General Business.

Clear Pork,
Mess Pork,
Extra Plate Beef,
Picnic Hams & Bacon,
New Cheese,

420 Bbls. PORK and BEEF.
460 HAMS, finest quality.
50 Boxes CHEESE finest quality.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.,
ST. JOHN.

Baby Carriages.

For sale by
W. S. LOGGIE, CHATHAM.

"Victor Hugo."

Victor Hugo will leave Newcastle every Tuesday afternoon for Douglastown and will stand in Chatham every Wednesday, as usual. Thursday mornings, commencing June 19th, he will take the early train for Blackville, where he will stand on Thursdays until 6 o'clock, and then travel as far as Schofields' Thursday evening, where he will remain until Friday morning at 10 o'clock, returning to Newcastle on that day.

James Conway,
Newcastle, June 9th, 1890. Groom

TO FARMERS.

For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh fom the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Farm at Auction.

On Wednesday, 2nd July, on the premises, the subscriber's farm in Napan, containing 140 acres more or less 80 rods wide in front, 50 acres cleared. Cuts annually 12 to 15 tons brook hay. Well watered, good cedar fencing, school convenient, 3 barns and dwelling house. Sold in 2 lots if desired. Payments in 4 or 5 years if wanted. For particulars—Apply to

WM. KERR

Chatham, March 5th 1890.

Cooked Codfish.

Ask your grocer for
Cooked Shredded Codfish
and try it,

"ANGUS CHIEF."

This splendid Clydesdale horse under lease from the New Brunswick government, and travelling under the auspices of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the season as follows:—

Leave Chatham on Tuesday, sixth day of May and stand at Wm. V. Ullock's, Black River, at noon; the same night he will stand at Archibald Cameron's, Black River, will leave there on Wednesday, and stand at or near—Williston's, Bay du Vin; will leave Williston's next day, (Thursday), and stand at mouth of Napan, remaining there Friday and returning to Chatham where he will stand until Monday 12th.

On Monday 12th, will cross the river at Chatham and stand at Stothart' until noon; thence to Newcastle, where he will stand until Tuesday morning; will then leave Newcastle and go up the north side of the Southwest to Parkers, thence to Wm. O'Brien's, Upper Derby, and stay there that night; will leave Wm. O'Brien's Wednesday morning and proceed to Beans, Blackville, where he will remain until Thursday morning. On Thursday he will return home by the south side of the Southwest, taking Barnaby River and Nelson on the way.

"Angus Chief" will continue over this route every fortnight for the season. Bear in mind that he will be home in Chatham every Saturday throughout the season and will stand every Monday forenoon at Stothart's

Angus Chief is numbered 1913 in the New Brunswick Horse Register. He is a bay, with white pasterns and star, foaled in May 1880, at Crofts, Carmglie, Arbroath, Scotland, bred by David Falconer, his sire was Earl of Angus, 262, C. H. S. R., dam Peg, 1224, C. H. S R.; sire of sire Lord Lyon, 486, C. H. S. R., dam of sire Darling by Farmer's Fancy, 300 C. H S. R.; sire of dam "Landseer;" dam of dam by young Champion, 930, C. H. S. R.

KERON GLYNN, Groom.

Clydesdale Stallion.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Imported by J. B. Snowball, will travel the route from Kouchibouguac to Chatham once a fortnight. Commencing May 13th, will leave Kouchibouguac Tuesday morning, stopping at Dickens', Bay du Vin from 12 o'clock noon until 3 o'clock p. m., at Ullocks', Black River, Tuesday evening until Wednesday morning, at Station Farm, Chatham, from Wednesday noon until 3 o'clock p. m. Thursday the 15th. Returning will stop at Ullocks', from Thursday evening until Friday morning, at Flanagan's on the road from noon on Friday until 2 o'clock p. m., continuing to travel this route once a fortnight until August 1st.

Terms for service made known by the groom, which fees will be collected on his second last trip, July 22nd.

O. SMITH.

TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders for building an addition to the school house of No. 8 district, Chatham, will be received by the undersigned until Monday, 30th June. Specification may be seen at the store of Mr. Moses Connors, Upper Water Street.

SAM'L. WADDLETON,
Secretary to Trustees.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

General Business.

Scaly Skin Diseases.

Psoriasis 5 years, Covering face, head, and entire body with white scabs. Skin red, itchy, and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms was just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease for which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond human endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. 30 cents.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To continue until
January 1st, 1895.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.
For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing
at the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, July 15, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths 2; wentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

AGENTS WANTED

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.
Address M A DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

REMEMBER that the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1ST, 1895.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths,
Palings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT,
NELSON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - JUNE 26, 1890.

A Sincere Statement.

Sir Charles Tupper's experiences in Great Britain appear to be improving him in the direction of sincerity. He is reported as saying to a press representative that the result of the Ontario elections was no surprise to him, Hon. Mr. Mowat having, undoubtedly, won the confidence of the people of that Province and gained by ability and long service an exceptional position. Sir Charles further said that the result of the elections strengthened the belief that he had long held, that it was unwise on the part of the Dominion government to interest itself in Provincial politics at any time, the issues being quite different; the Dominion Ministry should maintain a strictly impartial attitude.

Northumberland Liberal Association.

At the annual meeting of the Northumberland County Liberal Association, held at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Thursday evening last, matters of interest to the party were discussed. The following resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. E. P. Williston:—

Whereas, The Hon. Peter Mitchell, the Liberal Representative of our County in Parliament, has used his best endeavours in Parliament to cause the Government to change their policy when they attempted to increase the duties on beef and pork,

Therefore Resolved that this association tender him their sincere thanks for his persistent efforts on behalf of the interests of the County. And further resolved that the Secretary be authorized to forward a copy of this resolution to the Hon. Peter Mitchell.

Mr. Patrick Hennessy, of Newcastle, was elected president for the current year.

TELEGRAPHIC:—The Dominion Government intends to largely extend its telegraph lines this summer. A cable 25 miles long will be laid from Anticosti to the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, securing direct communication, so that fishermen along the North Shore will get information respecting the supply of bait at considerably less rates than they have to pay at present. Other cables to and from the adjacent islands near British Columbia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, are also to be constructed.

How to Advocate Reforms.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

There is nothing, as it appears to us, about which mankind have yet so much to learn, as the best method of advocating reforms. Abstract errors in philosophy, science or religion are seldom corrected by open assault. The venerable Tupper, at whom everybody laughs, embodied a whole volume of truth in a single sentence when he declared that "many errors never would have thriven but for very much learned refutation." Bring the smallest taper into a chamber that is steeped in midnight gloom and the darkness which no force could have conquered will flee into hiding places no eye can discover. The boldest and most successful champions of the right which the world has ever known have gained their victories by uttering the truth and letting heresy severely alone. No one can argue a wrong-headed man out of the conviction that two and two are five. The best logic is the teaching of the multiplication table as it is. Do this and leave such cranks to their own puzzles.

But even if error is to be directly assailed it is unwise to assume that all who are misled by it, or who cling to it tenaciously after the falsehood has been exposed, are fools or knaves. Whole generations of men believed that the earth was a fixture and the sun a ball of fire that rolled around it; and a man may hold this faith to-day without being worthy of stripes. There are not a few who honestly cling to errors and superstitions taught them in childhood; we may pity them for their prejudices or follies without denouncing them as fit subjects for the scaffold or the stake. And no one was ever converted from evil to good by a violent assault. What would be thought of a preacher of righteousness if he should catch by the throat the first sinner he met and try to choke him into an acknowledgement of his faults and a profession of penitence? When was a man ever known to confess and abjure his sins by the application of torture? A tender appeal in the language of brotherly love and sympathy has brought many a reprobate to his knees, when the terrors of the stocks or the lash had been tried upon him in vain.

We are not amazed at the course taken by many of the well-meaning reformers of our day in their zeal for the cause they advocate, because it is the repetition of a scene with which the world is very familiar; but we do feel like asking if nothing is to be learned by the bitter experience of so many centuries of failure.

The advocates of the temperance reformation furnish a most striking illustration of the course we are condemning. A man is not necessarily a "bloated sot," a "partial inebriate," a "moderate drunkard" (we quote from a recent passionate appeal in favor of prohibition), because he sometimes, or even habitually, takes a bottle of wine with his dinner, or a glass of bitters before his breakfast. A recent orator declared that "every man who was not a slave of rum, or in corrupt alliance with the soul destroying saloon," must vote to prohibit altogether the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink. We know of many persons who practice total abstinence, some because they hold all alcoholic stimulants to be injurious, and others who practice it as self-denial for fear their example may be injurious to others, who would not under any circumstances favor prohibitory law. They have such a hearty love for personal liberty that they would not surrender it in behalf of any dogma of reform. But they are denounced in the same breath that anathematizes the "vile rum seller," and are read out of the list of honorable citizenship.

All such intemperate zeal does no good whatever, and an infinite deal of mischief. No cause, however meritorious in itself, is ever advanced one step by vituperation.

Drunkenness is a crime against both divine and human laws, and everyone whose appetite is leading him to excess should be dealt with, and persuaded to habits of sobriety. But neither this nor any other wise reform can be carried by fierce abuse of all who do not see their way to accept the proposed remedy. The path of charity is always the better way.

News and Notes.

The St. John *Sun* says:—

"As expected, Mr. Mercier swept the province of Quebec in the last election." The *Sun* expected it, of course, but it had a queer way of expressing its expectations before the event.

A special from Tacoma says that George Francis Train will start about September 1st for another trip around the world. He expects to make the circle of the globe in 50 days.

The city clerk of Montreal has received word from the civic deputation now in London, Eng., that the whole of the city's loan of six hundred thousand pounds sterling has been taken up.

O'Donovan Rossa's New York friends have decided to raise enough money to send him back to the old country and place him above want for the rest of his life. His time of banishment, twenty years, will soon expire.

A live whale, 17 feet long, has been captured at Lamoine, on the shore of a narrow inlet from Frenchman's Bay, Maine. The whale was killed and towed to Mud Creek bridge, where the oil will be obtained by trying out the blubber. The oldest inhabitant never heard of whales being in those waters before.

A census enumerator at Richmond, Va., has found a colored woman named Martha Gray who has had 37 children since 1868. She has given birth to triplets six times, to twins six times, and to seven others singly.

The negroes in Battleboro, N. C. have a mortal fear of census men, and whenever the latter appear the former rush for the woods, despite all the efforts to allay their fears.

Discoveries made by Stanley show that the Nile is the longest river in the world, being at least 4,100 miles in length. Were the Mississippi regarded merely as a tributary to the Missouri, as some geographers contend, the latter stream would surpass the African watercourse, having a length of 4,500 miles, The Amazon is estimated at 3,600 miles, and is second in size of the great rivers of the world.

Chief of Police Crowley, of San Francisco, has announced that he intends to stop glove fighting between professional pugilists as given in various clubs in the city and will prosecute all participants. The next contest to occur there will be the match between Le Blanche and young Mitchell, tomorrow, 27th.

Sixty years ago there were only six Church of England congregations in all western Ontario where now there are 300.

There was a lively time in the Toronto Methodist conference the other day over the reported statement of a lay delegate that no body of Christians was burdened with priestcraft so much as the Methodists. The delegate explained that he only meant that in no other body had the ministers so much control. He did not think that they abused their power, but thought that they should be relieved of it. It took half a dozen motions and amendments to straighten matters and make all harmonious, but it was at length effected.

The Auckland (New Zealand) Herald of May 19th, contains an article on the trade of the Australian Colonies for the year 1889. The total trade, exports and imports, amounted to nearly £130,000,000 sterling. The value in each case was as follows:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Victoria	£24,189,422	£12,486 402
N. S. Wales	22,546,233	23,268,570
Queensland	5,962,100	6,902,737
S. Australia	6,804,451	7,259,365
W. Australia	786,260	680,344
Tasmania	1,611,035	1,467,164
Total for Australia	61,899,497	52,064,582
New Zealand	6,897,097	9,230,865
	£68,196,594	£61,403,847

The condition of each of the colonies with reference to external trade, as measured by the relation of exports to imports was as follows: There was an excess of imports over exports in the cases of Victoria, £11,703,020; West Australia, £105,906; Tasmania, £143,871—a total of £11,952,797. The excess of exports over imports were: New South Wales, £722,337; Queensland, $940,631; South Australia, $454,914; New Zealand, £3,042,168—total £5,160,050.

Elko, Nevada, was in a state of excitement and people poured in on Friday last to witness the execution of Josiah Potts and Elizabeth, his wife, for the murder of Miles Fawcett in January, 1888, in order to avoid the payment of a debt. Sixteen women applied for permits to witness the execution, which were refused. The conduct of Mrs. Potts for the past five days was an alternation of hysterical crying, screaming and swearing at her husband, who spent his time in his own cell a solitaire. Owing to apprehension of trouble on the part of Mrs. Potts, the officials kept the hour of execution secret. Thursday morning at five o'clock the woman attempted to commit suicide, gashing her wrists and trying to smother herself. The vigilance of the death watch prevented further injury, but she fainted from loss of blood. Both of the Potts' retired early Thursday night in a nervous condition. They were hanged at 10.25 a. m.

BANGOR, Me., June 20.—There is a genuine smallpox scare at Searsport. Mrs. Ann Fowler (mother of S. A. Fowler, a patient who died) Miss Eva Fowler, her daughter, Capt. Nelson Smart are all sick, and the cases are traced directly to exposure to S. A. Fowler. Much more contagion is feared from the case of Capt. Smart, who on Saturday last was shaved in a town barber shop. After him in the same chair, followed all the village men. On Sunday, Smart was taken ill, and on Monday his disease was pronounced smallpox. When Fowler died, no man could be found to undertake his burial till Dr. Gould pluckily volunteered, and with the aid of one attendant interred him at midnight. The patients are now confined in the pest-house, and schools, churches, clubrooms and the barber shop where Capt. Smart, was shaved have been closed indefinitely. The doctors work night and day at vaccination, and every possible precaution is being taken.

Leary's raft of piling which is having difficulty in reaching New York, attracted a good deal of attention. There are seventeen cribs, or sections, each 40 feet wide and from 50 to 80 feet long, slightly oval-shaped and about 9 feet deep. The piling all runs lengthwise and a chain of 1½ inch iron runs through the centre connecting all the cribs together and allowing about seven or eight feet sea room between each two. Each crib contains over 500 pieces of piling, making nearly 9,000 pieces in all. Each crib is bound by six wire cables around it, hauled taut by a donkey engine. When the tow is under way it is said the distance from the foremost tugboat to the rear of the crib will be 3,000 feet. Some seven or eight years ago some cribs of piling were towed, as this one is, from St. John to New York, but no such scheme as this has ever been tried. Should it prove successful more will follow and, in fact, other cribs are now being constructed up the St. John river in Queen's county, where Mr. Leary has purchased thirty square miles of timber land. The timber is of no great value except for such purposes as that for which Leary will use it. A large portion of the present tow will be used for cribbing the river front of the Astor lands on the Harlem river where Leary has a big contract. The timber includes pine, spruce, tamarac and fir. One enthusiast claims that Leary will save eight thousand dollars in freights by towing his raft, which would furnish cargoes for seventeen small schooners. Two tugs will tow it down. There is an unlimited supply of such timber on the Bay of Fundy and the experiment will be watched eagerly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Miss Frances Willard at St. John.

The lady who has earned the distinction of being, perhaps, the ablest woman in America, lectured in St. John last Wednesday evening, and the following *Telegraph* report of the event will, no doubt, be interesting to many of our readers.—

Noble words from a noble woman fell sweetly last evening upon the ears of the mightiest throng that ever filled beautiful Centenary.

Miss Frances E. Willard had been announced to lecture. Long before the hour appointed the people began pouring into the church, and when the lady orator arose to begin her address she saw before her such a sea of upturned faces as is seldom vouchsafed to any speaker in St. John.

His honor, Sir Leonard Tilley, presided. Seated upon the platform with Miss Willard were Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, Mrs. J. E. Masters, Miss Lockhart and Rev. F. H. W. Pickles. The meeting was opened by the singing of hymn No. 399, Nearer My God to Thee. Rev. Mr. Pickles read the 20th chapter of 1st Corinthians and offered prayer. Sir Leonard, in introducing Miss Willard, said that eight or nine years ago he had had the pleasure of performing a similar office before an Ottawa audience. Miss Willard had a world-wide reputation as an accomplished writer, an eloquent and effective speaker, the head, for years, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and a lady who had consecrated her life to the greatest moral and social movements of the day. It was hardly necessary that she should need an introduction to any audience in America.

When Miss Willard arose it was seen that she was a lady already approaching the evening of life, of pleasing presence, with expressive and intellectual features. Her delivery was forcible, yet measured, and her voice, clear and penetrating, was heard to the innermost recesses of the church. The theme of temperance has been discussed so interminably that it is a rather difficult task for a lecturer to make the subject interesting, but not one word of Miss Willard was lost upon the audience. Her language is rich in expression, and she is especially happy in metaphor and illustration. She opened by saying that while she had been listening to the remarks of the honored chairman her heart had asked her many questions. How long would it be before the governor of her own state of Illinois would preside at a temperance meeting? When that happened she would be ready to exclaim: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." Happy were her hearers who lived in this most progressive province. She felt it had something of the principle of carrying coals to Newcastle to come to New Brunswick to lecture on temperance, from Illinois, where in one small city, Peoria, a million of revenue a month was derived from whiskey. It had renewed her strength immensely to have spent a few months in Canada, where she had seen everywhere, the exemplication of the motto, For God and Home and Native Land, and if the welcome she would receive in England was at all foreshadowed by her welcome here, she was ready to depart to-morrow. The beautiful music of kindness had been a holiday to her spirit.

What should she say on that all-absorbing question, temperance? Pope has said "A reformer speaks out from those things which his or her heart cherisheth. The outcome of a temperance meeting never could be foretold. At an obscure meeting in 1842, a miserable, dishevelled creature on his way to service signed the pledge and the result was that eight millions of people had heard the mighty tones of John B. Gough. A name immortal, Abraham Lincoln, had been enrolled at another. The lecturer rapidly sketched the great progress made in the work since 50 years ago, when it was all termed insufferable fanaticism. The saddest thing in all the world, to the speaker, was "sepulchred humanity while yet alive, human beings unable to do as they wished though none hindered." There was no reason why the daughter should graduate from Sabbath school to church and a sacred motherhood, and the son from the same beginnings to the billiard saloon and bottle. The cause was that the women were hedged about by a thousand safeguards and their brothers by a thousand temptations. But the sky was clearing; some distant rumbling mutterings of prejudice were still heard, but there was nothing to hinder women from coming out like song birds after a thunder storm. From the effects of wine, promising young men were frequently left the mere effigy and reminiscence of noble manhood." For every drop of wine at the banquet a salt tear dropped from somebody's cheek. If for no other reason men should profess total abstinence "just out of common human pity." She rejoiced that no liquor was served at the White House.

Miss Willard told of her encounter with the attorney of the brewers before a committee of the U. S. senate where she presented a petition with 10,000,000 of signatures in favor of a prohibition bill and had been defeated by the argument of "vested interests." She had thought that there was another sort of vested interest that should be protected. "By as much as a mother's heart is more sacred than a brewer's vat they ought to protect the vested interests of the home, which outrank all others."

The speaker dealt in an effective manner with the question of legalizing the liquor traffic, saying "we must organize and capture success by consecrated common sense." The saloon under a license law was like a well fed, contented swine, under prohibition law like a starving jackal. Women were making a great war and woman suffrage would destroy the traffic. The chief corner stone of the state was the hearthstone. In closing, Miss Willard referred to the White Cross movement in glowing language. The time would come when the maiden would say to her lover, "You must bring me honor for honor, purity for purity, total abstinence for total abstinence." "I believe that better days come with every circle of the sun," concluded the speaker.

The Methodist Conference.

The Methodist conference of N. B. & P. E. I., met at Fredericton on Wednesday, 18th. The Methodist people of Fredericton opened their hospitable doors to welcome clergy and laymen from the various districts.

The conference opened with the general superintendent, Dr. Carman, from Toronto, in the chair. After singing of a hymn, and prayer by President Cowperthwaite and roll call, the transfer committee reported that at a meeting in Toronto, October, 3rd, H. P. Cowperthwaite, M. A. had been transferred to the Newfoundland conference and Ernest S. Barker to the Manitoba conference.

The election of officers was proceeded with, half the votes being necessary for an election. Dr. Sprague was chosen president at one poll; and Rev. Thomas Marshall, whose charge is now Chatham, was re-elected secretary.

The report of the united committee of the maritime conferences was submitted, recommending in regard to the Supernumerary Fund, that a general committee be summoned by one of the general Superintendents, at which one of them, or one of the presidents of the annual conference, shall preside, to consider the affairs of the fund, and elect by ballot a minister and a laymen as general treasurers of the fund.

The investment committee advised an inquiry into the present actual value of the securities of the supernumery fund; that investments be such as are remunerative in regular payment of interest; that prompt action be taken in all cases of foreclosing mortages; that in Moncton $25,000 be the maximum sum invested and agents be appointed in central places who shall receive applications for loans and report on the proposed investment to the treasurers.

Business was resumed Thursday morning, the president, Dr. Sprague, in the chair. The report of John L. Love, treasurer of the union relief fund, was read. From 114 circuits and three districts $1,102.40 had been raised since August 1st, 1889, but this had been overdrawn to meet expenses, the treasurer supplying the amount overdrawn.

Dr. Carman made an address, suggesting that the centennial of 1891 be a debt-paying celebration, that at that time the debt on the union relief fund be wiped out. He thought that the debt on the general conference fund of $10,000 should be wiped out this summer. This conference, as their share, had still to raise $826.50. They had already raised for the fund $2,373,40.

The report of the Rev. S. F. Heustis, of the eastern book room and Wesleyan, for the year ending 31st March, 1890, was submitted. The report shows an increase of $286.34 in book room sales, (the increase the preceding year being $3,554.53) the net profit being $400.00. The *Wesleyan* account shows receipts of $4 662 50, a decrease of $772.27 on the previous year.

The conference then went into ministerial session. The question left over from Wednesday as to whether F. W. Moore should be in the conference as a supernumerary was taken up, and a warm discussion followed. The minute of the district meeting in which he was recommended to the conference to be restored as a supernumerary was read, as were extracts from the minutes of successive conferences since 1868 in which he had been ranked as a supernumerary, and had finally been allowed to retire from the conference on account of ill-health, to go into business.

Dr. Carman thought that having retired from the ministry to go into business he should not be taken into the conference.

Rev. C. H. Paisley read the letter from Mr. Moore to the district meeting in which he stated that when he had left the conference to go into business he had gone on the condition that he should be received again whenever he wished. Mr. Paisley moved that the credential committee be instructed to report on the case of Mr. Moore.

Dr. Wilson considered that he was a layman.

Rev. Job Shenton moved an amendment that F. W. Moore be reinstated among the supernumerary ministers.

Adjourned for dinner.

On Thursday afternoon the report of the nominating committee was submitted by the secretary. The nomination of Rev, J. A. Clark and Rev. S. H. Rice for the pastoral address of 1891 was referred back to the committee.

In the case of Rev. F. W. Moore, the following amendment, moved by Rev. Mr. Marshall and seconded by Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite, was adopted:—

"That inasmuch as it is desirable that a clear and full presentation of the facts of the case be placed before the conference for entry in its journal for future reference, and for the purpose of reaching a just judgment in the matter; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a special committee of five, to be nominated by the chair, be appointed to consider the whole case and report to this conference not later than Monday."

The president then appointed as such committee, Rev. Messrs. Chapman, Read, Paisley, Wilson and Shenton.

The following were named as supernumeraries: S. W. Sprague, Wm. Tweedie, James A. Duke, J. J. Colter, H. Daniel, J. R. Narraway, H. Pope. D. D., E. Evans, Geo. B. Payson, C. S. Wells, John Prince, A. E. Lepage, W. B. Thomas, J. B. Jost, F. Smallwood, C. W. Dutcher, Geo. Harrison and Joseph Pascoe.

Rev. S. H. Rice moved that the general committee be memorialized to amend the discipline. The matter was laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. Pope moved a resolution congratulating Rev. T. W. Smith on the completing of his history of Methodism in Eastern British America. Carried.

The following resolution, moved by Rev. Mr. Pascoe and seconded by Dr. Pope, was carried unanimously:—

"*Whereas*, The Rev. Henry Daniel this year completes his 60th year of ministerial life, it is deemed proper that this conference insert a special notice in the printed minutes expressive of their gratitude to God for his blessings so signally vouchsafed to His honored servant, and that we as a conference desire to put on record our full appreciation of his eminent abilities for the work to which his life has been devoted, his brilliant talents as a preacher, his ability as an administrator, conspicuously seen during his presidential year, and his genial manner as a Christian gentleman will forever command our respect and esteem."

At the educational meeting held on Thursday evening, Rev. Dr. Stewart presided and very able addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Dobson, Rev. John Read and Dr. Inch.

On Friday morning, a letter was read from Rev. Dr. W. H. Withrow on the subject of Sunday schools. The report showed a great growth in Sunday school work throughout the year. There are now within the bounds of the general conference 2,922 Sunday schools, 27,238 teachers and 218,321 scholars; $27,851 were raised for missions, and $114,527 for Sunday school purposes. There has also been a gratifying increase in the circulation of Sunday school papers and the Methodist Magazine. There are now eight publications with a combined circulation of 316,450. The income of the Sunday school aid fund has increased and is now $10,337. During the year 120 young people had been received as members and the fund is in a flourishing condition. The report was received and sent to the committee on Sunday schools.

A communication was read from D. H. Brethrons, secretary of the committee of general conference on temperance, enclosing the resolution on prohibition passed by the Presbyterian general assembly, and inviting the action of conference thereon; referred to the temperance committee.

The Dominion Prohibitory Alliance, through J. J. McLaren, asked that a resolution favoring total prohibition of the liquor traffic be passed by conference, and that a committee of four be appointed to meet with the Dominion Alliance on August 14, at Montreal. Referred to the committee on temperance.

Rev. James Crisp presented the report on statistics showing the total membership of the churches to be 11,369, and the value of church property $914,980.

Rev. W. J. Kirby, secretary of the Sunday school committee of the conference, read the annual report of that committee. It dealt with the advantage following Sunday school work and recommended that a resolution endorsing the work of the Sunday school association where it is impractical to organize a church school. They also advocate that a day be appointed for children's day. There are in the conference 339 preaching appointments, 208 schools and 12,300 scholars and 1,584 teachers and officers.

Dr. Wilson considered that there was not enough unanimity in the Sunday school association to warrant the conference in commending it so highly as in the report. He contended that the contributions of the Methodist schools were more liberal to the association than to the Methodist church. The total of 10 circuits was $1,974 to the Methodist church and $39.43 to the association. He thought it would be better to give assistance to the Sunday School Aid association which was doing an excellent work.

After some further debate it was moved that the report be referred back to the committee for alteration, but an amendment to take up the report section by section was carried and all the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The public Sabbath school meeting on Friday evening addressed by Rev. L. S. Johnston, Rev. Mr. Turner and Mr. John E. Irvine. Rev. Mr. Kirby gave a report on Sunday school work in the conference, the speeches and reports being very interesting.

On Saturday, after the usual devotional exercises and reading of the minutes, Rev. G. M. Campbell presented the special report of the temperance committee as follows:—

"Your committee having carefully considered the several memorials referred to it, hereby reaffirms and emphasizes the deliverances of former conferences in regard to the enormity and extent of the liquor traffic, the comparative failure of partially restrictive measures, and the duty of our ministers and members to encourage and promote this reform in every legitimate way.

"They appreciate the fact that the attention of the nation has turned to the Christian church as the creator of public sentiment that shall crystalize at the ballot box in prohibition, and rejoice in the growing interest in the scientific, economic, legislative and political, as well as religious aspects of the question.

"The Methodist church has been foremost among the temperance educational forces of the nation, occupying no doubtful position in the past, and will hold no second place in the agitation and struggle of the present; and while not dictating to her members as to their political affiliation, she expresses the hope that they shall, by voice and ballot, secure the enactment, at as early a date as possible, of prohibitory legislation and co-operate with all efforts under competent authority to put the law in successful operation.

"Your committee appreciate the necessity of deeper and more systematic knowledge of the nature and effects of alcohol on the human system, and is gratified to note the introduction of temperance text books and lesson leaves in the day and Sunday schools of the country.

"It rejoices in the growing influence and increased activity of temperance organizations, and would urge the church to a fuller recognition of these auxiliaries, especially of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, conspicuous for activity in every department, but pre-eminently for work among the young.

"Your committee desires to assure the faithful and noble workers in this city of its prayerful sympathy with them in the great conflict, its delight in the vigorous enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act expressing the hope that the people may sustain them until the traffic is outlawed and the city delivered from its incubus and temptation.

"Your committee would also impress upon our people their duty to arouse the Canadian conscience to increased activity, and to lead the way with thorough, continuous educational effort, deeper consecration and stronger faith in the omnipotence of God to ultimate victory.

In the case of Mr. Moore the committee reported that any claims he may have had on the conference have lapsed. A resolution embodying this decision was unanimously adopted.

Mr. John E. Irvine presented a special report of the general conference fund for the apportionment of the required amount, $776, due the general conference from this conference, of which $72.50 is to be raised in Miramichi circuit.

They recommended that the money be raised by collection in the several circuits not later than the 27th July, and that each of the circuits be urgently recommended to raise by collection and subscription not less than the amounts suggested by the conference; also that a subscription list be opened at this conference for the purpose of raising the balance required—$100.

At the afternoon session of the conference, the consideration of the report of the united committees of the New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland conferences was finished and the recommendations were adopted with slight changes.

The time for the meeting of the next conference was fixed for the fourth Wednesday in June, 1891.

In the evening there was a meeting for the promotion of Holiness, which was led by Rev. J. S. Allen.

On Monday the P. E. I. district drew attention to the fact that there were in that district 51 churches uninsured, worth $45,350, and also 12 other buildings, the whole amounting to $63,650 worth of uninsured property. This was referred to the committee on church property to be hereafter app