

Place of Meeting, Divisions, Numbers, Night of Meeting, and name of Deputies.

St. Stephen; Howard, 1; Friday; S. Webber; Milltown St. Stephen; Wilberforce, 3; Monday; H. McAllister.
 Market Building, St. John; Gurney, 5; Thursday; John P. Bell.
 Orange Hall, Portland; Portland, 7; Monday; A. Y. Paterson.
 Market Building, St. John; Albion, 14; Wednesday; J. S. B. DeVeber.
 Gagetown; Queens, 21; Saturday; H. J. DeVeber.
 Chatham; Northumberland, 37; Friday; G. Stothart.
 St. John; Mariners and Mechanics, 38; Thursday; Robt. Wills.
 Hillsboro, Albert Co.; Albert, 39; Wednesday; J. J. Steeves.
 Sackville, West. Co.; Sackville, 40; Tuesday; J. C. Harper.
 Richibucto, Kent Co.; Richibucto, 42; Wednesday; A. Haines.
 Kingston, Kent Co.; Kingston, 44; Tuesday; B. S. Bailey.
 Newcastle; Newcastle, 45; Thursday; D. McGrath.
 Point de Bute, West. Co.; Westmorland, 50; Thursday; J. Amos Trueman.
 Hopewell Hill, Albert Co.; Golden Rule, 51; Tuesday; In R. Moore.
 Pennfield, Charlotte Co.; Safeguard, 58; Saturday; W. N. Bucknam.
 Cambridge, Queen's Co.; Johnston, 62; Saturday; George S. Wilson.
 Dalhousie; Dalhousie, 64; Monday; G. Haddow.
 Baie Verte; Baie Verte, 65; Wednesday; R. Goodwin.
 Dover, West. Co.; Dover, 70; Saturday; W. Steeves.
 Carleton, St. John; Granite Rock, 77; Tuesday; Henry Finch.
 Derby, North. Co.; Nelson, 99; Monday; J. Betts.
 Douglastown, North. Co.; Caledonia, 126; Tuesday; J. Henderson.
 Collina Corner, Kings Co.; Collina, 129; Thursday; Jacob L. Keirstead.
 Upper Gagetown, Queens Co.; Oxford, 134; Saturday; James E. Coy.
 Benton, Carleton Co.; Garibaldi, 151; A. Teed.
 St. Martins, St. John Co.; St. Martins, 164; Tuesday; Cudlip Miller.
 Moncton; Moncton, 183; Monday; E. McCarthy.
 Salisbury, West. Co.; Crystal Stream, 191; Saturday; C. A. Beck.
 South Bay, St. John Co.; Lime Rock, 207; Monday; Wm. Roxborough.
 Milford, St. John Co.; Everett, 238; Wednesday; John Waring.
 Moncton; Intercolonial, 243; Friday; Alex. Ford.
 Victoria Mills, West. Co.; Victoria, 245; Thursday; A. J. Main.
 Bailie, St. James, Char. Co.; Bailie, 248; Wednesday; J. W. Mann.
 Weldford, Kent. Co.; Harcourt, 249; Saturday; H. Wather.
 Portland; Valley, 250; Tuesday; J. Fowler.
 Butternut Ridge, King's Co.; Havelock, 251; Friday; E. Keith.
 Petitecodiac, West. Co.; Petitecodiac, 252; Tuesday; D. Jonah.
 Lewis Mountain, West. Co.; Sunnyside, 253; Saturday; R. Lewis.
 Deer Island, Char. Co.; Moss Rose, 254; Saturday; A. T. Lloyd.
 Millstream, Kings Co.; Britannia, 255; Friday; C. W. Weyman.
 Little Ridge, Char. Co.; Spreading Oak, 256; Tuesday; A. F. Matheson.
 Fredericton; Lansdowne, 257; Thursday; H. H. Pitts.
 Kouchibouguac, Kent Co.; Union, 258; D. W. Grierson.
 River Charlo, Rest. Co.; Charlo, 259; Thursday; J. H. Galbraith.
 Steeves Mountain, West. Co.; Mountain Rose, 260; Saturday; R. Lutz, Sr.
 Lawrence Station, Char. Co.; Lawrenceville, 261; Saturday; F. S. Richardson.
 Hampton, King's Co.; Spring, 262; Monday; G. Barnes.
 Pomroy Ridge, Char. Co.; Mayflower, 263; Thursday; W. Moulton.
 Scotch Ridge, Char. Co.; Iona, 264; Wednesday; Alex. M. McKenzie.
 Oak Hill, Char. Co.; Oak, 265; Friday; Dr. J. G. Aikman.
 Tower Hill, Char. Co.; Wills, 266; Saturday; S. S. Smith.
 Graves Settlement, West. Co.; Rockland, 267; Friday; G. Johnston.
 McAdam Junction, York Co.; Star Branch, 268; E. W. Brownell.
 2d Falls, St. George Char. Co.; Stewart, 269; Saturday; A. Sherwood.
 St. George, Char. Co.; Red Granite, 270; Saturday; T. McGowan.
 Penobscus, King's Co.; Cardwell, 271; Thursday; J. W. Floyd.
 St. Nicholas River, Kent Co.; Milltown, 272; Friday; J. Murray.
 Hampton Village, King's Co.; Hampton, 273; Tuesday; G. Flewelling.
 Bloomfield, King's Co.; Leading Star, 274; Thursday; O. A. Westmore.
 Good Templar Hall, St. John; Gordon, 275; Friday; H. P. Sandall.
 Eagle Settlement West'd Co.; Twilight, 276; Wednesday; G. A. Taylor.
 Salisbury, Westmoreland Co.; Middleton, 277; Friday; J. B. Henry.
 Healthland, Charlotte Co.; Rising Sun, 278; Tuesday; L. Hall.
 Goshen Corner, Albert Co.; Star of Hope, 279; Thursday; D. W. Goodall.
 St. Mary's Kent Co.; Rosefield, 280; Saturday; W. Vincent.
 Elgin, Albert Co.; Elgin, 281; Saturday; G. Smith, A. B.
 Springfield, King's Co.; Springfield, 282; Friday; G. M. Wetmore.
 Whites Cove, Grand Lake; Grand Lake, 283; H. E. White.
 Clifton, Gloucester Co.; Gloucester Division 284; Wednesday; N. R. Ritchie.
 Lewisville, Moncton; Lewisville, 285; Tuesday; Chas. J. Harris.
 Port Elgin, West Co.; Fort Moncton, 286; Friday; W. M. Spence.
 Centreville, Kings Co.; Centreville, 287; Saturday; H. W. Falkins.
 Waterford, K. C.; Essex Division 288; Monday; John W. DeForest.
 Dubec, Carleton Co.; Centenary, 289; Wm. V. Benn.
 Forest Glen, West. Co.; Forest Glen 290; Thursday; Miss A. Hubley.
 Bristol, Carleton Co.; Bristol Union, 291; Tuesday; Rev. John Gravner.
 East Florenceville, Carleton Co.; East Florenceville, 292; Saturday; Wm. Tompkins.
 Waterville, Carleton Co.; Waterville, 293; Saturday; J. T. Fletcher.
 Bath Carleton Co.; Ray of Hope, 294; Friday; Herbert Gray.
 Lower Coverdale, Albert Co.; Coverdale 295; Tuesday; F. A. Steeves.
 Canterbury, York Co.; Dufferin, 296; Friday; S. A. Baker.
 River Louison, Restigouche Co.; Louison, 297; Thursday; Donald Stewart.
 Kukland, Carleton Co.; Monument, 298; Thursday; Deputy not elected.
 Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Campbell, 299; Friday; S. McLeod.
 Campbellton, Restigouche Co.; Campbellton, 300; Thursday; J. E. Price.
 Manuhurst, Kings Co.; Lincluden, 301; Thursday; D. S. Mann.
 Dundee, Restigouche Co.; Dundee, 302; Thursday; Jas. Crawford.
 Moreauville, Kings Co.; Rising Star, 303; Thursday; Martin Presze.
 Scotch Settlement, Westmorland Co.; McCarthy, 304; David Murray.
 Upper Millstream, Kings Co.; Millstream, 305; Zebulon Gaunce.
 Gibson, York Co.; Gibson, 306; Friday; Jas. Pickard.
 Portland, N. B.; Silver, 308; Wednesday; Deputy not elected.
 St. George; St. George, 189; R. H. Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE EMIGRANT BOY TO HIS AGED MOTHER.

O, mother, dear mother, across the deep sea,
 Thy boy sends his greeting, his blessing to thee;
 Though years have passed by since I felt thy
 embrace,
 Heard thy sweet, gentle accents, and saw thy
 loved face,
 Thy form and features I cannot forget,
 Thy look when we parted abides with me yet.

How often my memory reverts to the past!
 To childhood's sweet pleasures, too pleasant to
 last;
 To youthful companions, long scattered and
 gone;
 To the few faithful dear ones who still linger on;
 The kindness of kindred I often recall,
 But thou, dearest mother, wert kindest of all.

I think of the goodness, thy tenderness still;
 Thy patient submission, thy calm steadfast will;
 Thy joys and thy sorrows, thy smiles and thy
 tears;
 Thy manifold labors through long tedious years;
 And thy boy, far away from his dear native
 sod,
 Believes that thy prayers must be precious to
 God.

No mother could ever be dearer than mine;
 No love could be deeper or stronger than thine;
 No fingers more ready to make or to mend;
 No friend more desirous to help or befriend;
 Whoever was heartless, unfeeling, severe,
 Thy word was sufficient to comfort and cheer.

It cannot be long ere the message shall come
 To call thee away from thy plain cottage-home,
 And mingle with loved ones whose souls are at
 rest.

Now perfect and sinless, transcendently blest;
 And somehow I fancy the mother I love
 Will welcome me home to the mansions above.

HER DESTINY IS MARRIAGE.

This saying enters into the horoscope
 of girlhood, and enters in as a divine arrange-
 ment; and yet, in this age of clamor
 about "woman's rights," this sentiment
 is being thrust into the background. A
 writer in a late number of the Woman's
 Journal speaks of it as "a tradition
 lingering in the minds of men like cob-
 webs in haunted houses.

This shows a tendency of thought concern-
 ing the sphere of woman which is
 as pernicious as it is untrue to the divine
 order of things. Wifehood and mother-
 hood are two of the most sacred and im-
 portant positions in life. In the education
 and training of girlhood these should
 not be lost sight of or thrust into the
 background for a single moment. On
 the other hand they should be made to
 hold an increasing important place in
 every girl's education as the race advances
 and the welfare of humanity intensifies.
 More is required of men and
 women to-day than ever before, and
 more attention should be paid to every-
 thing that enters into character, and the
 preparation for life's duties. As is now
 being fully demonstrated, there is nothing
 that exerts a greater or more control-
 ling power in shaping the child's
 future than the impressions made upon
 it by the mother both before and after
 its birth. Of the two, pre-natal impres-
 sions are more powerful and lasting than
 post-natal; but the two combined will
 have much to do with determining the
 child's destiny.

Hence too much stress cannot be
 placed upon the education and training
 which will best fit for the responsibilities
 of motherhood; and girlhood is the
 period for such education and training.
 It is well, therefore, that the girl should
 be impressed with the fact that her desti-
 ny is marriage, and consequent mother-
 hood; and she should be made to feel
 that there is a sacredness about it that
 demands at her hands serious consider-
 ation and thorough preparation. She
 should look forward to it with feelings
 of sanctity as would a priestess about to
 minister at a sacred altar; for both mar-
 riage and motherhood are sacred. The
 wife and the mother is priestess of the
 home, ministering, at a God-appointed
 altar, to a group of worshippers who
 ought to be, in her eyes, as dear to her
 as life itself. Whatever, therefore, tends
 to detract from this high and holy
 mission of womanhood should meet
 with utter condemnation.

But because a girl's destiny is
 marriage forms no reason why she
 should not be educated for the widest
 sphere of usefulness; nay, it rather
 furnishes the strongest reason why her
 education should be broad, thorough
 and varied. What she is in reality
 she stamp upon her child by the law
 of heredity; and only what she has can
 she impart to the child by subsequent train-
 ing and education. The breadth of her
 own intellect is the precursor of strong
 intellectual powers in her offspring; the
 graces and culture of her own heart are
 the best guaranty she can offer for like
 qualities in her children; the sweetness
 and purity of her own life will be a
 potent spell upon the lives of those who
 call her mother. She cannot be too well
 versed in art, science, literature, sociol-
 ogy, politics or anything else that has to
 do with the welfare of the offspring she
 brings into the world. The more fully
 she is developed physically, mentally,
 morally and spiritually the better will
 she be prepared for the part she is to
 perform in life, whether as a wife
 mother, or citizen of the world.

Our girls, therefore, should be
 thoroughly educated, trained and devel-
 oped. Before marriage the whole field
 of human enterprise should be freely
 thrown open to them and they allowed
 to enter the race of activity with their
 brothers; and after marriage the only
 restraint put upon them should be the

demands of home life, which to the wife
 and mother, should ever be first and
 most important. The girl has just as
 good a right to live as has the boy; just
 as good a right to all the honors or
 wealth she can win in any legitimate
 and proper activities of life; just as good
 a right to learn trades, professions or
 other industries; but not for a moment
 should she forget or ignore the fact that
 her highest, because most sacred, sphere
 is marriage and motherhood.

HOUSEHOLD.

PLANNING THE BREAKFAST.

Not one member of the family had an
 appetite for breakfast; not that we were
 invalids but simply for the reason that
 we did not have good breakfasts. With
 high priced help in the kitchen and a
 small family, it had seemed that the
 close attention of 'mother' was not re-
 quired in order to ensure and eatable
 breakfast on the table every morning.

The fault lay in the first place in the
 bread which Katy Ann would insist on
 baking in large quantity and not oftener
 than once a week. If she was told to
 make three loaves, there invariably
 came out of the oven six, and with them
 was a ready excuse for the extra num-
 ber.

The bread was good for two days and
 then we began to plan how to use it up.
 This opened the way for having toast
 for breakfast, cold bread and butter for
 tea, and *vice versa*; and hot rolls, muffins
 griddle cake and corn cakes were out of
 the question for 'we're all that bread
 yet to be used, mem.'

Here was the secret, plenty of white
 bread saved work, and another week
 only saw a repetition to the conflict and
 Katy Ann victorious.

After a time fried potatoes came to
 be an adjunct to the stale bread, with
 the apology that there was not time to
 bake potatoes in the morning; it was
 much easier to boil a large quantity at
 dinner time. Other makeshift followed
 so closely that it was decided better to
 take the work in our own hands than to
 fall a victim to nervous dyspepsia
 through poor fare and vexation. We
 shall give some simple bills of fare
 which were the outcome of the experience
 during the time following the above
 decision.

The breakfast which is to be eaten at
 seven o'clock, or even earlier, must not
 be too elaborate, for the hour preceding
 that times flies quickly and is full of
 hindrances in most families.

BREAKFAST No. 1.
 Tripe [fried in batter]
 Rye Muffins Baked Potatoes
 Toast
 Cocoa

TRIPLE IN BATTER.—Honey-comb tripe
 is the best. For about one and one-
 half pounds make a batter by beating
 one egg with a tablespoonful of flour
 and a little salt. Fry a slice of sweet
 pork, dip the pieces of tripe in the batter
 and fry, taking care to have the fat
 very hot.

RYE MUFFINS.—One pint of rye
 meal, not flour; one pint of wheat flour,
 one pint of milk, one-half cup of sugar,
 one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, two
 of cream tartar and two eggs. Put the
 meal in the mixing bowl. Put the flour
 and other ingredients in a sieve, mix
 thorough and sift. Beat the eggs light.
 Add the milk to them and pour on the
 dry ingredients. Beat well. Butter
 muffin tins or common pans and bake
 about twenty minutes in a quick oven.
 The quantities given will make twenty-
 four, or two panfuls. Half the quantity
 is sufficient for a small family and the
 dry mixture may be divided after it is
 prepared, and used whenever wanted if
 kept dry; then halve the other ingredi-
 ents.

This is one of Miss Parloa's receipts,
 and if tried, will become a favorite. It
 is one of the few methods of using rye
 meal successfully in cooking.

BAKED POTATOES.—For breakfast
 select rather small potatoes of an even
 size. Forty-five minutes will bake
 quite a large potato; half an hour, with
 a quick oven, will do for those selected
 for breakfast.

DRY TOAST.—Cut even, and neither
 smoke nor scorch the bread while toast-
 ing.

BREAKFAST No. 2.
 Broiled Ham.
 Baked Eggs. Brown Bread Toast.
 Coffee.

BROILED HAM.—Ham should be
 cut quite thin for broiling. Have a
 clear fire, and broil as if it were a
 beefsteak, and it will be a great im-
 provement on hard fried ham.

BAKED EGGS.—Butter a pie plate
 thoroughly and break the eggs in
 carefully. Sprinkle a little salt and
 pepper over them and also lay on a few
 bits of butter. Bake in a quick oven
 removing as soon as the white of the
 egg is cooked. Serve in the same
 dish.

BROWN BREAD.—Two cups of Indian
 meal, two cups of rye meal, one cup of
 flour one-half cup of molasses, one and
 one-half pints of sweet milk, one
 teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful
 of vinegar. Add the vinegar the last
 thing before pouring the mixture into

a buttered mold. Steam three hours;
 remove the lid of the tin and set in the
 oven ten minutes.

For toast cut slices from the round
 loaf and toast them slowly. Butter,
 and eat while hot.

OUR LORDS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

We take the following from a transla-
 tion of the description of the personal
 appearance of our Lord in the official
 annals of Publius Lentulus, President of
 Judea under Tiberius Caesar.

'There lives, at this time, in Judea,
 a man of singular virtue, whose name
 is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians
 esteem as a prophet, but his followers
 love and adore him as the offspring of
 the immortal God. He calls back the
 dead from their graves, and heals all
 sorts of diseases with a word or a
 touch. He is a tall man, and well
 shaped; of an amiable and reverend
 aspect; his hair of a color that can
 hardly be matched, falling into graceful
 curls, waving about and parted on the
 crown of the head, running as a stream
 to the front after the fashion of the
 Nazarites, his forehead high, large, and
 imposing; his cheeks without spot or
 wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red;
 his nose and mouth formed with ex-
 quisite symmetry; his beard thick,
 and of a color suitable to his hair,
 reaching below his chin, and parting in
 the middle like a fork, his eyes bright
 blue, clear and serene; looks innocent,
 dignified, manly and mature; in
 proportion of body, most perfect and
 captivating; his hands and arms most
 delectable to behold. He rebukes with
 majesty, counsels with mildness, his
 whole address, whether in word or deed,
 being eloquent and grave. No man has
 ever seen him laugh, yet his manners
 are exceedingly pleasant; but he has
 wept frequently in the presence of men.
 He is temperate, modest and wise; a
 man, for his extraordinary beauty and
 divine perfections, surpassing the
 children of men in every sense.'

The Saviour is so seldom recognized
 in profane history that this confirmatory
 contribution to his perfection is
 especially valuable.

THE OBJECT OF BATHING.—The object
 of bathing is fourfold. To produce a
 certain amount of nervous shock, that
 should be followed by reaction and an
 increased circulation of the blood on the
 surface, resulting in a more rapid change
 of tissues; to lower the temperature of the
 body; to cleanse the skin; and to pro-
 duce pleasurable feelings, and, in con-
 nection with swimming, the beneficial
 effects of one of the best forms of physical
 exercise. The nervous shock and the
 reaction resulting from it, following the
 first contact with the water, are im-
 portant points, and to obtain them to
 plunge or the douche is preferable to any
 other form of bath. To wade up to the
 middle and stand shivering and fearful
 of the momentary feeling of discomfort
 is neither healthy nor pleasant, and timid
 persons who dare not plunge boldly into
 the water should be content with the
 douche bath. A large garden hose, with
 a high pressure of water, held at a dis-
 tance of fifteen or twenty feet from the
 body, will give an idea of this most de-
 lightful curative and bracing agent. Sea
 bathing differs from our door fresh water
 bathing in the greater specific gravity of
 sea water and its consequent greater
 buoyancy and more uniform temperature,
 while the pure air sunshine and better
 sanitary surroundings of seaside places
 contribute largely to the results. Mineral
 baths, as such have
 no particular superiority over other baths
 of the same density and temperature. In
 addition to the greater healthiness and
 enjoyableness of outdoor bathing it is
 probable that the simple exposure of the
 body to the sun and fresh air is of real
 benefit, and contributes to the sum total
 of the good results. Cramps are con-
 sidered one of the great dangers of bath-
 ing, but when they are fatal it is probably
 the result of syncope or fainting, from
 failure of the heart's action. A good
 swimmer, in vigorous health, would hard-
 ly be wholly disabled by a cramp of only
 a part of his limbs.

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