

RAW HATS. We have opened a large assortment of Straw Hats. These are the latest styles, and will be sold for 25c and 29c each.

WIGS BY W. NICHOLS. For Standard Patterns. Monday night, 7:30; Sundays, 11 a. m.

SUNBURY CO. A very successful entertainment was given by Miss F. J. Rosborough's in Sewall's hall on Saturday.

T. A. Blackadar of London-N. S., and her brother, Niell of Amherst, arrived here on Saturday to see their mother, who is suffering from paralysis, with but slight hope of recovery.

Dr. C. Dykeman cut a thirty-pound squash sound and in good form on Friday.

R. D. Wilmut and Mrs. Shutt went to St. John last week and Miss Edith Barker's wedding.

Women there cannot exist any inequalities, only that of beauty, says Karr.

A SURE SIGN. Of worth is being used by careful and successful men.

THE LEADING HORSEMEN. Use and endorse Manchester's Condition Powders and Liniment.

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

MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS AND LINIMENT. For sale by all druggists and country merchants.

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 \$2.95, for \$1.75. 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 \$3.25, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00.

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 Dominion Remedial Order.

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

Winnipeg, Man., June 18.—The Manitoba legislature reassembled this afternoon. The first order of the day was the government's reply to the remedial order in the school question.

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.

Compliance with the terms of the order would restore separate schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency than existed prior to said date.

The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an exhaustive and wise consideration of the policy then followed, under which the separate Roman Catholic schools (now sought to be restored) had existed for a period of upwards of nineteen years.

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 section of the population with no better means of education than was thus supplied, and many people grew up in a state of illiteracy.

So far as we are aware there has 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 respectfully state to your excellency in council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the remedial order.

Objections upon principle may be 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 there are serious objections from a practical educational standpoint. Some of these objections may be briefly indicated.

We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education. The school taxes bear 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 efficiency and progress. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but the difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met.

It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican schools, and possibly by Menonite, Icelandic and other schools would so impair our present system that approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible.

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 development of our province.

We believe that when the remedial order was made 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 a lack of foresight in the adoption of the remedial order, and that the province of the changes indicated in the order.

ON THE ST. CROIX. 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. Stephen.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) St. Stephen, June 18.—Hot weather has been yesterday; about 90 in the shade.

The present service of the electric cars is not very satisfactory to the residents of Dukes ward, but the town council of last year left a large chance 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.

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.

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 accommodations at this station.

The revival in business has reached the St. Croix valley and factories are rushing with orders.

Vroom Bros. furniture factory is doing more business than ever before and employing extra hands.

The cotton mill is putting out 3,000 pieces per week and would manufacture more if they could secure more hands.

Down at Lord's Cove, Deer Island, Henry F. Lord has built a wharf 100 feet long and erected a sardine factory 80x20 feet.

"Are you a ball crank, Miss Beekins?" "I was afflicted with a mild attack of Boston madness," answered the Boston maiden, "but that has been but little interest."—Indianapolis Journal.

"How utterly miserable to always depend on some one, for it is always some one" who makes you sad or joyful.—Marie Bashkirtseff.

NOVA SCOTIA AGAIN.

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

For 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.

The competition began at Drury Range shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The conditions were difficult for good shooting.

The shooting then ceased about noon and the marksmen retired to the mess tent, where lunch was served.

At Sussex 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.

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The men started at the 500 yards and at 10 the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 200 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 100 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 50 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 25 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 10 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 5 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 2.5 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

At 1.25 yards the P. E. Island men rolled up a score of 243, or 14 more than the Nova Scotians secured, and they added a point at this range to their lead over New Brunswick.

A BIG FORGERY.

New York Banks Taken in for a Hundred Thousand.

A Harlem Sunday School Superintendent Said to be Guilty Party.

He is Arrested and Falling to Get Ball Goes to the Tombs Prison.

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 prominent 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 Inman, Swan & Co., one of the largest cotton brokerage firms in the country.

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.

Last Tuesday Moore presented a note for \$12,000 for discount at the National Union Bank, 32 Nassau street. It bore the endorsement of A. S. Moore, Robert W. Inman and Inman & Co. The bank accepted the note and the cashier handed Moore a check for the amount.

After carefully examining the note, the afternoon President Hendrix of the Union Bank, in looking over the paper purchased during the day, had his suspicions aroused as to the genuineness 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 until yesterday morning.

Word was sent to Mr. Inman, Jr., that papers with the bank yesterday. After carefully examining the note, 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 similar forged endorsements had been floated in the aggregate, amounting to over \$100,000.

The Bank of America, which held some \$400,000 worth of paper, and through their lawyers, Stern and Rushmore, 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 Astoria, L. I.

The lawyers, when seen this afternoon by reporter of the Associated Press, said: "The Bank of America will not lose a cent, as we secured the first attachment. The property, consisting of merchandise and raw material, is valued at \$61,000, while the plant 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 acceptance on several bills of exchange and notes."

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Moore, and by the way, when a police surveillance. He was arrested 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 Mahoney refused to consent to this and held Moore in \$10,000 bail for 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 employment Inman, Swan & Co.

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 banks of course will suffer and the sufferers will have to look to the East River 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.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

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

"And does he get it?" asked the paternal parent.—Cincinnati Tribune.

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THE UNVEILING

Of the Sir John Macdonald Monument at Montreal.

Hon. George E. Foster's In Memoriam Oration.

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

(Mail and Empire's Report.)

Hon. Mr. Foster said: "I never felt so desirous of following a good example in my life as I do at this moment, 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 a fitting place for such a monument to be erected, and although Montreal's proverbial enterprise was not sufficient 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 myself, was now selected to deliver the few remarks which I am asked to make today. My acquaintance with Sir John Macdonald commenced in 1858, not long since, as you see, but it was not until 1884 that, becoming a 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 kindness 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 representative in its character? Why have we met today at this memorial stone?" I venture to answer, if you will allow me, in a negative—not 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, the hearty and fitting personality we all loved so well. This 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 chieftain whose guiding hand it had 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 day has passed, and has been washed in its baptism of grief, and we today have towards the public market-places of our cities from Halifax to Victoria—monuments sacred to the memory of a singularly charming and open Canadian life, aside 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 been treasured and held dear the memory of its departed ones. Canada today does not deny history.

CANADA CANNOT DENY HISTORY. Even in its young years it has felt the strength of that feeling and has made its conduct square with the feeling; and although our history is comparatively young and recent, yet in verse and in story, in bronze and in painting, in stone and in art, there is 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, Montreal, and Wolfe, equal in bravery and that stronger characteristic of the true soldier, magnanimity of character—though the fortunes of war were unequal in the case of each—stand there to commemorate the spirit of 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, will become more the rule—the beneficent, the patriotic, the national rule for this country to obey. (Applause.) May I ask this vast audience another question? What is the manner of the

man whose life and history we are today met to commemorate? I speak the 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 conscienceless code of criticism. We are too close to that warm interest and personal friendship which so many of us felt for the great premier and statesman. The glacial period has not yet covered and frozen out the memory of so genial a character, and the affection which grew up between him and the people he helped to govern. Today we must speak of him as we knew him; in aftertimes and long distances 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 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. What, you may say, no power of adventurous strength, 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 in exact 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 kindness, 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 Macdonald 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 that 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, for he knew that shot, grape and canister were ready to mow them down before they reached the fort. (Applause.)

WHAT I MEAN TO SAY IS, great ends demand sacrifices, and no statesman has lived or will live endowed with the greatest possible wealth of personal kindness who will not, when occasion demands, say to himself, which prompts him in one direction, "I have heard of a really calm order of intellect maps out and carries forward the action necessary to complete success. (Applause.) Sir 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 were made upon him, but the essential of his heart and disposition proved his fidelity to the principles he set before him. Sir John Macdonald was 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 when once he had mapped out his purpose, which he unflinchingly carried out with all the power he could put to it in order to successfully accomplish the end. He was optimistic, and it was that trait in his character that I loved best of all, and it was that which I believe, taking several things into consideration, was of the greatest benefit to this young and struggling country of ours. (Applause.) His kindly, sunny nature put shadows away from him instinctively; he saw beyond 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. 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 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, is the man who 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 feelings, and are able to voice its yearnings, to get so close to God that His thoughts permeate you, then to chisel them in marble, to paint them in colors, to embalm them in poetry, and to live them out in great and noble deeds—call it creation, or call it quick and close interpretation—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 personality 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 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 CARRIED UPON THE SHOULDERS of a triumphant electorate in the old

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 dominion 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 palmed it, and the strong hand and the great heart ceased to beat forever in union with the people whom he had governed so long, and whom he loved so well. (Applause.) 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 devotion of Canada indeed were the fitness, 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, 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, a new set of questions, more on the economical 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 which, in the years, all the other 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, when 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 here for once and all to solve 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 open-mouthed on the shores of this country at 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 sorry gainers from a review of the life of Sir John Macdonald if we could not draw some broad lessons, which should sink into our hearts, and become inspiring lines to the coming generation, to the present generation, to the past generation. 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 career, was a self-sacrifice, in the basis of an unflinching 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, unless he base his life on a self-sacrifice, on a self-sacrifice 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, night unto sickness almost, to solve problems that pressed, which not only solved the present, but which were 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 any other liabilities, might enjoy, without that overbearing burden of work pressed upon him, can enjoy 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 work which he did. The life of Sir John Macdonald combined, and which was the basis of his great usefulness, and which is one of the strongest claims to greatness that he presents to the people today. (Applause.) Again, sir, no man can be great in the life of Sir John Macdonald and fall 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, which needs in its meaning to be sunk into the minds and hearts of the people of a young country situated like ours, which spell out the word toleration. (Applause.) If ever there was a public life in Canada so dominant, so powerful, which might have pushed its way with volcanic power, and again as well which so far took in the principles of toleration as that of Sir John Macdonald, let us have that 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, and when the spirit of toleration, which 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 circumstances, 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 humbleness and humility to examine well the springs of his own action, and be satisfied as well which so far took in this peace and toleration, which is 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 this country; the union of the provinces in this country; the union of all sections in this country into a 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 special interests 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 the stronger resource. And, sir, our lesson more, and I have finished, and that is the lesson of imperialism. His every act was a negation of disintegration. "A British subject I was born; a British subject I remained, and I shall remain a British subject to the end of my days." What was the negation? Of the charge of status of this country under the dominion of any foreign country. The negation of this country into an independent power, away from and far separated from Great Britain. His was the affirmation of this principle, that he was proud to be a Canadian, he still held on to his right to be a British subject; that though he was proud and hopeful of the future of Canada, he yet laid claim to hold that firm of an empire, that he was proud 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 this principle, that he was proud in its power, and world-wide in its beneficent results. (Applause.) Shall we not subscribe to that principle of imperialism ourselves, too? Down at Cataract now sleeps in the quiet graveyard the precious dust of Sir John Macdonald. Let us say 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, his stimulating, invigorating power, his noble character, his 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 number of applications ever received in any one month. The surplus fund of the order on the 1st of June showed the high total of \$1,317,000. On the 30th of May the corner stone of the Foresters' Temple was laid by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, governor general of Canada, 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 headquarters on the continent. The forester in every particular is a man of the year in the history of the order. The increase in the surplus has been \$260,000, and in the membership about 18,000. For in the month of June it is expected that at least 6,000 new members will be received. During the year new courts have averaged 55 per month. The supreme council will meet at St. Martins Town Hall, Trafalgar square, London, England, on the 1st day of August. The high court of New Brunswick will meet at Fredericton, N. B., on the 1st of July.

HINTS ABOUT SCREWS. Where screws are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain they are very likely to work loose, and it is often difficult to make them hold. In such cases the use of glue is profitable. Make the glue thick. Immerse a stick about half the size of the screw and put it into the hole. Then put in the screw and drive it home as quickly as possible. When there is any furniture to be repaired, and no glue is at hand, bore a hole, insert the stick, fill the rest of the cavity with putty, then heat the screw sufficiently to melt the rosin as it is driven into the hole. The furniture will be temporarily repaired, but the glue is 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 they have gimlet points. A screw of good make will drive as easily into oak as others into pine, and will endure having twice the force brought against it.

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

FAT CATTLE & HORSES. To Fatten Horses and Cattle, give occasionally the GRANGER CONDITION POWDER. They cure Indigestion, and the food is completely assimilated. Cure Fever, Coughs, Worms, Swellings, Stoppage of Water, &c.

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 received 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 humanity which interests us, the question now pending holds within it the life or death 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 government itself. Day after day the pitiful story is told over and over again of pillage, burning, torture, murder, violation, rape, abduction, confiscation, desecration of churches etc. "Mere human aid is entirely insufficient to cope with the political question. 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 persons. Between twenty and thirty were crowded into each one. There are no sanitary arrangements. Armenians found in these cells have to do their own purchasing through the Zabitists and at double price. They are deprived of immediate communication with those outside and letters directed to them are not delivered. When they are allowed to write it must be in Turkish. "I regret, it written two plasters, or bread equivalent to the daily ration, must be given. "The daily allowance of bread by law should be 300 grams, 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 'Khrilitch' water. This is the water of the tank where the Turks perform ablutions for prayers. Should one dare to ask for justice he is at once thrown into a dark, damp, subterranean 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: "Caspas Phapolan of Avud village, Moosh, 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 Bitlis with his leg broken. "Mugerditch Sugherstian of Bitlis died a few days after release from prison from the effects of ill-usage sustained in prison. "Malkhas Aghajanian and Serop Malkhasian of Avud village of Moosh were beaten into a fainting condition. Malkhas 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 Saeptli office, where he was branded in sixteen places with red-hot ramrods. He was kept standing on his feet for two days and nights without food or drink. He was also subjected to violent beatings and pluckings-out of hair. "The letter contains many other references 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 reconnaissance, to ascertain the strength of the Zulu forces. Buller directed him to be very bold, or he would be ambushed. The advice was good, for about ten miles from camp, on the White Umvalosi 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 were on him. He shot four in about eight seconds, and thus halted them. He was joined by Sergeant O'Toole, and with his aid Beresford was able to get back to his command, 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.' 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.

A SURE SIGN. Of worth is being used by careful and successful men. THE LEADING HORSEMAN. Use and endorse Marchester's Condition Powder and Liniment. W. B. Campbell, 30 Leinster St., St. John.

READ. Marchester's Condition Powder and Liniment are the best horse medicines I ever used. A. L. SLIPP, Trainer and Driver, Truro, N. S. For sale by all druggists and country merchants. Wholesale: T. B. BARKER & SONS and S. McDIARMID, St. John.

GOSSIP OVER THE CABLE.

Canadian Horses Bring Very Good Prices in England. The Prince of Wales' Capture of the Manchester Cup a Political Victory in the Political World.

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 each. 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 bill of 1889 or to estimate 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. The author could not mention the name of Gordon, which is a dear and an effigy to would be placed which he assumes to be a real work of the homes. The author has based his relief and, seeing that it now has a royal owner, appropriately represents Henry V. being knighted by Richard II. In Ireland, the same monarch bestirring the fallen body of his brother Clarence at the battle of Agincourt and his marriage with the daughter of France at Troyes and so on. The 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 Wednesday and respectfully admonished him upon the encouragement he was 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 mind it, but, 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 article 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, temperance 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 work 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.

The Fiftieth Late Bishop. Interesting A. Kingdom, C. Frase. A Sketch of the L. With Much. Fredericton, J. dred people. A. bration of the enth onzin politan as big. Frede' acton. v. cese had been. Fishop King. and seated wit. were Governo. Tilley, the B. Judge Haning. Archdeacon J. Schofield and. The meeting. Hall and th. could be seen. come from a. and the other. tion of the lat. memory not o. own church b. vivoe delight. good man. Bishop King. er. He said i. thank the ma. the free use o. He congratul. fiftieth anniv. clared by lett. 15th day of J. will and pleas. from then an. should be kno. incorporating. been passed a. extracts from. June 11th, 18. of the arriva. Halifax on t. and stated th. graph view o. posed to be b. article urged. John, stating t. he built there. extracts from. 28th, 1845, giv. probably was. speech in St. J. had first bee. "Big" cathed. brought home. dent of the leg. that had it o. the parliamen. been in St. J. had first bee. now there we. vices. The en. prayer and p. quation could. nement of the. Gordon, which. lish a dear an. an effigy to. would be pla. which he assu. be a real work. ment of the o. years, he said. 373 confirmed. twenty an av. last three tw. John's in 1854. up to say a. appreciation. O. Medley. Bishop Cou. quent address. he spoke of t. celved at the. politian. He. Bishop Medley. ago to lay th. thedral for h. to say that h. yet. Had th. Scotland, done a. would probab. now. Rev. Canon. prepared by B. was unable t. short address. the meeting. the thedral tom. Bishop Cou. THE LAT. The first R. Right Rever. was born at. December 19. his father, w. very young. the care of. her hands h. full training. words spoke. affection and. the very first. ed to the m. the sphere c. and he began. age of six y. of Hebrew b. fourteen he. by the Bisho. began to th.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Late Bishop of Fredericton.

Interesting Addresses by Bishops Kingdon, Courtney, Governor Fraser and Others.

A Sketch of the Late Bishop of Fredericton Medley Together With Much Valuable Information.

Fredericton, June 10.—About five hundred people attended the jubilee celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the enthronization of the late metropolitan as bishop of the diocese of Fredericton. With this event the diocese had been created.

Bishop 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 editor had in his own church but the people of the province delight to honor; for he was a good man.

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 account of the arrival of Bishop Medley at Halifax on the then previous Sunday and stated that the editor had a photograph 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 service 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 edifice to the late metropolitan 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 twenty an average of 612, and in the last three years an average of 657. The number of communicants in 1844 was about 2,000; in 1884 it was 5,323; in 1893 the number was 6,528, and in 1894 had increased to 7,275. 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 the 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 1844. He was anxious to come up to say a few words of his great appreciation of the character of Bishop Medley.

Bishop Courtney followed in an eloquent address of ten minutes, in which he spoke of the kindness he had received at the hands of the late metropolitan. He referred to the visit of 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 bishop of Nova Scotia done as Bishop Medley did they would probably have had a cathedral now.

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 his father, which happened when he was very young, he was left entirely to the care of his widowed mother. At her hands he received the most careful training, of which he ever afterwards spoke in terms of the warmest affection and gratitude.

Almost from the very first his attention was directed to the minister of the church as 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 of Hebrew at twelve. At the age of fourteen he was confirmed at Chester by the Bishop of Lincoln, and he then began to think more seriously than

ever of the duties and responsibilities of the vocation he had chosen. About this time he composed and sent to his mother 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." We need not add that he did live to compose real sermons. Seventy years after his 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 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 1845, and the latter in the Cathedral in 1892) says: "As a preacher he was plain, practical, forcible, learned, and at the same time easily followed by the most illiterate; and after all the command of attention is the true gauge of eloquence."

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 in the services of the church he never needed a prayer book, as he knew the words by heart—the entire 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 psalms, and at the age of six years he knew by heart the 119th psalm of 176 verses, which, besides being the longest in the psalter, is a particularly difficult one to memorize.

hearty services and good music. Personally he delighted in a choral service and in the study and composition of sacred music. At the same time his own simple ways and tastes were not in accord with extreme ritual or with the use of elaborate vestments, and while he never expressed any strong opinions as regards such things, he never manifested any personal desire for their adoption, but rather the reverse.

In the early days of his ministry, Bishop Medley's ideas were regarded by his elders and by some of his contemporaries as rather radical. He was a resolute and outspoken antagonist of the "pew system," always contending that the cause of God should know no class distinction, but should be a place where "the rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all," and that any appropriation of seats by the wealthier members of a congregation to the neglect or exclusion 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 was pandering to the lower order of minds and encouraging in the church the methods in vogue among the dissenters; 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 next year by the loss of his beloved mother, who was killed in a carriage accident at his side. The bishop himself was taken up unconscious and badly injured. His left arm never re-

covered its full power and his face always bore the marks of the accident. It was at this time when still suffering physically upon 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 wrote: "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 of Fredericton held out to Bishop Medley no inducement in the way of 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 parishioners 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 that came in a way so unlooked for, and after his mind was made up he lost little time in taking up his work in New Brunswick. The bishop, it is said, never knew the name of the person 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 efforts 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 £500 sterling to be expended in the 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

SOME THOUGHTS

Suggested by Reading the Life and Work of the Most Rev. John Medley, D. D.

First Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, by the Rev. W. L. Ketchum, D. D.

The careful reading of the above-named book, and the approaching celebration of St. Barnabas day in association with the most dear memory of Bishop Medley, suggest to the writer of this notice some thoughts which several friends have kindly desired 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 particular circumstances of the church, and of the crisis through which she is as usual successfully passing.

It seems (writing in all humility) that comprehensive (as it is called) of the English church is the excuse upon which a more or less quiet rejection of her dogmatic character, claims and position is attempted. There are those who talk freely about the several "schools of thought" and in using such phrases appear to imagine that in some way it explains in a sufficient manner the occasional contact within the church of irreconcilable elements. Strong, definite and catholic churchmanship, such critics assert to be mere partisanship, and become strenuous working out (as it is called) of the whole spirit of the Prayer Book is spoken of as though it were an indiscreet whim of a section of the clergy whose minds are limited, and whose knowledge and learning are still more so.

Dr. Ketchum's Life of Bishop Medley 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 years later appeared the life of a 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 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 sentences of which are somewhat as follows: "It has never been a hobby of mine, though perhaps it is a truism, not a hobby, that the true life of a man is in his letters. . . . Not only for the interest of a biography, but for arriving at the inside of things, the publication of letters is the true method. Biographers varnish, they assign methods, they conjecture feelings, they interpret Lord Burling's notes, but contemporary letters are facts." (J. H. Newman to his sister, May 15, 1869). 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, for the reason given in the quotation from Dr. Newman.

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 piety inculcated and followed by the Church of England, though human weakness would never be absent, was that of love to God, influenced largely by the reverence for everything connected with the service of God, sturdy independence of individual opinion combined with a 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 the power of the sympathy of Christ and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit; so that the life produced is a quiet, simple, honest, unobstinate following of principles which build up a good character. Was it possible that the national life of the episcopate, for whose guidance and example not only might the Church of England rejoice, but the whole country be glad?

The preacher closed with a forecast of what the diocese of Fredericton would be in the future, if it remained faithful to God and to itself.

This afternoon His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton and Mrs. Kingdon gave an at home at Botterau house, which was attended by all the visiting clergy and representatives, 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 interesting link in the history of the Anglican church in this province, and when the centennial of the church is celebrated the memory of the late revered metropolitan will no doubt still remain as struck in the minds of churchmen then and now.

The Royal Canadian Infantry band furnished music at the morning service and at the At Home this afternoon.

THE LATE BISHOP MEDLEY.

At the age of nineteen he entered Oxford University, whence he graduated with honors in 1826, and two years later he was appointed curate at Southleigh 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 grandees as that was the matchless prospect across Seaton Bay."

"In Devonshire he found the very characteristics which suited him, the simplicity, humor, force and a certain almost Caledonian plainness, helped by a local accent which once heard is ever loved and never forgotten. So after a sojourn in Cornwall (where for some years he was incumbent of St. John's 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 "Oxford movement," and was the personal friend 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 nigh to a passion, it was the most natural thing in the world for Bishop 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 cathedrals to their original grandeur and beauty, found in him a zealous advocate. He was equally interested in the promotion of hearty responding and in the introduction of good music into the services. After his arrival in New Brunswick he strove in every way to encourage the construction of tasteful church buildings, with free seats

for the poor, and the introduction of the organ into the services. He was a resolute and outspoken antagonist of the "pew system," always contending that the cause of God should know no class distinction, but should be a place where "the rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all," and that any appropriation of seats by the wealthier members of a congregation to the neglect or exclusion 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 was pandering to the lower order of minds and encouraging in the church the methods in vogue among the dissenters; 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 next year by the loss of his beloved mother, who was killed in a carriage accident at his side. The bishop himself was taken up unconscious and badly injured. His left arm never re-

covered its full power and his face always bore the marks of the accident. It was at this time when still suffering physically upon 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 wrote: "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 of Fredericton held out to Bishop Medley no inducement in the way of 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 parishioners 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 that came in a way so unlooked for, and after his mind was made up he lost little time in taking up his work in New Brunswick. The bishop, it is said, never knew the name of the person 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 efforts 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 £500 sterling to be expended in the 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

the subject of this "Life" was no ordinary man, and it should not be that he would make his mark. As an English pastor, 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. Smitles in his "Life of Geo. Stephenson" speaks of as "the strong indomitable will and the high English spirit." These characteristics never forsook him all 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 cathedral 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 that the church owes Canon Ketchum a debt of gratitude for his loving, conscientious and able work.

The book describes the founding of the province by the Loyalists; it gives a clear view of the somewhat formal churchmanship of those days, the distrust of the glorious Oxford school, the leaders of which, in spite of the despairing disloyalty of those who perverted, and in spite of the suspicion excited by the perverse, were still 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 idea of duty; that when again and again it seemed as though his cathedral would be left unfinished, his clergy unprovided for, a small though influential party in opposition to his work, through a 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 Catholicism and communion, its national English branch, and in its constraining witness to the Incarnation of the Son of God, and the Divine Truth, and the sacraments entrusted to its keeping. Canon Ketchum tells in his preface facts that prove his qualifications for the work he has done so well.

He was the first deacon the bishop ordained; for fourteen years he was with the bishop almost daily, and he (as any reader who takes up the book can see) was appreciated what Hurrell 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 the priesthood, from the priesthood to the episcopate, and then later to the metropolitan chair represented no unnatural or formal graduation to him. Those several steps only brought to him such succession of duty to be done for the Bride of 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 usefulness of the great day, 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 a permanent 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, Laufrano and Anselm, Langton and Warham, Parker and Hooker, Leane and Sanderford, Gray and Selwyn, Benson and King, and with an unnumbered multitude of priests, deacons and laity such as no other than an English church has ever produced.

Quotation from the book is not given here, because it will be far best for church people to read it for themselves; 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 with 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 foundation 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 inside the door, a hobby, it is 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 happiness increase until the perfect day, and may the church be governed by faithful and wise pastors as he was. (The above thoughts were written by a priest of the diocese of Fredericton.)

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 coated, vegetable.

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Of worth is being used by careful and successful men.

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

SSIP OVER THE CABLE.

an Horses Bring Very Good Prices in England.

of Wales' Capture of the Manchester Cup a Popular Victory—In the Political World.

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

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

York, June 9.—The Sun's London says: The victory of the owner of Wales' horse in the Manchester cup on Friday has him enormously popular. Half of England had money on the race. The so-called cup is a hand shield with finely chased base and, seeing that it now has a owner, appropriate to the occasion, V. being knighted by Richard Ireland, the same monarch being the fallen body of his brother at the battle of Agincourt his marriage with Catherine of France and so on. The would have a quite an national course to Mr. Dwyer had it, but Banquet II. ran like a fly. If the Prince goes on winning races it will duty of the non-conformist his close acquaintance with the metropolitan and his high estimation of his character and of the great impetus given to architecture by the 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 1844. He was anxious to come up to say a few words of his great appreciation of the character of Bishop Medley.

Bishop Courtney followed in an eloquent address of ten minutes, in which he spoke of the kindness he had received at the hands of the late metropolitan. He referred to the visit of 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 bishop of Nova Scotia done as Bishop Medley did they would probably have had a cathedral now.

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 his father, which happened when he was very young, he was left entirely to the care of his widowed mother. At her hands he received the most careful training, of which he ever afterwards spoke in terms of the warmest affection and gratitude.

Almost from the very first his attention was directed to the minister of the church as 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 of Hebrew at twelve. At the age of fourteen he was confirmed at Chester by the Bishop of Lincoln, and he then began to think more seriously than

always impolite to say that and butter are old.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office... 2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said to contain money remitted to this office...

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveler for THE SUN.

THE WEEKLY SUN

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\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKEHAM, Manager.

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.

"One of Old Guard" writes to the Mail and Empire as follows: "When Sir John Macdonald was buried in Kingston, on the 6th of June, the lilacs were in bloom..."

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...

WOMEN AND GAINFUL OPERATIONS.

The United States census bureau's report on occupations, just published, forms an interesting contribution to the statistics of the "new woman" movement.

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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.

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 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 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."

A truthful portrait of Bishop Medley hangs on the wall of the dining hall in Wadhams 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.

A Sensational Trotter Shows Up. New York, June 12.—A sensational trotter was uncovered today at Fleetwood park trotting meeting.

Hon. J. G. Ward, treasurer and postmaster general of New Zealand, who is now speeding across Canada for Vancouver, where he will take a C. P. R. Australian liner for home, visited Ottawa on the 10th inst.

NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA.

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LOSSES ON POTATOES.

What are regarded as very fair estimates place the loss to Aroostook farmers in consequence of the great slump in prices of potatoes this spring at \$275,000.

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

worth of unpledged securities lying to its credit in London, and the state was able to help out its leading banking institution in time of peril with a guarantee of \$10,000,000 in addition to the banks capital.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Charge of Too Great Economy Against the Government

The Auditor General and the Liberal Leaders Pulling Together.

The Items of the Royal Prohibition Commission Passed—Total Cost of Inquiry.

Ottawa, June 11.—Today the minister of finance had to defend himself and the government against the charge of too great economy. A petition was lately presented to parliament by the auditor general protesting against the action 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 that the minister has a spite against the audit department and discriminates against the auditor's clerks.

Mr. Mills protested because the auditor's twenty-four clerks had a smaller average salary than the officials in the finance department or in the other departments of the government. 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.

Mr. Foster said that the late Sir John Thompson and himself had introduced legislation to give the auditor power to promote and regulate his clerks in the finance department.

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 had written him again saying that if his case was not attended to by the finance minister at once he would bring it before this house.

Mr. Foster said that the government would oppose the request of an officer to appeal to parliament for a larger grant of money for his department.

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

Ottawa, June 12.—In the commons 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.

Mr. Laurier at once rose to express perfect confidence. The speaker said the subject was dropped.

Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of his bill forbidding members travelling free on railroads to attend the session at Ottawa. There was no discussion and the bill was voted down.

Mr. McLenan of Glengarry then moved the second reading of his alien contract bill. Supporting his measure, Mr. McLenan 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.

Hon. Mr. Haggart said he understood and somewhat sympathized with the view of the mover of the bill, but he would not support it.

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.

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.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Macdonald of Algoma, Gibson of Lincoln, Dr. Sprules and others.

Mr. Taylor of Leeds complained that the United States people were getting fine contracts here all the time, while in the condition of labor and contractor was unfair.

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

After recess Mr. McLenan's alien contract bill was stood over on motion of Hon. Mr. Costigan.

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 debate in order that he and his colleagues might consult as to the action they should take on the bill.

We consider that the committee is too heavily handicapped by the conditions 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 committee are negative almost every season, naturally must come to the conclusion either that the committee has not done its duty, or that it has not got the confidence of the house.

The report is signed by chairman Kirchoffer and Senators Read, Lougheed, McKinnsey, McLenan, Primrose and Ferguson. Senators Kaulbach and Boulton were the only members of the committee who did not sign.

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.

Ottawa June 13.—Answering questions today, Hon. Mr. Oulmet stated there had been three public funerals since Confederation.

Mr. Foster stated that nothing which had properly been called negotiations had taken place between the provinces Greenway and Lord Aberdeen concerning the Manitoba schools.

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

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

Mr. Davies objected to the measure as giving too much power to the department.

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 of Nova Scotia had complained that such peremptory and hasty legislation would, if enforced, be disastrous.

Mr. Kaulbach pointed out that a strict enforcement of the present law was very injurious to mill owners in his county.

After recess, the house went into committee on the report of the commission on the Curran bridge matter.

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. Foster—"What is your opinion?" Mr. Davies—"I will express my view when the proper time comes."

Mr. Davies' hitbitten provoked laughter from the government side. Messrs. Fraser and Landerkin denounced "government by commission" when Sir C. H. Tupper asked the latter if he was attacking the Mowatt government, which was much given to commissions.

was called for from the committee. The report is signed by chairman Kirchoffer and Senators Read, Lougheed, McKinnsey, McLenan, Primrose and Ferguson.

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.

Ottawa June 13.—Answering questions today, Hon. Mr. Oulmet stated there had been three public funerals since Confederation.

Mr. Foster stated that nothing which had properly been called negotiations had taken place between the provinces Greenway and Lord Aberdeen concerning the Manitoba schools.

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

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

Mr. Davies objected to the measure as giving too much power to the department.

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 of Nova Scotia had complained that such peremptory and hasty legislation would, if enforced, be disastrous.

Mr. Kaulbach pointed out that a strict enforcement of the present law was very injurious to mill owners in his county.

After recess, the house went into committee on the report of the commission on the Curran bridge matter.

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. Foster—"What is your opinion?" Mr. Davies—"I will express my view when the proper time comes."

Mr. Davies' hitbitten provoked laughter from the government side. Messrs. Fraser and Landerkin denounced "government by commission" 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 commission."

ANSY PILLS!

WALBRIDGE, HAAS, BENEFIS, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

APPLE TREES. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

ROAD MACHINES. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

FACTORY. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

Dairy Supplies. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

MILL MACHINERY. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

Butcher & Co., Agents. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

TO GIVE BOTH OR NONE. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

BUSINESS OF RELIGION. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

WE SHALL BE WEEPING. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN WHILE PREACHING. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

THE MAN AND ANIMALS. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

A TRAP. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 A YEAR. Walbridge, Haas, Benefis, TETFOSKY, HYSLIP, CRAB, ETC., ETC.

NEVER TOO LATE. It is too late! Ah, nothing is too late...

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, who 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...

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...

By the time everything was set to rights, we found that it was nearly dark time, but we all felt so spry that we had to devise some means of exhausting our surplus energy...

Friday it rained and the day passed in much the same way as Thursday, except that in the afternoon we went back in the woods to see if there was...

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 Wednesday for a bean supper...

THE CAUSE OF SLEEP DURING SERMONS. Explained in a New Way. I have a scientific explanation of the somnolence which overtakes people in church...

CHURCH DROWSINESS. The Cause of Sleep During Sermons Explained in a New Way. I have a scientific explanation of the somnolence which overtakes people in church...

SOUTH AFRICA TRADE. A responsible steamship company, known the world over, have completed arrangements with A. W. Murdoch...

COUGHS, CROUP, CONGESTION. Readily cured by the use of Baid's Balsam of Horehound.

TEMPERANCE GOLIATH. By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John. Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate a nation...

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MAINE EPISCOPALS. It Has Been Decided to Allow Women to Vote at Parish Meetings. Portland, Me., June 12.—The seventy-sixth annual convention of the Maine diocese of the Episcopal church was held in this city today...

ARE YOU SAVING MONEY? We know it is pretty hard to do so these hard times—but then things will look up later on. In the meantime, Watch your small expenses.

SOMETHING GOOD. Don't be put off with something else, when you light it you will realize the fact that you are smoking A REGULAR TEN CENTER. Manufactured only by THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

50 YEARS. For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time... Sharp's Balsam of Horehound. Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Cough, Croup and Colds...

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors. TILLSON'S GRAHAM FLOUR. Split Peas, Pot Barley, Cracked Wheat, Gold Dust Cornmeal. FOR SALE BY W. F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe Street. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS, 86 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED at Short Notice. C. H. BRACKETT, S. R. FOSTER & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF Wire Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails and Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc. ST. JOHN N. B.

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MENTAL WORK. During the trial of a libel case one of the witnesses being examined as follows: Judge—What was your business when you first knew the defendant? Witness—Editor. Judge—Why did you give up that business? Witness—My physician prohibited me from doing any more mental work. Judge—And what is your occupation now? Witness—Magistrate—Dorchester.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

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

The Battalion of the district is likewise 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 afternoon.

The other day L'Esclapart published a cock and bull story about an alleged interview between Sir Herbert Tupper, Hon. Mr. Daly and Archbishop Langevin. His case has now followed to the Quebec papers:

Winnipeg, June 11, '95. Your statement concerning the interview with Tupper and Daly absolutely without foundation. Saw them five minutes on platform, but such a meeting as you refer to.

Signed MGR. LANGEVIN. The London and Lancashire Insurance 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, 4425 St. Louis 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 were 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.

Beauharnois, 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 honor promises to be most imposing.

Montreal, Que., June 14.—Alderman R. Wilson Smith has concluded a deal by which the Guardian Insurance Company 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 discussion their memorial should blantly 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 country."

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

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

Montreal, June 15.—The Fedeletti procession today was participated in by five thousand persons. Archbishop Fabre carried the host.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa, June 15.—The main topic of conversation and interest among politicians at the capital is still the Manitoba school question. At this moment, with the full force of the Manitoba government case in evidence, no one can see the way through the difficulty. Notwithstanding the studiously conciliatory tone of the Greenway government, which is in sharp contrast to the previous contentions, there is no substantial suggestion of a compromise in the recent manifesto.

Mr. Ewart, counsel for the Roman Catholic minority, is discussing the subject in a letter to the Citizen tomorrow in a rather confident way. The Free 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 is pretty certain that nothing will be done about the matter here for a fortnight yet, and that is all that may be considered certain.

The last appeal for executive clemency to the St. Thomas murderers, Hendershot and Welter, was before the full council yesterday. The sentence was ordered to execution.

MANITIBA.

Winnipeg, June 15.—Premier Greenway having reached home, the legislature will tomorrow debate the reply to the remedial order on the school question. What course the opposition will pursue is as yet problematical. They will meet in caucus in the morning, and while in all likelihood endorsing the principle of national schools will propose some amendments to the reply.

The Methodist conference of Manitoba and the Northwest, in session at Ing Vale, has been selected for the commencement of the Hudson Bay line.

Winnipeg, June 17.—M. Perencarac, 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 Manitoba school matter was opened in the legislature this afternoon by Premier Greenway. The premier spoke very briefly, asking the indulgences of the house owing to illness. He merely touched on the main point of the reply.

Hugh Armstrong, member for Wardlands, replied on behalf of the opposition, objecting to various statements contained in the reply, but expressing pleasure that it was more conciliatory in tone and seemed to leave opportunity for an amicable settlement.

Attorney General Sirton replied, speaking for nearly two hours, until the house rose at six o'clock and continuing this evening. Mr. Sirton'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 speech largely argumentative, evidently intended more for the country than for the house. The debate continues tomorrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, 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 worthless.

Mr. Morine, the opposition leader, raised the point today that the bill raised 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 made in a measure for loans.

The government attempted no explanation, being apparently dumbfounded 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 Wednesday.

HE FEARED HE SHOULD GO MAD.

There is a great truth; 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 to work. 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. "I not only failed to earn anything, but had to draw on my club, thus using other men's earnings, and got in debt besides."

OTTAWA NEWS.

Various Appointments Announced in Connection With Several Ports.

The Expenses of the Late Sir John Thompson 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. Muirhead.

Joseph D. Lane of Bayfield, Westmorland, N. B., and W. H. Dobson of Cape Tormentine have been appointed pilotage commissioners for Bay Verte and Port Eglon, N. B.

Capt. Sylvester Brodout has been appointed harbor master for the Port of Petit De Grat, Richmond.

Capt. Simon Bouchie of Arichat has been appointed a member of the pilotage authorities for the county of Richmond, in place of Capt. Louis Bouchie, deceased.

The marine department has issued notice that in consequence of a further change in the position of the pier at North Tracadie gully, it has been found necessary to move the front range light a distance of 100 feet westwardly.

The government of Newfoundland has 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 Sir John Thompson's funeral was again brought up in the house today. In conference of the supplementary estimates, 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. Oulmet's admission of yesterday that some Halifax tradesmen had charged \$50 to \$75 cents more than the ordinary price.

Mr. Tarte said that although it was 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 proper course, in his opinion, in his judgment, was to propose a vote of censure on the government and not attempt to strike a blow at the ministry for refusing to pay what was honestly due tradesmen.

Mr. Oulmet spoke at some length in support of the motion. Mr. Oulmet said the original sum amounted to \$23,000. It was proposed to pay \$23,000, which was a reasonable sum for the articles supplied. Of the \$25,000, \$6,000 went to the ladies, and the other \$19,000 that the tradesmen would only get \$17,000.

The outrageous charges he referred to were not made by all the tradesmen, 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 scandalous waste of public money.

Had any of the members of the cabinet been present at the funeral, the motion to reduce the appropriation was defeated by 68 to 48.

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

In the division on the appropriation to cover the funeral expenses of Sir John Thompson, Messrs. McCarthy and Trywhite voted to cut down the amount to \$10,000, while Mr. Devin voted with the government.

After the general declaration of the House of Commons regarding the grant of the bill, the following persons voted for it: Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Casey, Edgar, Edwards, Laverne, Devlin, Gibson and Perry, as also Mr. McCarthy. Two conservatives, Wilson of Lennox and Hodgins, voted against it.

The house went into committee of supply on the main estimates and passed several items.

The following militia changes are announced: Lieut. Col. H. H. Henshaw to be captain, Lieut. Douglas Fairweather, vice E. L. Wedderburn, deceased; to be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Sgt. Wm. Fairweather, vice D. H. Fairweather, promoted.

To be second lieutenant, James Ervine, promoted; to be 2nd lieutenant, John B. Stevenson.

62nd Batt., St. John Fusiliers, Capt. Mathew Edwards is granted brevet rank of major from 12th June, 1895, after seven years' service as captain.

By resignation from the Bislew team of Rogers of Ottawa, Wynne of Winnipeg secures a place on the team. Col. Sgt. Henderson, 62nd, is now the waiting man.

In the public accounts committee Major Frederick of Fredericton, solicitor and treasurer of the Fredericton Bridge Co., gave evidence concerning the business affairs of that corporation. 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 continued next week.

Judge King and family left today for Montreal for England tomorrow. He will be absent three months.

Prof. Tweedie of Mount Allison college has been here watching the house of commons proceedings for two days. The trade returns for May are of a very satisfactory nature, increases being noted in every item. The exports are valued at \$3,898,322, an increase of \$1,025,000. The imports are valued at \$3,429,257, an increase of \$288,796. The duty collector estimated for May are of an increase of \$135,395. The total exports for the eleven months are only \$2,000,000 behind the same period last year.

Ottawa, June 17.—This was Prince Edward Island day in the house of commons. The discussion of the affairs of the island province arose on the motion for returns which Mr. McDonald set forth in an admirable speech the financial relations between Prince Edward Island and the rest of the dominion, showing the claim of the

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 contended 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 in 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 money and strong.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Welsh, Perry, Yeo and Davies, who, of course, denounced Mr. McDonald 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 the claims of P. E. Island, Mr. Davies and his friends agreed with Mr. McDonald that a further appropriation was due, but they did not add much to his arguments.

In a rambling way Mr. Perry advocated a railway to Stanley, which he said would be twenty miles long.

Mr. Davies in following Mr. Yeo, who advised 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 over the Hillsborough river without which the said Murray Harbor railway was a mere pipe dream.

Mr. Haggart said that he admitted the force of Mr. McDonald's contention that P. E. Island did not fully participate in the general expenditures 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 Victoria; from Emerald to Stanley; from Summerside to Richmond Bay; from O'Leary to West Cape, in all about 105 miles.

The officers of the department had made estimates without instrumental surveys of the cost of these branches, which showed that the capital expenditures would be about \$1,100,000, the running expenses about \$300,000 and the earnings about \$47,000. He estimated that the loss to Canada would, including interest on cost of construction at 3 1/2 per cent., amount to \$32,000 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 railways.

Mr. McDonald is to be congratulated and their guests were driven to the grounds and inspected the remains of the ancient fortress with great interest. The monument has been erected in the King's bastion in a commanding position on land donated for the purpose by Mr. Levette, a gentleman of French descent.

After a brief inspection of various points of interest, Gov. Daly, the visiting members of the Massachusetts 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 order:

Sydney Brass Band, Gov. Daly and Commander Wilson of H. M. S. Canada, Members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, carrying British, American and general flags, the flag 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. A detachment of marines and sailors from the Canada formed a guard of honor 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 appropriately. Dr. Salter is a lineal descendant of a sister of Sir Wm. Pepperell, the commander of the New England forces at the siege of Louisbourg.

The chairman read letters of regret at inability to be present and wishing the demonstration success from President Cleveland, the Earl of Aberdeen, S. H. Whitney and Samuel Adams Drake.

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-grand-grandson of Major Pomeroy, who distinguished himself at Louisbourg, read a couple of extracts from the original diary kept by that officer at the siege of Louisbourg, the two extracts being the entries of June 16th and 17th, the day of surrender and the day preceding it.

Dr. Bourinot's paper was read by Rev. Dr. Patterson of New Glasgow, N. S., who, in his address, mentioned constitutional and political results that followed the victory achieved at Louisbourg. Those results, he claimed, were

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills. Positively cures biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the system and relieve all ailments connected with the liver. Price 25 cents; five \$1.00. Paraphlet free. R. S. JOHNSON & CO., 25 Colborne St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Invented in 1810 by 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, and now well and strong. JAMES FRENCH, Bangor, Maine. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Price 25 cents. R. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Flint, Forbes, Gilmour, Kaulbach, McAllister, McDonald, McInerney, Mills, Weldon and Wilmut 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 non-tidal waters.

In response to a question Hon. Mr. Omet stated that the amount of the bills rendered in connection with the funeral of the late Sir John Thompson amounted to \$37,778. 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 exhibition.

Mr. Taylor of Leeds capped this with the bill of Commissioner Perreault, whom the Mackenzie government appointed commissioner to the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876. As a strict commissioner he made the amount paid to Mr. Cockburn, the opposition got little comfort out of the questions.

AT LOUISBURG. A Notable Celebration Monday in Cape Breton. H. M. S. Canada and the Curlew Gaily Decorated With Bunting.

Unveiling of the Monument by Gov. Daly—Addresses by Several Distinguished People.

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

The first train from Sydney to Louisbourg, 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 displayed bunting.

Arriving at Louisbourg 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 in the King's bastion in a commanding position on land donated for the purpose by Mr. Levette, a gentleman of French descent.

After a brief inspection of various points of interest, Gov. Daly, the visiting members of the Massachusetts 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 order:

Sydney Brass Band, Gov. Daly and Commander Wilson of H. M. S. Canada, Members of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, carrying British, American and general flags, the flag 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. A detachment of marines and sailors from the Canada formed a guard of honor 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 appropriately. Dr. Salter is a lineal descendant of a sister of Sir Wm. Pepperell, the commander of the New England forces at the siege of Louisbourg.

The chairman read letters of regret at inability to be present and wishing the demonstration success from President Cleveland, the Earl of Aberdeen, S. H. Whitney and Samuel Adams Drake.

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-grand-grandson of Major Pomeroy, who distinguished himself at Louisbourg, read a couple of extracts from the original diary kept by that officer at the siege of Louisbourg, the two extracts being the entries of June 16th and 17th, the day of surrender and the day preceding it.

Dr. Bourinot's paper was read by Rev. Dr. Patterson of New Glasgow, N. S., who, in his address, mentioned constitutional and political results that followed the victory achieved at Louisbourg. Those results, he claimed, were

wholly beneficial to humanity, civilization and political liberties. Then followed an address by Hon. Everett Peperell Wheeler, a descendant 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 Louisbourg as well of the prowess of their victorious assailants.

The expedition originated in a request for assistance from the English at Fort Royal, where Massene 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 education, 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 historical spirit has taken the place of the spirit of war and hate, and is leading up to the time when the United 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 fellow-citizens, and referred to the high place they occupied in the politics, commerce, history and literature of Canada.

David McKee, 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 commemorated the connection of Louisbourg with the railway system of the continent.

He proposed three cheers for the society, which were given with a will, followed by cheers for the people of Louisbourg; 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. Levette, chairman of the Louisbourg memorial committee, read an address of welcome and thanks to the Society of Colonial Wars. He was responded to by Chairman Pell, who formally handed over the monument to the care and protection of the citizens of Louisbourg.

Then came the event of the day, the unveiling of the historical 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 man.

Governor Daly then unveiled the monument amid cheers of the multitude. Benediction by Rev. J. Fraser Draper of Louisbourg, brought the proceedings to a close. Everybody left the grounds, the scene of the bloody conflict one hundred and fifty years ago, feeling that the people of Canada and the United States were nearer together than ever before, and mentally vowing that if they could never die, neither England or the United States and France should ever again meet in bloody strife on the battle field.

Canada, as the representative of 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 men of the past, and to our hearts sons on this continent, and so auspiciously the third capture of Louisbourg by the combined American and Canadian forces on the 17th of June, 1895.

HARTLAND BRIDGE. Chief Commissioner Emerson Promises the People a Bridge Across the River.

Hartland, N. B., June 17.—Hon. H. R. Emerson and J. T. A. Dibble, 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 ferry-boat. Mr. Emerson 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 measurements 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. Emerson 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.

CROWWELL MONUMENT.

A Motion of Justin McCarthy Causes the Government to Back Down.

London, June 17.—Justin McCarthy, Parnelle, 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 88 nays. John Morley, secretary for Ireland, thereupon withdrew the proposal for the monument.

FREDERICTON.

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

Dr. Atherton, in a letter to a friend received here today, intimates his intention to remove from Toronto to this city (today) permanently reside. Ludlow Gibson, a well known and respected farmer of Douglas, died this afternoon, in his sixty-ninth year.

PROVINCIAL

Barn at Scotch Lake Struck by Lightning.

Normal School Students Disturb the Dreams of Fredericton 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 province.

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 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 Lindsay.

The military band will give a concert in Wilnot park, Saturday afternoon.

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 this morning. Their merriment in some cases was not considered a pleasure to those whom the yells, cheers, cat-calls, songs and uproar disturbed in midst of midsummer 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 university?

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 Kingsclere a few days before sailing for Europe.

Several heavy thunder showers passed over the city this afternoon and evening.

Daniel Lister has purchased George Edgar's restaurant. Mr. Edgar left Nova Scotia suddenly one day last week and is now sailing for Halifax.

Rev. Dr. Brecken will likely remain pastor of the Fredericton Methodist church for another year.

Fredericton, June 15.—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 being discovered on fire, Wm. Moore 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. Moore, with others, rushed out at once, 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 these were got out with some difficulty. The barn was totally destroyed.

The infantry corps stationed here is now being reduced to seventy-six non-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 raising logs now at the rate of about one million feet per day. Friday last 180 men at Douglas's boom rafted 2,531 joints, the largest day's work at one boom in the history of the company.

Rev. Geo. B. Payson performed a marriage ceremony last night between William H. White of Gibson and Mrs. Ellen Linforth of the city.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, June 13.—The following delegates to the 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, Riversville; 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.

The weather here continues unusually dry, and if it were not for the Paddy 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 considerably from the drought.

The fine residence of Frank Carney at the Hill has been painted by John Duncan and is now one of the handsomest 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 metamor-

phosis wrought by the magic brush of Painter Duncan has been quite wonderful, and the greatly improved appearance of the village is the result.

A gentleman who came from Elgin today says spring lambs are selling there like hot cakes. One butcher bought 90 lambs today, paying \$2 a piece all round.

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

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

Northeast, June 12.—A very pleasing event took place at the R. C. church, Newcastle, when Martin Clancy of Newcastle and Miss Annie Jane McKeever, eldest daughter of Neil McKeever, 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, married Miss Porter of Queens Co. Their future home will be in Doaktown.

Miss Maud Stockall of Halifax, N. S., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alexander Hare of Whitneyville. Miss Christina and Blanche Dunnett of Lawrence, Mass., are home on a short vacation. Mrs. Blue and children arrived last week from Boston. She will spend the summer with her father, Wm. McLean of Whitneyville.

CARLETON CO.

Hartland, June 13.—Harris D. Keswick, son of D. J. Keswick, lumberman, was married last night to Miss Eva V. McAdam at the residence of William McAdam, the bride's father. Quite a large number of invitations were issued. Miss Maud Keswick was bridesmaid and Dr. Euter officiated as groomsmen. 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 Hartland was held to vote on a motion to accept a loan of \$4,000 for the purpose of erecting a water reservoir, which will be of spruce timber. John Thomas of Hartland has the contract for trenching and excavating.

Although the assessment for school 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 population.

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. McKay of Waterville is managing the factory. Frank Tilley runs the factory at Waterville.

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

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 Crawford, a much respected 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 residence of Christopher Dupluis on the evening of June 12th, when Manley Dupluis 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 Cassin Steadman, whose death at Shediac has been reported, were brought here this afternoon and deposited in the Rural cemetery.

Rev. W. Weeks has decided not to accept the Toronto call, the church here at a meeting last night increasing his salary to \$2,000. It has been \$1,800. Mr. Weeks had calls from Halifax and Brookville as well as Toronto.

The railway officials here think they should have been included in the order 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 15.—This afternoon at five o'clock the death of Mrs. Chas. E. Knapp, wife of the registrar of probates of Westmorland, was announced. Her death was a sudden shock to the town, notwithstanding that she had been unwell for some time. The deceased lady leaves a large family to mourn their loss, 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 residence on Tuesday.

J. A. S. Mott of the statistical office of the customs has received notice that his salary to be increased from \$1,560 to \$1,200. Mr. Mott, in addition to his other work, is inspector of cornmeal mills.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup

Make it the best Worm Remedy for children.

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 hams in bunches are now in market, and new carrots 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 market shows no feature worthy of special note beyond these slight changes.

St. John Wholesale Market.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Beef (butchers), Pork, Mutton, etc.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Table listing grain and seed prices, including Oats, Wheat, Barley, etc.

LUMBER AND LIME.

Table listing lumber and lime prices, including Pine, Spruce, Fir, etc.

FRUITS, ETC.

Table listing fruit prices, including Apples, Peaches, etc.

GROCERIES.

Table listing grocery prices, including Coffee, Tea, Sugar, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing provision prices, including Flour, Meal, etc.

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Table comparing crop areas for 1895 and 1894, including Wheat, Oats, etc.

The total area in all crops is 1,877,786, being an increase of 295,402 acres over last year.

P. E. ISLAND.

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

Bedouke Sabbath school elected A. M. Superintendent; W. A. Leard, assistant; M. Galsbeek, 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.

The Bedouke W. M. S. at its meeting yesterday elected Mrs. Herbert Lord delegate to the annual meeting to be held in Sussex, N. B., in October next. Mrs. A. M. Wright, Capt. Rollo McKay, who has been sick for nearly two years, died this morning, aged 78, leaving a widow and one son and one daughter to mourn their loss. Mr. McKay was a native of Cape Spear, N. B., and son of the late Alexander McKay of that place. He has followed the sea, trading with the schooner for several years, and was highly respected by all. He ran in the coasting trade, and has brought coal to Bedouke for many years. He owned the schooner Commodore, which sank at Craud some years ago, loaded with coal. His last voyage 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 boiler is in place and gives great satisfaction. Already 6,000 lbs. of milk have been received in one day. Mr. Burgess of Ontario, Mr. Larkin of St. Peter's Bay and Jesse Schurman of Bedouke are in charge of the factory, and are doing excellent work.

Tryon, June 8.—Farmers are favored with beautiful weather for putting in the crop for many years. He owned the schooner Commodore, which sank at Craud some years ago, loaded with coal. His last voyage was the Surprise, which he sold last fall. He did a trading business between Summerside and Miramichi for some years.

The Tryon Woolen mills are now running on full time.

The creamery is doing good work and milk is now becoming quite plentiful.

Victoria, June 8.—The trip of the James Cartier arc now twice a week. This is a great advantage to the entire 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 trend would show that Mount Stewart has increased quite as much according to its population during the last two months. If the immigration continues, and the indications point in that direction, this good old village will soon be able to boast of as large a percentage of increase as any city in the west.

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 quite considerable, having had a lot of valuable stock, among the rest a fine threshing machine, destroyed with the outbuildings.

A horse and cart, filled with stone, went over the abutment this morning, and, strange to say, the animal was not hurt. It fell about fifteen feet into the river. Fortunately, the axle and wheels separated from the body of the cart, and the horse with difficulty kept himself afloat 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 teacher.

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 steamer Danube arriving from the north this morning, reports the total destruction of the Windsor Salmon Cannery on Skeena river, with 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 Resolute, a town in the north-western part of the province, and was one of the pioneers in the canning business in British Columbia. The whole Windsor family are engaged in the canning business, and have factories about the Bay of Chaleur, as well as on the Pacific.

A domestic who had recently arrived in Chicago from Sweden was instructed to boil some potatoes for bread-making 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 for bread-making.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Nothing can kill self respect; everything wounds it.—De Segur.

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The first official crop report of the Manitoba department of agriculture for this season has been prepared from correspondence dated June 5. 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, are as follows:

Table comparing crop areas for 1895 and 1894, including Wheat, Oats, etc.

The total area in all crops is 1,877,786, being an increase of 295,402 acres over last year.

P. E. ISLAND.

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

Bedouke Sabbath school elected A. M. Superintendent; W. A. Leard, assistant; M. Galsbeek, 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.

The Bedouke W. M. S. at its meeting yesterday elected Mrs. Herbert Lord delegate to the annual meeting to be held in Sussex, N. B., in October next. Mrs. A. M. Wright, Capt. Rollo McKay, who has been sick for nearly two years, died this morning, aged 78, leaving a widow and one son and one daughter to mourn their loss. Mr. McKay was a native of Cape Spear, N. B., and son of the late Alexander McKay of that place. He has followed the sea, trading with the schooner for several years, and was highly respected by all. He ran in the coasting trade, and has brought coal to Bedouke for many years. He owned the schooner Commodore, which sank at Craud some years ago, loaded with coal. His last voyage 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 boiler is in place and gives great satisfaction. Already 6,000 lbs. of milk have been received in one day. Mr. Burgess of Ontario, Mr. Larkin of St. Peter's Bay and Jesse Schurman of Bedouke are in charge of the factory, and are doing excellent work.

Tryon, June 8.—Farmers are favored with beautiful weather for putting in the crop for many years. He owned the schooner Commodore, which sank at Craud some years ago, loaded with coal. His last voyage was the Surprise, which he sold last fall. He did a trading business between Summerside and Miramichi for some years.

The Tryon Woolen mills are now running on full time.

The creamery is doing good work and milk is now becoming quite plentiful.

Victoria, June 8.—The trip of the James Cartier arc now twice a week. This is a great advantage to the entire 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 trend would show that Mount Stewart has increased quite as much according to its population during the last two months. If the immigration continues, and the indications point in that direction, this good old village will soon be able to boast of as large a percentage of increase as any city in the west.

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 quite considerable, having had a lot of valuable stock, among the rest a fine threshing machine, destroyed with the outbuildings.

A horse and cart, filled with stone, went over the abutment this morning, and, strange to say, the animal was not hurt. It fell about fifteen feet into the river. Fortunately, the axle and wheels separated from the body of the cart, and the horse with difficulty kept himself afloat 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 teacher.

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 steamer Danube arriving from the north this morning, reports the total destruction of the Windsor Salmon Cannery on Skeena river, with 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 Resolute, a town in the north-western part of the province, and was one of the pioneers in the canning business in British Columbia. The whole Windsor family are engaged in the canning business, and have factories about the Bay of Chaleur, as well as on the Pacific.

A domestic who had recently arrived in Chicago from Sweden was instructed to boil some potatoes for bread-making 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 for bread-making.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Nothing can kill self respect; everything wounds it.—De Segur.

Halgionians

Death of Mrs. Jones

Digby, June 12.—The body of Mrs. Jones was disposed of today. The body of her husband, the latter charitably to one month's Jones and Rose Jones.

In the case of with attempted in a verdict of Q. C., on behalf of arrest of grounds to be

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halgionians Once More Taken In.

Death of Mrs. Wm. DeWolfe at Amherst.

DIGBY.

Digby, June 12.—Three criminal cases were disposed of by the supreme court today. The Melanson girl, charged with the concealment of birth and the body of her child, pleaded guilty to the latter charge and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

In the case of Harry Peck, charged with attempted rape, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." Mr. Shreve, Q. C., on behalf of the prisoner, moved for arrest of judgment on certain grounds to be submitted to the full bench.

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., June 11.—The marriage of Stanley Smith, one of the leading young merchants of Parrboro, to Miss Bella McKay, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Nappan, this morning.

TRURO.

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.

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, June 10.—A hotel man in town has got his head and is suing a leading merchant for \$2,000 damages. It appears the druggist will not go to the hotel man's sample rooms and the latter says the former is hurting his trade and is keeping many travellers away from his house.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The great banquet to the Lord Mayor elect of London, Sir Joseph Renals, at which over 1,000 persons of the greatest prominence assisted, took place at the Guildhall, London, on November 9th, 1894.

NO LONGER VEAL.

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 years."

BOSTON LETTER.

Four Murders and Six Suicides in a Fortnight.

The Lumber Market Generally Steady With an Encouraged Feeling.

Flax Trade Very Quiet Just Now With a Great Scarcity of Mackerel.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Boston, June 15.—Even since the beginning of the present month an epidemic of crime has reigned in this city and vicinity. The record is 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 the New England States.

MONSON & SONS.

Monson & Sons, the Cleveland fish dealers, whose nets were seized in Lake Erie some time ago by the Canadian patrol boat Petrel, have prepared a protest in objection to the seizure.

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 regulate the Behring Sea act which expires on June 30th, and some time ago it furnished the imperial government with full views respecting the amendments it desired.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Loan Bill Adopted by the Lower House.

St. John's, 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.

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.

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 45 in the shade.

MR. BOWLES' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Bowles' amendment was rejected by a vote of 87 nays to 11 yeas. The second reading of the bill was postponed.

2; round wood, \$1.50; spruce frames by car, 10 inches and under, ordered, \$15; yard random, \$14; yard orders, cut to length, \$15; 12-inch frames, \$15; 14-inch frames, \$18; clear No. 1 floor boards, air dried, clipped, \$21; 4-foot extra clapboards, \$32; clear, \$30; second clear, \$25; laths by car, 1-1/2 inch, \$1.70 to 1.90; 1-3/4-inch, \$2.40.

The fish trade is very quiet just now and all dealers report a scarcity of mackerel. Fresh mackerel have been offered at good prices, but all arrivals have been quickly taken.

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Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths; the Plain Facts; the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life; Who Would Aton for Past Errors and Avert Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "COMPLETE MANHOOD and How to Obtain It."

GRANGER'S CONDITION POWDER.

Granger's Condition Powder is a perfect remedy for all ailments of the horse, such as colic, diarrhoea, and indigestion. It is made of pure ingredients and is guaranteed to give relief in all cases.

HAYING TOOLS.

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, Fruit Tree Fertilizer, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal.

PROVINCIAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO., LTD. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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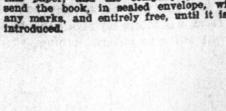
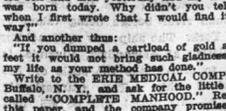
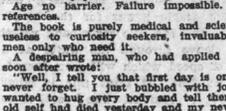
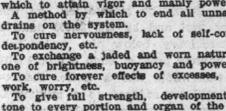
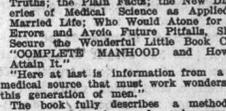
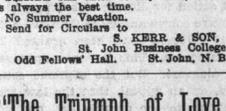
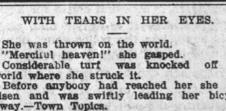
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THE WEEKLY SUN.

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 Dispatch 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 Oklahoma 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 declared, 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 is 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 correspondent says that the trouble is not so much with Oklahoma's divorce laws as with the manner in which they are administered. The looseness of administering the laws is, he says, a disgrace to the territory. Until a few weeks ago the territorial law permitted 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 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, are at present living in Oklahoma City, qualifying in residence preparatory to getting an easy divorce.

A RAZOR-BACK SHIP.

If the hopes of Mr. Fryer of Virginia are realized, passengers will cross the Atlantic by his razor-back ships in 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 has built a ship which, while 222 feet 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, with such 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 yachts 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 sections 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 shipping gives the tonnage of the world (100 tons and up) for:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tonnage. 1890, 1,053,885; 1894, 1,052,871; 1890, iron and steel, 18,954,378; 1894, iron and steel, 18,954,378; 1890, sail, 3,653,273; 1894, sail, 3,653,273; 1890, steam (gross), 12,885,373; 1894, steam (gross), 12,885,373.

"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, 231,424, 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, 406,434; in 1894, 211,264; a fall of 48 per cent. France owned in 1890 of wooden tonnage, 172,453; in 1894, 111,953; 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 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 bacon pigs over, as they did last week. At Limerick fair on Tuesday last there were only 500 hogs on sale, and still the price, 39 shillings per cwt., was a disgrace to the territory. Until a few weeks ago the territorial law permitted 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 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, are at present living in Oklahoma City, qualifying in residence preparatory to getting an easy divorce."

(From the Daily Sun 18th Inst.) Today, the eightieth anniversary of Waterloo, will see a very large number of English and American visitors 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 Waterloo of the Belgian centennial, 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 Thursday 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 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 dividend last January. As the capital is \$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 representing the several parishes occupied seats close up to the altar rail: Richard O'Brien, John L. Carleton, R. J. Walsh, Thos. Gorman, Michael Gallagher, Count de Bury, T. Donovan, James Ready, M. Farrell and Ald. McGoldrick.

Before the services began Mr. Carleton, approaching the altar rail, read the following address, which was magnificently done on parchment:

To the Right Rev. John Sweeny, D. D., Bishop of St. John, N. B.

My Lord—A few weeks past you knelt at the feet of the Father and renewed your vows as well as your obligations to the Vicar of Christ, the successor of St. Peter.

On the anniversary of your golden sacerdotal jubilee we feel you have given an expression of love and devotion to the wishes, which you modestly promissed, and our congratulations were unfeignedly and certainly none the less, if we now take the liberty of presenting a cognition that we owe to you a debt of gratitude for the good and pious work you have done for us, and as a token of our affection and devotion to the person of our illustrious Pontiff, who we believe to be truly "Light in the Heavens," (Lumen in Caelo).

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, were so dear to our hearts, and many of whom have since crossed the valley and the shadow; the steady and solid growth of the diocese, and the youthful generation upon whose infant brows you poured the regenerating waters of baptism, who, hailing you as their father, are now assembled to meet you with as much joy and filial fidelity as did their fathers in the earlier days of your happy episcopate.

As a citizen, every resident of our city respects and admires the noble and generous spirit of the churches, schools and institutions of charity which you have erected and the monuments that proclaim how well you have served your Master in your sacred office. But we have ever been struck by the devotion to the cause of education, and your kindly care for the orphan children, whose prayers for you are heard in our hearts, speak more eloquently than words, not only of your devotion and piety, but of the brightest and glory of the Catholic priesthood.

Do not blame us then, if, when our hearts are filled with admiration for a bishop who has preserved you to minister unto you, a portion of his flock, we feel it our duty to stand like the prophet of old preaching to you the words of the Holy Spirit: "Higher, purer and nobler life beyond, we praise you, inadequately though it be, for what you have done for us, and for the prayer that you may, in His wisdom, spare you to watch over and guide us for many long years to come."

These prayers we mingle with our welcome, praise and gratitude, and "we pay them in the language of the Holy Spirit." Dated this 17th day of June, A. D. 1895. Signed on behalf of your children in Christ: Richard O'Brien, chairman; John L. Carleton, vice-chairman; R. J. Walsh, secretary; Thomas Gorman, treasurer; M. G. Gallagher for Cathedral parish; K. Y. deBury for St. Peter's parish; Fr. Donovan for St. John's parish; Jas. Ready for St. Rose's parish; M. Farrell for St. John the Baptist parish; John McGoldrick for Holy Trinity parish.

The address was accompanied by a check for \$900. His lordship, who was seated on his throne, ascended the pulpit and made an appropriate reply. He said that he often heard his duty and privilege to address this congregation from this pulpit during the past fifty years, because during that long period he had been absent from the city only about six years. But on no occasion had he entered the pulpit to speak to the members of the church with greater satisfaction and pleasure than now. Although he had no thought when crossing the Atlantic that such preparations were being made for his reception, and he did not therefore think of preparing himself for it, yet how could he listen to such an address, accompanied 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 gentleman 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 all with great satisfaction, and when they spoke to him of their labors here he said he was working today in his 88th year and devotion held him some in the years gone by. It was 14 years since the speaker last visited Rome. Bishops were bound to do there every tenth year, but by a rule of the sacred congregation when they could not conveniently go at the ex-

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. He thought to find his holiness at such an advanced age weaker and feebler, but he found that he spoke with as much energy and strength as he observed 14 or 15 years before. He spoke for the benefit of the world, and 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 Holy writings and acts of his holiness, showing 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 them without being moved. He was as the representative of Christ seeking the liberation of souls, leading them away from evil to do good. He addressed letters to the English people and England with regard to important matters. The pope said what he wanted and desired were the prayers of his faithful children throughout the world. The gentlemen in the address reminded him of what had been 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 papacy were indebted to the government for the education 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 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 again he asked them not to allow the Catholics to educate the children of their young so that they would 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 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 made sacrifices in the past and must be ready to do so again.

In the address, reference was made to his course during the past fifty years. The institutions which had been built up, charitable and otherwise, it was a sacred duty to build one which they could not neglect without being derelict to God. The children in the orphanages, cared for by the Sisters of Charity, were 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 was glad 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 home, and the good, healthy home for them. God had blessed the work of the sisters and the school. Last year there was very little 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 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 would shower blessings on them. While in Rome he asked the holy father to send his blessing to the congregation. 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 of religion. They built this fine cathedral 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 them. God created everything with but a word, and could destroy it all. But immortal souls made in the image of Christ were destined to be happy with God forever or were damned in hell. They should sanctify their souls and prepare themselves for a happy death and a happy eternity hereafter.

His lordship then proceeded to the celebration of the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which the choir sang Zingarelli's Laudate, and Miss Lawlor O Salutare by Rosewig. The choir also rendered, in a very acceptable way, the Tantum Ergo chorus by Nicolai.

His lordship, before giving the benediction, gave the papal benediction, which his holiness had sent to the congregation. The choir sang the Te Deum (Gregorian). The service over, his lordship, accompanied by the clergy, repaired to the palace, where the City Cornet band serenaded the bishop, playing a number of selections in fine style. At 10 o'clock the band were entertained by his lordship.

The congregation was an immense one and thousands of people went out 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 perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and the treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of the Sun.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

M. R. 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 seemed in terrible pain. When we managed to get him on his feet he 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 what had I better do?

Ans.—This disease is acute laminitis or inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the feet. Treatment in the early stage, free blood letting, purgative medicine and warm poultices to feet. Afterwards, rest for a long period, 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. R. H.—Have a two-year-old heifer 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 peck to a milking to half a teacupful. No milk in her udder, no sign of gas in matter and water all right. Please give probable cause and advice.

Ans.—A very difficult case to diagnose without seeing the heifer. Should suspect some dietic trouble. Milk carefully, keep bowels relaxed, and if possible change the pasture.

WOODSTOCK.

Death 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 his brother, Andrew Stephenson, on 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. John, where he boarded at the Royal Hotel. He was 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 at his 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 division of Yorkshire, in the house of commons today said that in January last the United States ambassador, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, informed the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Earl of Kimberley, that the United States would gladly lend its good offices to bring about a settlement by arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela respecting the boundary of British Guiana. 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 extensive reference upon which Venezuela insisted.

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 railway ties, was a former resident of Fugwash, 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 to 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 a large congregation, in addition to members 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. Innes, 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 present.

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 a 20-minute recitation by the pupils and addresses by the visitors.

2.30 p. m.—Calisthenics to be held on the lawn.

3 p. m.—Conversations.

Wednesday, 18th—Meeting of the alumni 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 bat.

Thursday, 20th—Communion service at the college chapel.

At 7.30 a religious service at the parish church, when the senior sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. Roy Campbell of Dorchester.

2.30 p. m.—Conferring of degrees in convocation hall.

3 p. m.—A ball will be held in convocation hall.

P. E. ISLAND.

Bedouque, June 17.—Court Minnewawa, I. O. F., celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the order here yesterday. Besides the above court, a large number of Foresters were present 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. 1, 7: "And to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity." 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 Chataqua, Summerside, and the Rev. R. Ople to the court in Kensington.

Preparations are being made to hold an open session of Irene division, Sons of Temperance, to take farewell of our pastor, Rev. W. J. Kirby, who expects to leave Bedouque after conference.

Hermion 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 Sparletown and Carleton.

Samuel Howatt is removing from Bedouque to Gooden's Brook. His present house is on property belonging to Beer Bros. of Charlottetown, and they require it for building purposes.

CHARLOTTE CO.

Grand Manan, June 15.—Simeon Daggett and the carpenters under him have completed the new P. C. Baptist church at Grand Harbor, and the work throughout reflects great credit on the architectural and mechanical ability of Mr. Daggett's work, and is finished in black ash, the seats having white-wood trimmings. The finishing material and pews were turned out by Haley & Son of St. Stephen, who will furnish a desk and chairs to match. Frank Whiteneck is now doing the painting work, and in a month 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 build 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 see 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 Benjamin Guptill caught eight good halibut. 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 Harbor.

The sea gulls are now laying and gulls' eggs are coming on the market. 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 strictly enforced by Game-Warden Wilcox.

In New York yesterday, says a despatch, the sales of wheat were 9,170,000 bushels; opened weak, declined 1.5-3 to 2 on weaker cables; large Russian shipments; increased Argentine shipments; foreign selling, free realising; rallied 1-2 to 5-c on liquidation; fairly active, irregular; July 77-1 to 77-5.

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KING'S COLLEGE.

Programme as Announced.

For the Closing Exercises— Programme as Announced.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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 you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases, to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

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 in the steamer.

Miss Ferran has sold her residence in Lancaster to E. F. Trueman for \$1,100.

Great preparations are being made by the boys for the celebration of Dominion day in Richibucto. A big programme of sports is being prepared.

Mrs. Laura Lockhead of Charlottetown, who escaped from the asylum over a week ago and made her way to New York, was brought back last week.

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 Sanction of this city.

Marcus Deacon of Freetown, shipped a carload of fat cattle on Saturday 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 promises 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 present.

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 firm.

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 20th. This low rate is given on account of the Christian Endeavor convention in that city.

The Charlottetown Examiner says 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. Connor's 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 at first.

The Glassville cheese factory is now in operation, and is a very substantial one. The steam boiler is of steel-plate caulked 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 necessary purposes.

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 burial ground on Beaubair's Island, Miramichi.

In view of his early removal to St. John, James Dysart, janitor and trustee of the Presbyterian church at Woodstock, was presented with a silver and crystal fruit dish, and a half dozen each of silver tea and dessert 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 assisting in the disposal of property belonging to the estate of his deceased father, Wm. Blackmer. It is probable in the event of a satisfactory settlement of the estate that Mrs. Blackmer 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 ago.

Three St. John artillery officers are to be attached for drill instruction in the Sussex camp, commencing next week, namely, Major Jones and Lieut. Foeter to the 8th Hussars and Lieut. Armstrong to the 7th Batt.

The Woodstock farmers intend to have an excursion to Presque Isle on July 4th in connection with the big celebration there on that day. The Carleton county Farmers and Dairy-men'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 occasion.

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 Education and English literature in Shurtliff college, Ill. Mr. Todd is a son of Rev. F. S. Todd of Milltown, and grandson of Rev. Thomas Todd of Woodstock.—Dispatch.

Capt. M. B. Edwards of the 62nd Fusiliers is now entitled to the rank of brevet major, having been gazetted captain June 12, 1895. Ten years ago the North-west rebellion took place and the title was called out. Capt. Edwards was 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 Victoria 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 Methodist congregation at Victoria West, arrived by last night's Mailand steamer, and will at once enter upon their work here, preaching their first sermons on Sunday. Mrs. Betts and family accompanied Rev. Mr. Betts.

The Reformed Baptists had a neat little church at Hainesville, York Co., dedicated on Sunday 9th. These ministers were present: Revs. A. C. Traflet, B. Traflet, E. Colpitts, G. Graynor, Greenlaw, G. T. Hartley and Archer. Rev. Mr. Hartley preached the dedicatory sermon. There was a large congregation. Rev. A. A. Traflet preached in the afternoon and Rev. J. Gravenor in the evening.

At the regular examination of the N. B. Pharmaceutical society held Wednesday eleven candidates were present—seven for the general and four for the final. R. E. Blakely, Howard Moffatt, and F. B. Stevens passed the general examination. Fred Smith of St. John passed the final examination and will receive his diploma. The examiners were Dr. L. G. Allison, Robert E. Coupe, M. V. G. Clarke, W. H. Mowatt and Walter Dock.

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. 1: 6: "wherefore God also hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name."

The Woodstock trotting park has at last received the attention of a horseman 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 is now in better condition than it has been in fifteen years. It has always been 88 feet too long, but now it has been cut down to just a mile.—Dispatch.

Reports from several sections of the province state that the irrepresible potato bug is making his presence known in a manner that is not 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 announced that the price of Paris green had gone up, resolved unanimously 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 subscribed. It is believed that several 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 Cale; dialogues, Mother Hubbard, by six scholars; songs, Beattie Hayes, Edith Kelly. The main feature of the programme was the presentation of a fine crayon portrait of Rev. W. O. Raymond, pastor of the church. The presentation was made by Thomas Dwyer, secretary of the school, on behalf of the scholars and teachers of the school.

The selection of Richmond, Me., has written Mayor Robertson informing 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 selection of Richmond will expect the relatives of the deceased or the city of St. John to reimburse them for the expenses they have incurred.

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 hundred and seventy-nine were rafted in one day. It is said that all the logs in sight will be rafted by the end of July.

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 Press.

Hugh S. Normansell died Monday morning, in his 70th year. On Friday, while at Ray's lake, he was suddenly 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 fisherman, 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 of 100 tons, 38 feet beam, 10 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and will register over 200 tons. Both vessels are being built by Robt McLeod for Mr. Millard.

Salmon fishing is now in full swing on all resorts on the North Shore. The Restigouche has its usual crowd. The Grand Cascapee, in Quebec too, has its quota. Among the latest arrivals on the latter river are Wm. K. Vanderbilt, N. B.; R. G. Dun, New York; A. A. Benson, Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. Mitchell, New York; Harry Fairweather, St. John; E. G. Davis, New York; J. W. Barnes, New Jersey, and other notable. Mr. Vanderbilt arrived on Sunday per special and preliminary arrangements 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 better anticipated.

The Scottish American says: During hot periods here in New York, with the thermometer above 90 degrees, both night and day, existence becomes 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 mosquitoes and other forms of insect life.

James A. Belyer, who looks after some property for Mrs. Wm. H. Mahoney, formerly of St. John, now of San Francisco, has received from Mrs. Mahoney 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 a 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 some years engaged in the lively stable business in Hampton, Kings county. Three years ago he went to the Pacific Coast and was doing very well. Mrs. Mahoney was a Miss Yorkie 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 Pettodiac and Halifax county. It is 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 Pettodiac to the United 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 contrary, your correspondent has the best authority on which to declare that no successor 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.

Willert & Gray, speaking of Cuban raw sugar prices, says that the price of that island has known for years. Merchants are as much interested in the drop in wheat as they were in the rise, but are less demonstrative about it.

Many Weddings Last Week.

At Holy Cross cathedral, Boston, Wednesday, Rev. Father Conolly united 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 Gramann 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 supper 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 ceremony 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 Moncton, 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 altar 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, a 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 Miss 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 8:30 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 white 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 numerous and included checks from the father and father-in-law. The gift of the groom was a handsome gold watch and chain.

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 Marnie 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 housekeeper.

At St. John the Baptist church at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, Very Rev. Monsignor Connolly, 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 very pretty gray travelling dress, and the bridesmaid, Miss Minnie Mooney, wore a light blue dress, trimmed with white roses. E. Clinton Brown acted as best man. After the ceremony a sumptuous wedding feast was served at the residence of the bride's mother, British 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 of the church were Messrs. E. A. Martin and J. H. McDonald. On Monday evening the members of the Salvage Corps presented Mr. Martin with a beautiful British plate mirror. 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 pretty wedding took place in Holy Trinity church at six o'clock Wednesday morning, when Edward McParland was married to Miss Beattie, formerly teacher at St. Peter's school. The bride was attired in a light fawn dress, with dark trimmings. Miss McMillan, the bridesmaid, looked charming in a light green dress, with dark trimmings, and a hat to match. Joseph Mullaly supported the groom. The wedding was performed by Rev. J. J. Walsh, and after the ceremony the newly-wedded couple left by the early train for a trip to Boston and vicinity, followed by the best wishes of a large 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 Miss Georgina Bond, daughter of the late James Bond. Only the near relatives of the bride and groom were present. The bride wore a handsome brown check travelling costume and carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. Rev. G. H. Ricker officiated at the ceremony, which Mr. and Mrs. 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 wedding took place at St. Paul's church, Halifax, Wednesday morning of Rev. William Armstrong, rector of Welsford, N. B., and Miss Fannie Pryor, daughter of the late William Pryor of this city. Rev. Dyon Hague and Rev. W. H. Sulzer, garrison chaplain, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was a great favorite among a large circle of acquaintances, was the recipient of many tokens of esteem. The happy couple left in the W.

ENGINES.

We have the following sizes of Robb-Armstrong engines ready for immediate delivery: 10, 15, 20, 30, 60, 80, 100, 125, 150 and 175 Horse Power. ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 100 AMHERST, N. S. J. S. CURRIE, AGENT, 67 WATER STREET.

SPECIAL

SUMMER COURSE

Currie's Business College, Opp. Opera House, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

New Boot and Shoe Store

W. J. FORBES, (Late of J. Horncastle & Co.) Would remind his friends and patrons of his late business that he has a full and complete stock of

Boots and Shoes

Of every kind. Having bought very largely before advance is in a position to sell at lowest price. W. J. FORBES, 68; Main Street, North End. Motto: Best Goods; Lowest Prices.

Smoke TOBACCO CHEW T&B MAHOGANY. Manufactured by The Sea G. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd. Hamilton.

TEACHERS WANTED.—To begin work next term. Address, Maritime Teacher Agency, Shedd's, N. B.

WANTED.—A Man with two years' or more experience in Blacksmith work. Apply to WALFRET & ARNOLD, Sussex, N. B.

OUR GRAND CHEAP SALE.

Will continue for 30 days—\$3,000 worth of Furniture, Carpets and Groceries far below cost to reduce stock. Read prices: \$23.50 Walnut Finish Parlor Suits reduced to \$23.50; \$1.10 Chairs to 60c; \$3.25 Bedsteads to \$1.00; \$2.75 Lounges to \$1.50; \$2.50 Office Chairs to \$1.00; \$60.00 Walnut Chamber Set to \$25.00; \$4.75 Platform Rockers to \$2.25; \$1.50 Lounges to \$1.00; 75 Piece Dinner Sets to \$4.00; \$6.75 Fancy China Tea Sets to \$2.00; 50 Bed-spreads at half price; 100 yards Table Linens to 50c, and hundreds of other things we have not space to mention. Almost everything for housekeeping.

JAMES G. McNALLY, Fredericton, April 19th.

WANTED. Seven Bright Men.

For two or three months, for a personal canvass of a semi-political nature. From \$50 to \$100.00 per month, according to the volume and value of reports. Address, for full information, POLITICAL BIOGRAPHER, Fredericton, N. B.

EVA'S GERMAN SALVE.

PREPARED BY G. W. McLEAN. Is guaranteed a sure cure for chills, rheumatism, sore, corns, bruises, scalds, rheumatism, etc., and should be in every family. For sale at G. Smith & Co.'s, 100 Water Street, St. John, N. B. The attention of other users is the only reliable and honest medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phospholine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inquire price in 1/2c, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free on any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N.B. druggists. Orders by mail promptly filled.

The memorial service held in the Odd-fellows hall Friday evening was a very interesting affair, the occasion being the unveiling of a portrait of the late Gilbert Murdoch, P. G. M. The attendance was large. 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. There came a solo, Days and Moments Quickly Flying, by John Bennett, P. G. The chairman made a few remarks. The attendance was a large one. Mr. Murdoch 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 Dealer has been received by Macaulay Bros. & Co., King street.

Wheat declined another 11-16c in Chicago yesterday. Corn and other western provisions steady.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

Smoke TOBACCO CHEW T&B MAHOGANY. Manufactured by The Sea G. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd. Hamilton.

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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 Bisley 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.

Hon. Minister of Militia, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Justice Tuck, acting chief justice; Hon. A. G. Blair, attorney general; E. McLeod, 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; Lieut. Col. Blaine; 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, 6th Batt.; Lieut. Col. McShane; Major Ryan, Kings County Hussars; Major Armstrong, district paymaster; Capt. Douglas, R. N. R.; Major Parks, president P. R. association; Major Jones, N. B. G. A.; Major McLean, 62nd Fusiliers; Major Sturdee, 62nd Fusiliers; Major Hart, 62 Fusiliers; Major Gordon, N. B. G. A.; Major Vince, Brighton Engineers; Capt. E. A. Smith, St. John Rifles; Major Edwards, 62nd Batt.; Capt. John D. Chipman, 71st Batt.; Capt. Hart; Capt. McLeod, N. B. G. A.; Surgeon Walker, 62nd Batt.; Surgeon Major

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 earnest tribute to Hon. Mr. Dickie's ability as a minister of the crown. Mr. Ellis' speech was heartily applauded. Lt. Col. Domville then read the following telegram from Hon. Mr. Dickie, dated Ottawa, June 14th:

"Very much regret that I cannot 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 were received from Col. Powell, Lt. Gov. Fraser, Col. Maunsell, Justice Tuck, Attorney General Blair and others, as follows:

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 Markham 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.

Sussex, 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. Domville and officers of the Friscoe 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.

Ottawa, June 12.—Dear Capt. McRobbie: May I ask you to kindly convey to Lt. Col. Domville and officers of the 8th Hussars my appreciation of the honor you have done me in inviting me to a dinner to be given to Major Markham, commandant of the Bisley team, 1895, at St. John, N. B., on Friday, the 14th inst., and to express my regrets that I will be unable to be present on the occasion to join with Major Markham's friends in wishing him all the success possible on his expedition to the great national competition at Bisley. The selection of an officer of Major Markham's standing to command the Canadian riflemen this year has been hailed with much satisfaction by the Dominion Rifle association, as well as by the riflemen of Canada, and I was pleased that the officers of his corps and the militia of his own province so fully recognized his

well to press on the local government the advisability of lending a hand in sending a larger annual representation than ever before to the Rideau competition, where the Bisley team was selected.

Major Fred Hart 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 "The Press."

Mr. Haanny of the Telegraph, Mr. Boves of the Gazette, Mr. Penety of the Record, and The Sun representative responded.

The Ladies, by Surgeon March, was fittingly responded to by Major Hart. A song by Lt. Col. Armstrong followed, and then Surgeon Daniel sang The Midshipmite.

Major Parks, who alluded to the fact that Major General Herbert had pronounced the 8th Hussars the best cavalry regiment in Canada, and congratulated Major Markham on his selection as commandant, proposed the health of Col. Domville, the efficient commander of the corps that had been so highly complimented by the commander-in-chief.

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm by Lt. Col. Armstrong followed, and then Surgeon Daniel sang The Midshipmite.

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W. J. B. White, Kingston. W. P. Anderson, Ottawa. J. Broadhurst, Montreal. J. Tink, Ottawa. J. C. Chamberlin, New Westminster, C. C. J. H. Simpson, Guelph. C. Armstrong, Guelph. Capt. Mercer, Toronto. 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, 1895.

District Orders.

(1)

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:

Donville—8th Hussars—Lieut. Col. A. B. C. D. E. G troops will march to camp.

F troop will entrain at McDougall station at 8.35 a. m.

H troops will entrain at Sackville at 8.05 a. m.

I troops, 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 11.35 a. m.

3rd Battalion—Lieut. Col. McCully: No. 1 company will entrain at Buctouche 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 Doaktown at 8.45 a. m.

74th Battalion—Lieut. Col. Beer: No. 1 company will entrain at Rothesay at 10.44 a. m.

No. 2 and 4 companies will entrain at Moncton at 11.30 a. m.

No. 5 company will entrain at Sackville at 8.05 a. m.

No. 6 company will entrain at Bale Verte at 6.30 a. m.

(The above named hours are standard time.)

The "order" for troops proceeding to camp in "marching order" and this will be complied with as far as possible in the defective condition of the equipment now in possession, but all equipment of whatever kind, in possession must be issued to the men and brought to camp.

Regimental quartermasters will be required 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 pay and allowance.

Officers commanding corps will make arrangements for the men under their command bringing cooked rations with them to camp on the first day.

For this purpose an allowance in lieu of rations of 25 cents per officer and man is granted, together with 35 cents per day in lieu of forage for the day of arrival in camp.

Transport.

(1) Attention is drawn to Regulations and Orders, 1887, paragraphs 367 to 374.

(2) Transport will only be allowed for those officers and men whose names are borne on the pay list of a corps ordered to camp or whose employment on the staff has been approved 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 officer.....50 cents

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 steamboat station, and from terminal station to site of camp and return headquarters. Claims for this allowance will be made on A. G. O. form C 68 and forwarded to the camp commandant.

(3) Corps receiving marching allowance (Regulations and Orders, paragraph 375), will not be entitled to the above allowances.

(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 commanding is drawn to section xvi, Queen's Regulations, 1894, and Regulations and Orders, 1887.

In Cavalry.

Latest edition Cavalry Drill, Queen's Regulations, 1894, and Regulations and Orders, 1887.

In Infantry.

Infantry Drill, 1893, Rifle Exercises, supplement, 1888; Queen's Regulations, 1894, Regulations and Orders, 1887.

They will further see that the equipment of men is carried out without delay, and in accordance with the Militia act.

(4)

Standing orders, regulating the duties in camp, will be issued, as staff, guards, military police, infantry picquets, etc.

W. D. GORDON, Major and Lieut. Col. for D. A. G., MIL. Dist. No. 8.

HEALTH.

"What do you mean by health?" asked the teacher.

"Strength," said a timid little voice. "It is when you're real fat and have lots of skin."

—Exchange.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

"I AM PERMANENTLY 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 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 bowels 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 a 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 liver complaint. Honest and able doctors are advising their patients to make use of Paine's Celery Compound, for

the great reason that they know of no other medicine that gives such prompt 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 do good work. Mr. Moffatt writes thus:

"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 coat summer and winter; I was also advised 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 I am permanently cured. Paine's Celery Compound has indeed done wonders for me. You may publish this for the benefit of suffering humanity."

PATENT RECORD.

The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors, May 28th and June 4th, 1895, is reported for the Sun by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.:

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, Fredericton, Canada—Dust-gard and oil-saver for car-axle boxes.

Helen B. Leadbetter, Kincoardin, Canada—Supplemental stopper for ink bottles.

William Harding, Orangeville, Canada—Wrench.

REV. L. W. SHOWERS Gives His Experience With Organic Heart Disease—The Dread Malady on the Increase.

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 over the breast 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 Kittanning, 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, Elderton, Pa.

COUNT DE DORY.

A Well-Known Denmark Nobleman Makes a Statement Which Proves of Great Interest and Value to Many.

Under date of September 1st, 1894, Count de Dory writes as follows from Neepawa, Man.: "I have been ailing constantly for six or seven years with severe kidney and bladder trouble. I have doctors 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 I have an equal." South American Kidney Cure invariably gives relief within six hours after first dose is taken.

CURES CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

Strong and Unreserved Testimony of the Curative Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

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 me another bottle. After recommending the catarrhal cure to my neighbor, and also seeing the wonderful good it has done me, wants a bottle, so you will please send a bottle and blower to her also."

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, Tonsillitis and Deafness; 60 cents.

Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps, E. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days.

Mr. I. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street, Hamilton: "For many weeks I suffered intense pain from rheumatism—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 by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw."

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 best of 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 late Hudson tract, a fair yield, especially in the case of winter varieties. Some fruit trees may yet make up for a part of the loss. There will probably be a fair amount of fruit.

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 days in the Crimea, all along the Black Sea, in Odessa, Nicolaeu, etc., as well as in the Crimea, have suffered to a considerable extent by frost. In Germany wheat stands very well, but, 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 poor 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 improvement, at least until the new crop comes. There is nearly no maize in Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia."

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 \$1.00 to \$1.02 per bushel. About 750 has been the average basis of values, but very little business is doing—Winnipeg Commercial.

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tion gives the latest, best exact information on these questions. The members continually quoting this or that, or prosecuting counsel, or social, or mayor, or chief of police, or any other official, could be glad to get together any of so many officials as could be reached by this comprehensive enquiry. The records collected is alone of value to a student of this question. S. D. S.

YEARS OF TORTURE.

Fingers Twisted out of Shape With Rheumatism.

of an Old Man Now Nearing the Life's Hill—How Relief Came After Repeated Failures and Disappointments.

(The Kempville Advance.)

ow almost at the foot of the life's hill, having attained the 76th year of age, and never during that long life I made a statement more and conscientiously than I have now, that my body has been tortured by upwards of thirty years, by rheumatism, and there are some of the most agonizing pains I have ever known, and I am enduring a like affliction.

not if it would but heed science and avail themselves of proper means of relief. The first affected my hip and my legs and arms. Like others I spared neither expense in seeking something to relieve the pain. The disease had so helped that I was unable to get on my feet and my hands were being twisted out of shape, and the shadow of relief and very naturally discouraged and disheartened after time have I given up. While in Arizona three or four years ago, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for six boxes in order to give them a fair trial. I followed the directions closely and by the fourth box was finished, and had greatly lessened and I improved. My friends have seen the wonderful effect upon

me, and I am now able to put on my coat, and could not help admiring the fact, and being about to leave, I gave the remaining two boxes to my wife, and she, too, is feeling another supply for her year after returning to this country. I felt that to me Pink Pills for Pale People were the necessities of life. I procured a few boxes and been taking them since with satisfactory results. I feel like a new man, and free from pain or stiffness of any kind, and a slight numbness of the hands and feet, and I feel that these pills will relieve me. Although well advanced in years, I am able to do my mites a day. For rheumatism, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand above all other medicines, and according to my experience and trial on all suffering from this malady.

above is an unvarnished statement as told the Advance by Mr. George Sellock, an old resident of Miller's Corners, one hearing the earnest manner could fail to be convinced of Mr. Sellock's sincerity. But were not enough hundreds of others could be summoned, if need were the truth of every word Mr. Angus Buchanan, the well known and popular carrier of the Advance, speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the most popular remedies known, having a great sale to his customers and giving satisfaction.

Sciatica, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, headache, nervous prostrations, diseases depending on humor blood, such as scrofula, chronic skin diseases, etc., all disappear before a treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give satisfactory results, and sallow complexions and give a new life to the entire system. All dealers or sent postpaid at box or six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medical Dispensary, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Don't be persuaded to use a substitute.

THE THEATRE BURNED.

in the Big Building This Monday Morning.

York, June 17.—Jacobs' theatre, Third avenue, between 30th and 32nd streets, was almost completely destroyed by fire, which started at 5 a. m. on Monday morning from some unknown cause.

The firemen reached the theatre almost the entire upper portion of the building was in flames, both in front and rear. Immediately adjacent to the theatre was a four-story tenement house, in the front of which is Grundy's several families live on the four floors, and all the people in the tenement were asleep at the time. Police officers broke into the building and drove them out almost by force. So far as is known, no one was injured. The loss will be heavy.

On this morning the fire was burning, and the entire theatre was entirely gutted. None of the contents had been removed, and a quantity of valuable



MAJOR MARKHAM, COMMANDANT BISLEY TEAM.

MacLearn, R. R. C. I.; Surgeon Daniel, N. B. G. A.; Capt. Goddard, 62nd Batt.; J. V. Ellis, R. A. Payne, James Hannay, John A. Boves, E. S. Carter.

The tables were tastefully adorned with flowers, and the bill of fare, which was as follows, gave practical evidence of the ability of the cuisine of the Aberdeen to provide in first-class style for any and all such occasions:

RELIEVES. Olives. Radishes. SOUP. Green Turtle. Consomme, a la Reine. POISSON. Ouanagony Salmon, Chili Sauce. Iced Cucumbers.

ENTREE. Potato Croquette. Chicken Pie. ROTI. Sirloin of Beef, aux Champagnes. Fancy Rib, au jus aux petit pois.

DESSERTS. Lemon Mint Sauce. Demoniose Potatoes. ENTREMETTS. Lobster Salad. English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce. Frozen Pudding, Chocolate Lemon and Cream Pies, Strawberries and Cream. Vanilla Ice Cream, Sponges, Ribbon and Jelly Cakes.

On the fourth page of the menu card were the following appropriate lines:

"Now the fair goddess, Fortune, Fall deep in love with thee— Prosperity be thy portion— Shakespeare, Carionanus, Act 1, Sc. V.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more, Sempronius— We'll deserve it. E. Harrison, Cato, Act 1, Sc. 11.

