth.
D J Purdy, bal.
Sch Lena Maud, 99, Giggey, from Boston.
J E Moore, flour.
Coastwise—Cchs T T McKay, 97, Roberts,
from Parrsboro; E W Merchant, 47, Dillon,
from Digby; Alph B Parker, 39, Outhouse.
From fishing.

from fishing.

Arrived on Sunday.

Ship Baracore, 2082, Yeo, from New York,
Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Sch Arthur M Gibson, 317, Finley, from
New York, J W Smith, bal.

Sch Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, from —
Sch Thistle, 123, Hunter, from New York,
P McIntyre, coal. ward.
June 17—Sch Ada G Shortland, 216, Mcintyre, from Providence, master, bal.
Sch Pandora, 98, Holder, from Rockland,
W Adams, bal.
Sch Myra B, 90, Olmstead, from Rockport,
lottle & Colwell, bal.
Sch Welcome Home, 94, Currie, from Rockort, master, bal.
Sch Essie, 72, Lloyd, from Rockport, J W
fcAlary, bal. Sch Essle, 72, Lloyd, from Rockport, J W McAlary, bal.
Sch Juno, 96, Glaspy, from Apple River for Boston—for harbor.
Sch H M Stanley, 97, Flower, from Boston.
J W McAlary, salt.
Sch Georgie E, 88, Ferris, from Belfast, J W McAlary, bal.
Sch Hattie Muriel, 84, Denton, from Rock-

F Watson, bal.

Sch Avalon, 121, Williams, from New
York, J W Smith, coal.
Sch Grace Cushing, 150, Munro, from Boston, P McIntyre, bal.
Sch Eric, 124, Hall, from New Bedford, N
C Scott, bal.
Sch Modoc, 180, Perry, from Boston, W C
Purves, bal.
Sch Gladys, 148, Slocomb, from New York.
A W Adams, bal.
Sch Centennial, 121, Steeves, from New
York, J M Taylor, coal.
Coastwise—Sch Elliu Burritt, 51, Templeman, from Moncton; Breeze, 7, Ingersoll,
from Grand Manan; Maud, 18, McDonald.
from fishing; Brisk, 20, Wadlin, from Beaver
Harbor; A Anthony, 78, Sterling, from River
Hebert; Annie Pearl, 39, Downey, from Joggins.
Sch Madana from Boston, hal

Madena, from Boston, bal. Gleaner, from Parrsboro, coal.

Cleared.

June 11—Barktn Eva Lynch, Nobles, for

house, for Freeport; Nina Biranche, Control for Freeport.

June 11—Bark Dusty Miller, for Carnaryon.
Barktn Antilla, for Coleraine.
Bark Eva Lynch, for Drogheda.

June 12—Bark Arracan, Haney, for Liver-

June 12—Bark Arracan, Haney, for Liverpool.

Bark Dunvegan, Faulkner, for Belfast.
Bark St Vincent, Oxelgren, for Belfast.
Bark Prudhoe, Gjeraldsen, for Bantry.
Sch Lillie Bell, Erb, for Boston.
Sch Winnie Lawry, Smith, for New Haven.
Coastwise—Schs Athol, Graham, for Advocate Harbor; Gadabout, Porter, for Two Rivers; Joliette, Evans, for Apple River.
June 12—Bark Prudhoe, Gjeraldsen, for Bantry.

June 13—Bark Prudhoe, Gjeraldsen, for Bantry.

Sch Progress, Dickson, for Hingham.

Sch Rondo, McLean, for New Haven.

Coastwise—Schs Roland, Roberts, for Parrsboro; Mystic Tie, Stinson, for St George; Greville, Baird, for Wolfville; Westfield.

Lunn, for Harvey; Satellite, Lent, for Westfield.

Lunn, for Harvey; Satellite, Lent, for Westfield.

Spurr, for Clementsport; Magic, Hines, for Walton; Irene, Bishop, for Apple River;

Hattie R, Ogilvie, for Parrsboro; Beulah

Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Marysville, Moffatt, for River Hebert; Theima.

Milner, for Annapolis; M & L Chase, Saunders, for Sandy Cove.

June 14—SS Taymouth Castle, Forbes, for West Indies via Halifax.

SS Niceto, Larrinage, for Liverpool.

Bark St Vincent, Oxelgren, for Belfast.

Sch H A Holder, McIntyre, for Portland.
Sch Sarah Hunter, Maxwell, for Bridge
port.

Coastwise—Schs Wendall Burpee, Miller.

son Sarah Hunter.

Coastwise—Schs Wendall Burpee, Miller.

for Fredericton; Sarah M, Mulligan, for
Quaco; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Florence Guest, Robinson, for Annapolls; Quick Step, Foster, for Grand Manan;
Helen M, Morris, for Port Greville; Temple
Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown.

June 15—Sch Cerdic, French, for New

ord.

1 Donald Cana, Welsh, for New York.

1 Harvard H Havey, Scott, for Boston.

1 Tay, Spragg, for Boston.

1 Saarbuck, Clark, for Salem f o

1 Sea, Bird, Anderson, for Thomaston.

1 Sower, Grady, for Vineyard Haven, fo.

stwise—Schs Eliza Bell, Wadlin, for Cove: Bear River, Woodworth, for George; Dolphin, Dickson, for Alma; de, Gesner, for Bridgeport; Sparmak-ury, for Harborville; Sea Bird, Slocum, ; Weenona, Morrell, for Freeport.

June 17—Stare State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.
Sch Comrade, Akerly, for Camden.
Sch Abbie G Cole, Cole, for City Island, fo. Sch Carlotta, Gâle, for Boston.
Sch Glide, Belyea, for Thomaston.
Coastwise—Schs C J Colwell, for Fredericton; Sea Breeze, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan, Trader, Merriam, for Parrisboro; George and Everett, Dixon, for Quaco; Evelyn, McDonough, for do; Annie Gale, DeWolfe, for River Hobert; Forest Flower, Ray, for Margaretsville; Vivid, Craft, for Lepreaux; Pearl, Stewart, for Apple River.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Newcastle, June 10, barktn Mandarin, Abelstad, from Penzanze.

At Quebec, June 9, bark Northumbria, Mervin, from Greenock; barktn Cuba, Marsters, from Barbados for Montreal.

At Chatham, June 10, sch Neille Moody, Larsen, from Dublin.

At Quaco, June 11, schs Lida Gretta, Ellis; Valdare, Tufts, from St John.

At Parrsboro, June 11, schs Herald, Merriam, from Bath, Me; Allie B Dyer, Cook, from Harborville; Levuka, Roberts, and Nancy Anna, Ogilvie, from St John; Ethel, Livingstone, from Matiland.

At Bathurst, June 11, bark Nora, Hansen, from Antwerp. First deep sea vessel of the season.

season.
At Fredericton, June 11, sch H E Heisler McKinnon. McKinnon.

Halifax, June 21—Ard, strs Ulunda, Flerating, from Liverpool via St Johns, NF. Olivette, Hanlon, from Boston, and ald for Charlottetown, PEI; schs Hattle Dinnell, Hall, from mackereling, 100 brels, and cld for Gloucester; Latona, Crascher, from do, 100 barrels, and cld for Gloucester; Sld, sch Florence Boudrott, for Jamaica.

At Newcastle, June 11, barks Sheffield.

London.

Liverpool; Able, Boe, from ondon.

At Windsor, June 10, sch Swanhilda, Crossur from Boston.

At Parrisboro, June 14, sch Bonnie Doon.

At Parrisboro, June 14, sch Bonnie Doon, Chapman, from Boston, At Quebec, June 12, brigth Curiew, Mon-treal, from Plymouth, At Fredericton, June 14, sch Wendall Bur-At Fredericton, June 14, sch Wendall Burpee, from —
At Moncton, June 14, sch Crestline, Calhoun, from Portsmouth.
At Chatham, June 14, barks Laedvuna, Genara, from Genoa, M and E Cann, Fitzgerald, from Limerick; ss Madura, Paterson, from Summerside.
At West Bay, June 17, ship Z Ring, from Rio Janeiro. Rio Janeiro.

At Grindstone Island, June 15, s s Massasott, from Philadelphia.

At Hillsboro, June 14, sch Sarah C Smith.

Wood, from Marblehead.

At Halifax, June 16, barks Sir, Matesvitch, from Trapani; Saturnus, Roltgers, from Lisbon.

from Trapani; Saturnus, Roltgers, from Lisbon.

At Quaco, June 14, schs Abana, Floyd;
Silver Wave, Welsh; R Carson, Sweet; Neilie
Doe, Edgett, from Boston; May Queen, Adams, from Beaver Harbor; Prentice Boys,
Ward; Rebécca W, Gough, from St John.

At Quaco, June 14, schs Abana, Floyd, for
Boston; Prentice Boys, Ward; Rebecca W,
Gough, for St John; May Queen, Adams, for
Beaver Harbor.

At Hillsboro, June 14, sch Brenton, Hatfield, for Boston; 15th, bark Alexander
Black, Buck, for Preston, GB.

At Bay Verte, June 12, barks Julie, Neilson, for Barrow; Inga, Hansen, for Preston.

At Campbellton, June 14, bark Highflyer,
Erickson, for Liverpool.

At Richibucto, June 13, barkth Gambetta,
Anderson, for Freland.

Yarmouth, June 17—Ard, schs Lawaniker,
from New York; Wellman Hall, from New
York; S G Irwin, from Sydney; Yarmouth
Packet, from S John; Happy Home, from
Port Latour,

At Quaco, June 8, sch Ella May, Pritchard, for Boston.

At Chatham, June 10, bark lane, England, for Dundalk.

for Dundalk.

At Quaco, June 11, schs Valdare, Tufts, for St John f o; Lida Gretta, Ells, for St John.

At Parrsboro, June 11, barge No 4, Salter, for St John; schs Levuka, Roberts, and Wood Bros, Wood, for St John; Ethel, Livingstone, for Mattland; Nancy Anna, Ogilvie, for St John.

At Hillsboro, June 8, schs Joseph Luther, Francis, for Newark; Cox & Green, Thompson, for Alexandria, Va.

At Fredericton, June 12, sch Warrior, Jackson, for Boston.

At Newcastle, June 11, bark Valona, Johnson, for Ayr. At Fredericton, June 12, sch Warrior, Jackson, for Boston.
At Newcastle, June 11, bark Valona, Johnson, for Ayr.
At Windsor, June 5, schs Calabria, Grant, for New York; 6th. Newburg, Marsters, for do; 10th, Gypsum Princess, Merriam. for do; bark Robt Ewing, Irving, for do.
At Montreal, June 11, brigt Curlew, Grundmark, for Plymouth.
At Richibucto, June 12, bark Concarded. Christopherson, for Boston.
At Point Du Chene, June 14, bark Ratata, Jensen, for Preston, G B.
At Hallfax, June 13, ship Glasscap, Spicer, for Sharpness. for Londonderry.

At Chatham, June 11, sch Victory, Livingston, for New York.

From Quebce, June 14, brigtn Curlew.

Grundmark, for Plymouth.

From Halifax, June 16, ship Glooscap, for Sharpness.
Yarmouth, June 17—Cld, s s Alpha, for St John; sch Yarmouth Packet, for St John; s s Latour, for Barrington; sch Arizona, for Port Medway.

Sailed.

BRITISH PORTS. From Falmouth, June 8, barks Auriga, from Rosario for Ellesmereport; Parthenia. Davies, from Rosario for Fleetwood. From Greenock, June 7, ship Theodore H Rand, Morris, for Herring Cove, NB.
At Waterford, June 8, bark Armenia, Graham from Chatham from Hamburg.
At Newcastle, NSW, June 12, bark Katahdin, Swatridge, from Rio Janeiro—to load for Manila.

At Melbourne, June 7, ship Hilaria, Alleu, from New York.

At Barbados, May 26, sch Walter Sumner, Reed, from Bermuda.

At Barrow, June 10, ship Mary L Burrill. Kinney, from Pensacola via St Thomas.

At Londonderry, June 10, bark Valborg, Christiansen, from St John.

At Barbados, May 25, brig Peerless, Davis, from Fernandina; sch Trader, Swim, from Sheiburne, NC.

From Liverpool, June 9, ship County of Yarmouth, Swanson, for Pensacola.
From Lyttleton, NZ, June 8, bark Kate F Troop, Smith, for Newcastle, NSW.
From Queenstown, June 9, bark Samaritan, Dexter, from Portland, O, for Hamburg.
From Barbados, May 23, brigt Buda, Grafton, for Montreal: sch Narcissus, Helsler, for Yarmouth.
From Sharpness, June 13, ship Senator, Mahon, for Shelburne.
From Shields, June 13, bark Glimt, Anderson, for Dalhousie. From Sharpness, June 13, ship Senator.
Mahon, for Shelburne.
From Shleids, June 13, bark Gilmt, Anderson, for Dalhousie.
From Barbados, May 21, brig Lutzburg, Minnis, for Porto Rico; sch Annie G O'Leary, Boudrot, for Antigua.
From Belfast, June 13, bark Corona, Percy, for Miramichi.
From London, June 12, bark Athlon, Sprague, for Philadelphia.
From Belfast, June 12, bark Corona, Percy, for Miramichi.
From Sharpness, June 12, ship Senator, Mahon, for Shelburne, NS.
From Shields, June 13, bark Glimt, Birkeland, for Dalhousie, NB.
From Shields, June 13, ship Annie E Wright, Davis, from La Plata for Liverpool.
From Swansea, June 13, stmr Micmac.
Meikle, for Boston.
From Barbados, May 27, schs Trader, Swim, for Trinidad; June 4, sch Walter Sumer, Tucker, for Miramichi.
From Liverpool, June 13, bark Christian.
Christiensen, for Halifax, bark Cristian.
Christiensen, for Halifax, bark Cristian.
Christiensen, for Halifax, bark Cristian.
Christiensen, for Miramichi.
From Queenstown, June 13, bark Christian.
Christiensen, for Miramichi.
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Christiensen, for Miramichi.
From Gueenstown, June 14, bark Christian.
From Flushing Bay, June 15, sch Bessie Parer, Carter, for St John.
From Flushing Bay, June 16, sch Wellman Hall, Knowlton, from New York for Yarmouth, NS.
From Rio Janeiro, June 6, bark Cedar Croft, Fleet, for Barbados.

FOREIGN PC,RTS.

Arriv ed. Arrived.

At New York, June, 11, sch M L Bonnell, McLean, from St Jo'nn.

At New Londor, June 9, sch Florence R Bewson, from New York for River Hebert.

At New Bedford, June 8, sch Thrasher.

Haley, from St John.

At Bueno's Ayres, June 10, bark Lancefield, Brown, From Philadelphia—loads at Buenos Ayres for New York or Boston.

At Havana, June 2, sch A R Keene, Keene, from Weymouth.

At Philadelphia, June 3, sch Three Sisters.

Henley, from St John. At Hayana, June 2, sch A R Keene, Keene, frop's Weymouth.

At Philadelphia, June 8, sch Three Sisters. Henley, from St John.

At Providence, June 8, sch John Stroup, from Moncton.

At Schiedam, June 12, bark Rothlemay, Grant, from Ship Island.

At Montevideo, May 17, brig Aeronaut, Fancy, from Port Medway, NS.

At New Bedford, June 10, sch Thrasher, from St John.

At New Haven, June 10, sch G H Perry, Perry, from St John for New York; Romeo, Campbell, from do for do.

At Boston, June 11, schs G Walter Scott, Camp, from Quaco; Aurora, Wagstaff, from French Cross.

At Portsmouth, NH, June 8, sch John Stroup, from Moncton.

At Boston, June 12, schs Henry Nickerson. Dinsmore, from Five Islands; J W Durant, Durant, from Tusket via Salem; Glenera, Morrissey, from Canning; Nellie Blanche, Morris, from Bass River; Eva Stewart, Moore, from Parrsboro; Lena Maude, Giggey, from St John; Mary George, Wilson, from St John.

At Rockport, Me, June 12, sch Audacieux, Comeau, from Port Gilbert; Essie C, Lloyd, from St John.

At Vineyard Haven, June 10, schs Eric, from River Hebert, NS, for Salem.

Cid, barge No 5, for Parrsboro, NS.

At Vineyard Haven, June 11, schs Valetta, from Bourne; Mass, for St John; Mattie J Alles, from Hilsboro, NB, for Newark; June 13, sch E V Glover, Day, from St John for New York.

At New York, June 13, ship Wm H Starbuck, Reynolds, from Cochin.

New York.
At New York, June 13, ship Wm H Starbuck, Reynolds, from Cochin.
At Hamburg, June 14, bark Samaritan, Dexter, from Portland, O, via Queenstown.
At Boston, June 13, schs Lyra, Wood, from Hillsboro; Herbert Rice, Leblanc, from Weynouth.

At Boston, June 13, schs Lyra, Wood, from Hillsboro; Herbert Rice, Leblanc, from Weymouth.

At St Thomas June 1, str Duart Castle. Seely, from St John and Rallfax tand sailed 2rd for St Crolx.)

Copenhagen, June 14—Ard, str North Erin, from Savannah via North Sydney, CB.

Portland, Me, June 14—Ard, bark Kremlin, from Boston to load for South America. Sailed—Bark Spartan for Buenos Ayres.

Baltimore, June 14—Ard, sch William Churchill, from Moncton, NB.

At Philadelphia, June 12, sch Delta, Pratt, from Manzanilla.

At Rio Janeiro, June 15, bark Douglas, McDonald, from Valencia.

At Washington, DC, June 14, sch Fostina. Prilbrook, from St John.

At Gloucester, Mass, June 13, bark Robert S Besnard, from Trapani.

At Buenos Ayres, June 10, bark Lancefield, Brown, from Philadelphia to load for United States; 12th, ship W H Corsar. Siccomb, for Rio Janeiro.

At Boston, June 14, sch Bessie Lewis, Carleton, PQ.

At New York, June 13, schs Canaria. Brown, from Macoris; Bianca, Lambert, from Nacoria.

Boston, June 16—Ard, stmrs Scythia, from Liverpool; Roman, from Liverpool; Yarmouth, from Varnouth, NS, schs. Nellis

Brown, from Macoris; Bianca, Lambert, from Nacoria.

Boston, June 16—Ard, stmrs Scythia, from Liverpool; Roman, from Liverpool; Yarmouth, from Yarmouth, NS; schs Neille Carter, from River Hebert, NS; Sadie M Mayo, from Calais.

New York, June 16—Ard, stmr Ontario, from Newcastle and London; Massachusetts. from London; Jersey City, from Bristol.

City Island, June 16—Sch Newburgh, from Windsor, NS; Mattie James, from Hillsboro; Calabria, from Windsor, NS (before reported put into Newport in distress.)

At Delaware Breakwater, June 14, bark Bessie Markham, Stewart, from Cienfuegos; sch Onoro, Berry, from Cardenas; latter ordered to New York.

At Boston, June 16, schs John Lenthal Kennealey, from Bridgetown; Katie L Palmer, Palmer, from Lockport; Eudora, Nickerson, from Jordan River; Seraphine, Chute. from Bear River; Acacia, Lohnes, from Bridgewater.

At Philadelphia, June 14, brigtn Sarah Alice, Menard, from Savanna la Mar.

At Perth Amboy, June 13, sch Olivia, Reiker, from New York; Bessie Parker, Carter, from Mo.

At Para, May 11, bark Persia, Malcolm, from Rio Janeiro.

At Valparaiso, June 12, ship Cumberland, Irving, from Newastle, NSW.

At Vineyard Haven, June 13, schs Flornece R Hewson, Patterson, from New York for Shulee; Adria, Watson, from St John for New York; Henry, Jameson, from Shulee for do; Waterside, Pye, from Waterside for do; Neillie F Sawyer, Willard, from Hillsboro for Newark; 14th, schs F G French, Look, from St John for New York; Susie Prescott, Bishop, from Harvey, NB, for do.

At New York, June 14, sch Alert, Gordout, from St Marc; 15th, sch Walleda, Kemp, from Guatanamo.

At Providence, June 15, sch Marguerite, from St John.

New York, June 17—Ard, sch Joseph Luther, from Hillsboro, NB.

City Island, June 17—Ard, sch Adria, from St John

Hamburg June 17—Ard, stmr Marina, from Port Tampa via North Sydney, CB.

At Boston, June 14, sch Patriot, for St Pierre, Miq.

At New York, June 12, schs Olivia and Bessie Parker, for Perth Amboy; 14th, s s Torridon, for Miramichi; brig Margaret E Dean, for Port au Prince; sch Avis, Cole. for St George, NB.

New York, June 17—Cld, bark Falmouth, from Windsor, NS.

At Boston, June 14, schs Ella H Barnes, Price, for St John; Wascano, Baker, for Hillsboro; Cumminger, O'Hara, for Jordan River: Eva Stewart, Moore, for Parrsboro; Emma B, Brauners, for Halifax; Laughirg Waters, Wilson, for Liverpool and Lunenburg; Annie, for Salmon River: Lochiell, Pertus, for Paspodac; Melinda, Macumber.

From Providence, June 8, schs Crestline, for Moncton; Anna A Booth, for St John.
From Flushing Bay, June 10, sch Wellman Hall, Knowiton, from New York for Yarmouth, NS.
From Rio Janeiro, June 6, bark Ceder Croft, Fleet, for Barbados.
From Rochefort, June 8, bark Toni, for Miramichi.
From Boston, June 11, schs Howard L, for Jordan Bay; Francis A Rice, for Plymouth; Minnie R, for Annapolis.
From New Bedford, June 10, sch John E Shattord, for Passacoula.
From Pensacola, June 4, ship Lennie Buy-

la, June 4, ship Lennie Bur-

NS.
From Boston, June 12, schs Harry, Morris, for Parrsboro; Jennie Palmer, Palmer, for Dorchester; Heather Bell, for St John; 11th. ech Mystery, for Lunenburg.
From Pensacola, June 4, ship Lennie Burrill, for Barrow.
From Rochefort, June 8, bark Toni, for Miramichl.
Charleston, S C, June 13—Sld, brig H B Hussey, for Weymouth, NS.
From Teignmouth, June 10, bark Caleb, for Bathurst. From Teignmouth, June 10, bark Caleb, for Bathurst.
From Rochefort, June 9, Clara, for Campbellton, NB.
From Buenos Ayres, May 6, bark Westrorland, Vergle, for Rosario.
From Rosario, June 1, sch fred H Gibson, Finlay, for Paysandu.
From Boston, June 13, schs Marv George, for Hallfax; Lena Maud, for do; Grace Cushing, for St John; if M Stanley, for do; Vvra, for do; Hova 4. for Charlotteown.
From Vineyard Haven, June 11, schs Nellie Crocker, Arthur M Gibson and Ella & Jennie, for St John.
From New Hayen, June 12, schs Aetna, Bishop, for New York; Walter Miller, Ryder, for do.
From La Plata about April 27, bark F B Lovett, for Beston.
From Bremen, June 9, bark Iris, Danielsen for Canada.
Deleware Breakwater, June 14—Sld, bark Mark Curry, from Manilia and Illoillo for Halfax.

New York, June 14—Sld, ship Lizzle Burrill, for Quebec.
From New Bedford, Mass, June 14, schs Thrasher and Ina, for St John.
From Portsmouth, June 13, sch John Stroup, for Philadelphia via Hillsboro.
From Boston, June 14, schs Aurora, for St John; Patriot, for St Pierre, Miq; Annie G for Tusket, NS.
From Dutch Island Harbor, June 14, sch Canary, from Providence for St John.
From Delaware Breakwater, June 14, bark Mark Curry, from Ilolio for Halifax.
From Genoa, June 3, bark Angelo P, for Misamichi.
From New York, June 12, sch Wm Jones, for Boston; 13th, schs Sabrina, Barton, for St John; Quetay, Hamilton; Avis, Cole; Prudent, Dickson; Beaver, Huntley, for St Johns; Harry, Milton, for Hillsboro; E C Gates. Norwood, for Calais.
June 16—Sld, stmr Silvia, for Halifax bark Athens, for Windsor, NS.
From Flushing Bay, June 14, schs Ulrica. Patterson, for Apple River; Quetay, Hamilton; Sabrina, Barton; Prudent, Dickson; Beaver, Hunter; Avis, Cole—all for St John. From Hamburg, June 12, bark Augustina, for West Bay.
From New Haven, June 14, sch Romeo, Campbell, for New York.
From New Haven, June 14, schs Chas L Jeffrey, for Boston; Nellie Clark, do; Joseph Hay, for Sorrento, Me.
From Vineyard Haven, June 14, schs Eltie, Janes, from St John for New York; Emma, Littlejohn, from Ponce for Boston; 15th, schs Adria, Mattie J Allen and Waterside.
From Prth Amboy, June 15, sch Olivia, Riecker, for St Jhn.

MEMORANDA. In port at Hyannis, June 9, sch Galatea, from St John, to discharge at Bass River.
Passed Malin Head, June 8, bark Norman, Burnley, from Newcastle, NB, for Belfast.
Passed Brow Head, June 10, bark Muncasep Castle, Thomas, from St John for Liver-

tep Castle, Thomas, from St John for Liverpool.

Passed Tory Island, June 9, bark Wm Gordon, Bell, from St John for Londonderry.

Passed Brow Head, June 10, sch Fanny,
Kidd, from St Johns, NF, for Liverpool.

Passed Tarifa, June 5, bark Recco, from

Trabani for Gloucester.

Sch D W B, at Vineyard Haven, has been
ordered to Bridgeport, Conn.

Passed Sydney Light, June 13, ship Frank
Carvill, from Sydney for Quebec.

Passed out at Deleware Breakwater,
June 12, str Masonic, from Philadelphia for
Miramichi. June 12, str Masonic, from Philadelphia for Miramichi.

In port at Buenos Ayres, May 5, ships Barbadian, Palmer, for Boston; Ruby, Robbins, from La Plata.

Passed Seilly, June 12, SS Damara, Lynas, from St John for London.

Passed Fernando de Noronha, May 5, ship Albania, Brownell, from La Plata for Falmouth.

Passed Deal, June 14, bark Athlon, Sprague, from London for Philadelphia.

In port at Adelaide, Sa, May 12, bark Florence B Edgett, McBride, for South Africa.

In port at Sydney, NSW, May 13, ship Savana, for Liverpool; bark Minnie G Whitney, Harvey, for Europe.

Passed Nobska, June 15, sch B R Woodside, from New York for Portland.

SPOKEN. Bark Sokoto, Vaughan, from Liverpool for San Francisco, April 13, lat 55 S, lon 54 W. Bark Salina, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, June 9, 42 N, 62 W. Sch Amy D, from Falmouth, Ja, for Boston, June 5, 33 N. 79 W. Ship Trojan, from St John for Newport, June 12, lat 41.37; lon 59.20 Ship Lillian L Robbins, Robbins, from New York for Shamkhai and Hong Kong, June 9, lat 40 N, lon 65 W. Bark Ellora, Wagle, from Liverpool for St John, and Adelaide, June 10, lat 51 S, lon 25 W. Bark Kelvin, Lockhart, from Parrsboro, NS, for Sharpness, June 9, lat 50, lon 20. Bark Strathmuir, McDougall, from Buenos Ayres for Falmouth, May 10, lat 13 N, lon 34 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Washington, D C, June 10—Notice is hereby given that on or about June 20, 1895, the characteristics of the rog bell at Avery Rock Light Station, on Avery Rock, Machias Bay, will be changed from a blow every 11 seconds to a blow every 10 seconds. This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, page 18, No 6, and the List of Beacons and Buoys, First Light House District, 1893, page 15.

Washington, June 15—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 1, 1893, the experimental system of lighted buoys established on the edges of Gedney and Bayside Range Cut channels, described in previous notices, will be lighted at night each by a 100 vandle power incandescent electric light—white lights on the black buoys on the northerly side of the channels. The oil lantern lights now shown from the buoys at night will be discontinued. On the same day the lighting of the present system of electric buoys marking Gedney Channel will be discontinued, but the buoys, with lamps, will be continued in post-NOTICE TO MARINERS.

tion temporarily for for use only in case of accidental failure of the new system.

On the same date Gedney Cb annel Whist-ling Buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes, will be moved about 2,000 feetESE14.

E frem its present position, and moored in about 46 feet of water at the intersection of the axis of Gedney Channel produced and a line marked by solland Light Vessel, No. 7, and Racksway Point Life Saving Station.

Bearings of prc minent objects from the buov in its proposed position, as taken from Chart No. 389 of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Rocksway Point Life Saving Station.

Station, N. 27. 45 E. (NNE14E); Scotland Light Vessel, N. 27. 45 E. (NNE14E); Scotland Light, Southerly) Light, S. 44. 30 W. (SW); Sandy Hook Light, S. 38. 45 W. (W.K.S); Romer Shoal Light, N. 60. 55 W. (NW by W.K.W.); Centennial Tower, Coney Island, N. 21. 51 W. (NNW);

PERCORTS.

We have opened a langement of the control of the control

REPORTS. Halifax, June 13—The schooner Thurston, from Diligent River for Parrisboro with deals, is ashore at the former place. The Thurston is a new vessel, launched but two months ago. She is on a dangerous rock and very badly damaged. There is no insurance on the vessel in Halifax.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, marriages and deaths oc curring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON-McKINNEY—At the residence of James McKinney, Summer Hill, N. B. on June 12th, by Rev. W. Wass, David Henry Anderson of Armstrong Corner t. Miss Margaret Emily McKinney. ARMSTRONG-PRYOR—On Wednesday, June 12th, at St. Paul's church, Halifax, N. S., by the Rev. Dyson Hague, rector, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Bullock, chaplain H. M. forces, the Rev. William Bellmore Armstrong, rector of Petersville, N. B., to Fanny Schwartz, daughter of the late Wm. Pryor of Halifax, N. S. Pryor of Halifax, N. S.

DUPLISIA-HAYWARD.—At the home of
the groom, on June 12th, by the Rev. W.
H. Perry, Manley Duplisia of Central
Blissville, Sunbury county, and Miss Mary
E. Hayward, daughter of J. A. Hayward.
Esq., of Lincoln, Sunbury county.

GRANT-MOODY—At Holy Trinity church, Yarmouth, N. S., on June 12th, by the Rev. R. D. Bambrick, Charles W. Hope Grant to Julia Matthews, youngest daughter of the late J. Wentworth Moody. JONES-McMURRAY—At St. David's church, on Wednesday morning, June 12th, by Rev. Dr. Bruce, Middleton B. Jones of Moncton to E. Claire McMurray, daughter of the late Alex. Murray of this city.

McALLISTER-HAMILTON—At the home of the bride's parents, on June 12th, by the Rev. W. Wass, Wm. McAllister of Gage-town, N. B., to Miss Annie B. Hamilton of Coothill, N. B. of Coothill, N. B.

McPARTLAND-BEATTY—At the Church of
the Holy Trinity, on June 12th, by the Rev.
J. J. Walsh, Edward McPartland to Miss
Minnie Beatty, both of this city.

Minnie Beatty, both of this city.

MORRIS-DALTON—At Holy Cross Cathedral, Bostoh, on June 11th, by Rev. Father Connolly, M. J. Morris to Miss Teresa Dalton, both of St. John.

NASE-FLEMING—On June 12th, buy the Rev. Dr. Macrae, William H. Nase to Mary Massie, daughter of James Fleming. Massle, daughter of James Fleming.
PERRY-CRAB—At the residence of the bride, June 12th, by the Rev. S. C. Moore. Aifred Perry to Jemima Crabb, both of Greenwich, Kings county.
WALKER-JOHNSON—At the Free Baptist Parsonage, Norton Station, on June 11th, by Rev. David Long, Wm. S. Walker to Ethel B. Johnson, both of Norton.

DEATHS.

ANTWORTH—At Greenfield, on June 11th.
Jane, relict of John Antworth, sr., aged
92 years five months, leaving five sons and
two daughters to mourn her loss.
COLE. At Birch Ridge, Q. Co., June 6th.
Hneretta G. Cole, only daughter of Charles H. and Ruth A. Cole, aged 16 years. les H. and Ruth A. Cole, aged 16 years.

HOME—Drowned at Esdecaelon, Carleton
Co., on June 12th, Henry Marchmont
Home, in the 26th year of his age, youngest son of Rev. John Home, late minister
of Peniculk, Scotland—deeply regretted.

MACDONALD—At Danvers, Mass., on June
12th, Sarah Sancton, wife of Robert D.
Macdonald.

Macdonald.

M'INTOSH.—On June 16th, of consumption, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. T. Crocker, Derby, Miramichi, Margaret Ann, daughter of J. P. McIntosh, formerly of Wallace, N. S., aged 27 years. NORMANSELL.—At his resilence, 159 Britain street, June 17, of paralysis of the brain, Hugh S. Normansell, a native of WILSON—In this city, on June 13th, Edward H. Wilson, in the 32nd year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their sad loss.

rived at Lockeport on the 12th from Halifax in a sinking condition, having struck on Ram Island passage, Will

DEPARTMENT STORE

STRAW HATS.

We have opened a large as-

Men's Straw Hats.

These are the latest styles, and will be sold for

25c. and 29c. each.

The like of these were never seen in St. John before at the

COMMON STRAW HATS, 8c EACH.

We have left nine only of those celebrated Hard Felt Hats which we sold at 15c. To clear the balance we will sell them now at 10c., or Three for 25c. Only light colors and small sizes left. COME EARLY.

CRAIG W. NICHOLS. Agent for Standard Patterns.

West Bay, passed up the bay yester-

day, Sch. Maggie Lynds is still ashore at Black Point, where she is likely to remain till the next high tides. On Saturday oil barrels were attached to her with the hope that she would float, but no good came of their use, despite the fact that the tugs Storm King and Neptune had a pull at her. The water has fallen off two feet since she went ashore, and the chances of getting her off at the present time are becoming

have been seriously damaged. Ship Baracore, Capt. Yeo, arrived from New York yesterday afternoon. She was 10 days coming down. On the 7th and 8th she met a gale from the eastward and was driven some distance to the leeward. A wreck was sighted about 30 or 40 miles to the south of Nantucke Shoals. She looked like a vessel of 400 or 500 tons. She was on her beam ends with her fore-mast standing. A portion of her starboard bow was out of water. The hull was painted black and the thick wood was painted white. It was im possible to make out what vessel it was. The weather experienced by the Baracore was thick all the way through. The sun was not even seen for six days. She entered the bay on Friday morning. The tugs Dirigo and Neptune brought her up from Musquash vesterday.

quash yesterday.

The Norwegian ship Reciprocity comes here to load for Beliast or Dublin at private terms.

Bark Attlia has at last reached her destination, Cardiff. She arrived over on the 14th.

The work of repairing the schooner La Plata at New York has been begun.

Ship Z. Ring arrived at West Bay Monday from Rio Janeiro. Capt. Grafton, late of the Queen of the Fleet, will take command of her.

Sch. Ada G. Shortland is having a new fore foot put on at Carson's blocks. She will be recaulked and will receive a coat of copper paint. Ship Centurion, Capt. Forsyth, from Java for Azores for orders, with sugar, anchored close to Button Island (Sunda Straits), and had to slip her anchor and forty fathoms of

damchester, Eag., In the 7th year of the are, leaving a widow and one son.

Wilson-In this city, on june 12th, Edward H. Wilson, in the 12nd year of the 12th years. The faith by which ye see him, The hope in which ye yearn, The international control of the property of the property

ived at Lockeport on the 12th from Halifax in a sinking condition, having truck on Ram Island passage. Will be put on the slip for repairs.

Ship Z. Ring, from Rio Janeiro for "Father," said the boy, "what is insolvent," was the reply, "is merely a long word used to describe a short condition."—Household Words.

VOL. 1

The Debate

OTTAV

The Order Pape

Mr. Taylor Check

(Staff Corresp

Ottawa, June debate last nig from recrimin against prohib place now. It is to call atterments and inci the question. cussed in the evening were report of the and the referen hibitory legisla to the house its

was apparently the provinces Oliver Mowat I the jurisdiction allows, and tho to have a new upon him, he ha ing to accept mittee of the pasked to adjudand the parlia decided to tak decision is give regarded as the ity on the opp the opinion that seemly thing present time to affirm that parl late. The prope wait until the sponsibility. The majority adopts except Mr. Fo

It is a notabl while the first cept that it is of prohibition. and most of motion, which favor of proh taken by Mr. voted for the carried, practic

The order

tain only the voted to qu ends itself adi the governme extract from been delivered Quebec const minister of puh to have boaste the French an the governme containing a zie Bowell to that certain been promise order paper. noon edition lently perver Mr. Choquett beginning: "That the acco R. Cockburn, ined, and if s rect, and have that is to sa items for ho

> play at, Mr. whip, conclude an exhibition when Mr. Ma Canada, One appointed sec Canadian con the minister of the commi tion. Reme put on the o delphia account for his own amounted to double the am burn. Here a taken from M

Alfred Winkle,
George square
Lafayette restau
Lafayette restau