General Business.

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 HOREHOUN

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it.

Cents a Bettle.

BIG OPENING OF

DRY GOODS, ETC.

AT

SALE AND TEA THE LADIES OF

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH intend holding their annual Sale and Tea on THURSDAY.

COMMENCING AT 2 P. M. IN THE CURLING RINK. and other Refreshments.

WANTED

Teachers, male or female, to begin work next term MARITIME TEACHERS' AGENCY, Fred. W. Sprague, Manager, Shedlac, N,

BOOM CO

SALE OF UNMARKED LOGS There will be sold at puplic auction on Monday 15th day of July, 1995, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Post Office, Newcastle, all the numarked and prize logs rafted in the South West Boom during the present season. Terms cash, ALLAN RITCHIE,

Newcastle, July 1st, 1895

Lofty Ceilings, Perfect Ventilation, and the Bes just as agreeable now as at any other time.
Students can enter at any time, but NOW Students can enter at ways the best time. No Summer Vacation. Send for Circulars to

S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows' Hall.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the unde signed and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Publ os," will be received until Thursday, 18t July, for Coal supply for all or any of the Do Public Buildings Specification, form of Tender and all necessa on and after Thursday, 27th June,
Persons tendering are notified that tenders wi
not be considered unless made on the printed for supplied, and signed with their actual signature. Each tender must be accompanied by an accept bank cheque, made payable to the order of Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to the lowest or any tender.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 26th June, 1895



June 2288 DAMARA; 20 " HALIFAX AUE 10 Aug 3 " DAMARA, " 17 " ST JOHN CITY, ventilated saloon and sleeping apartments amidships where least motic is felt. Lighted by electricity Do not carry cate Insurance effected at lowest possible rates FURNESS, WITHY & CO Ltd, Commission and Forwarding Agents, Halifax, N

NOTICE SCHOOL TAX.

I am instructed by Trustees to issue Executions for all School Taxes not paid this month, and therefore notify all concerned, in order that expense may be saved to them, as under the new administration of the amalgamated districts, rates must be W. JOHNSTON.

credit than we are entitled to; but they have turned out well, haven't they? That is the main point because you will stand as good a chance as they did and better, too, because we are trying hard to improve all the time. No summer vacation Send for catalogue to

St. John Business Coll

AGENTS WANTED Who desire to earn from \$15 to \$25 weekly. It can

be done selling our hardy, guaranteed, Canadian grewn Nursery stock. Salary or commission rei weekly. Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Write us at once for terms. E. O. GRAHAM

HOTEL For Sale or to Let,

The Keary House, Bathurst, which is a most desirable hotel for a profitable business. The hotel is pleasantly situated, fronting the harbor and is well patronized by summer tourists.

Possession given 1st May, next. Apply to JOHN SIVEWRIGHT. Bathurst, March 25th, 1895.

Miramichi Advance.

The Manitoba Question.

Ottawa news shows that the vexed question of the Manitoba schools is in a fair way for settlement on the lines heretofore suggested by the ADVANCE. The Dominion Government has certainly taken the wisest course open to it in the matter.

secure, as I believe, remedial legislation

that if I am at this moment occupying the

to my sense of the duty which I owe to my

country, to my party and especially to the

cause, the success of which I have so much

at heart. If I am here it is because I have

become convinced after the repeated assur-

ances which my colleagues have given us,

and the warm sympathy which has been

shown us by all our friends, that in delay-

ing the settlement of this question we are

thereby rendering the more sure its settle-

ment in a definite manner, and in a manner

perfectly satisfactory to the country and to

all those who desire to see justice done,

who love peace and who are devoted to the

well being of their compatriots. (Cheers.)

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that if

I have ever had a duty to fulfil, the import-

ance of which, and also the painful character

of which I feel and understand, it is that

which I am fulfilling today and in which

I may appear, perhaps, in the eyes of the

public as sacrificing for our own personal

interests something of the interests of my

country. However, Mr. Speaker, I am

above all that. I am above the accusations

which will be levelled against me in the

province of Quebec and elsewhere. I am

prepared to endure those attacks in the hope

that we will have our reply in six months,

in the session which will be held on

course of those six months I should

sult instead of being covered with flowers

and greeted as a hero, I console myself with

the hope that this question will then be

settled and that I will have not only the

consolation, but the happiness of being able

to say to my compatriots that if I to-day

personal dignity. I have done so in the

be covered with opprobrium and

3rd of January next. If, in the

accordance with the pledges given by

next.)

The French Treaty and Lumber.

One of the New Brunswick senator in the debate on the French treaty was able to give the results of personal knowledge on the subject. Senator Snowball pointed out that the maritime provinces did a large trade in lumber with France until three years ago, when the maximum tariff was adopted by that country. Fourteen per cent of the wood products of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were taken by France. This export trade fell off to four per cent when the maximum tariff was introduced, and the treaty would restore this lost trade. He had himself sold \$40,000 worth of lumber this year to French buyers, on the understanding that the treaty would be

Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch of 11th is

On the orders of the day being called Mr. Girouard, Jacques Cartier, rose and said : I wish to put the following question MURDOCH'S. to the leader of the government: Will the negotiations to be entered into with Manitoba relating to the schools, unless they bring in an acceptable arrangement on the lines of the remedial order and the terms of the judgment of the privy council of the 29th January, 1895, preclude or postpone the introduction of the remedial legislation announced in your statement of Monday last?

Hon, Mr. Foster-My answer simply is, they will not. Mr. Laurier-I see that everything is

serene once more in the atmosphere of the cabinet. (Cheers and laughter.) Perhaps the hon, gentleman will be able to give us have vielded a little in what regards my information as to the non-existing crisis which was supposed to exist.

interests of my country and of those I represent in this house (Cheers.) Mr. Foster-I am glad that my hon. Hon. Mr. Laurier said when he saw the friend shows such skill in reading political statement that the reported resignation of weather predictions, if I may so denominate the French ministers was a game of bluff his them. I have but very few remarks to make French blood boiled with indignation. He in reply to the questions which have been now wished to apologize for that indignation, put by my hon. friend on previous occasions for if this was not a game of bluff what was and repeated to day. Some differences arose He ridiculed the statement of Mr. between members of the cabinet with refer. Foster that the whole affair was a misunder ence to the question of remedial legislation. standing and insinuated that the fear of The statement which I made the other day losing their portfolios induced the French to the house gave the position of the ministers to return to the fold. If he had government on that matter. The differences been a member of the administration and in the cabinet arose along two lines. had any faith in the sincerity of his colleagues Some of our colleagues were of the opinion he would have been quite prepared to accept that it was useless and consequently the pledge given on Monday last. He unnecessary to prolong negotiations or to referred to an interview with the Minister of enter into further negotiations with Public Works in the Montreal Star government with vesterday in which he said he had no faith settlement of the question in the pledge given on the honor of the that government themselves. The question of difference arose Crown. There was a grave lesson in these proceedings that those who sit together as quently from that: They believe that statesmen should have so little confidence in remedial legislation should be introduced at once, starting from the premise that there each other as to require a pledge in writing before they would accept their word. He was nothing to be hoped for from the action moved the adjournment of the house. of the Manitoba government and legislature Sir Hibbert Tupper said there was not the itself. I need not reiterate the position of same ring of triumph in the motion the government. That was shown in the adjourn as there was in the speech the other statement I made the other day in this house day. He explained the circumstances which Both those positions were taken in that statement. The one was that we would grant to led to the misunderstanding, which was greatly exaggerated in the grit organs. He Manitoba a certain amount of time in the twitted Mr. Laurier with his persistent refusal to state where he stood on the school question. The question was a difficult one to grapple with but the conservatives had in the end come together and would yet

hope that negotiations would be entered into and an amicable settlement of this question arrived at. The other was that in so intricate and important a question the greatest deliberation was necessary in the perfecting of legislation in the matter and satisfactorily settle this difficult question. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) supported the that no remedial legislation should government policy. introduced this session. Those differences McCarthy wanted to know if there was of opinion were canvassed by the different members of the government. I regret to say any secret pledge given or subterfuge used to induce the French Ministers to return to that one of our colleagues who has not a seat the Cabinet. He thought the French in this house finds it impossible to accede to Ministers were right in resigning if they the view of the majority of the government, while still holding very firmly and strongly Monday was sincere and he failed to underto his view that remedial legislation should be undertaken and pressed to a conclusion them to accept what they refused a few at once. As he finds it impossible to accede supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not to the view of the majority in that respect,

this house, I must say that they showed a

disposition to canvass and discuss and look

thoroughly into the grounds of difference

between their own views and the views of

the majority of their colleagues, as expressed

in the statement I made the other day to

this house, and in the end these differences

proved to be rather a misunderstanding than

a real divergence of opinion. (Ironical laugh-

ter from the opposition.) as regards the

principles that were involved. At the most,

it was simply a question of disagreement as

to details. As to the question of principle

that remedial legislation was necessary and

that it would be introduced by this govern-

ment at the next session of parliament to be

called before the 3rd of January, in the event

of the province of Manitoba not making a

reasonable and satisfactory settlement of the

question, it was a matter of divergence upon

details and not upon principles. On the

principle all were agreed. All members of

the cabinet stood side by side with my two

hon, friends upon my left, and my hon:

friends have wisely and patriotically, I believe

acted in that line. It was a misunderstand-

ing or a disagreement simply upon details.

and they have been able to come to the

conclusion that in the statement which was

made on Monday last by me, remedial

legislation was actually and positively

promised, and that there is no variableness

or shadow of turning so far (ironical, hear,

hears, from the opposition) -that quotation

is for the special benefit of my hon. freind

from Norfolk (Mr. Charlton). Then there

is no intention at all of going one single jot

in perfect good faith the statement of the

government on Monday last. Having come

to that conclusion, my two hon. friends,

the postmaster general and the minister of

public works, have believed it to be their

duty which they owe to their party, their

country and to the cause which they them-

selves have deeply at heart, to work in har-

mony with their former and present

and to my mind satisfactory assurances

outside of that statement, but to carry out

not dared to introduce a remedial bill. his resignation has not only been sent in, but accepted, and he is now no longer a remedial bill should have been introduced With reference to our two colleagues from the province of Quebec who had seats in

bill based on the remedial order. Belley would not accept the promise of the government te deal with the question. Laurier's motion to adjourn was lost by a

of last week when a bill was before that body, the object of which was-amongst other things-to require packers of lobsters to affix a stamp to every case containing 48 1 lb. tins; that a fee of \$10 shall be paid for each factory license, but that on and after the 1st January 1896 the fee shall be at the rate of \$2 per \$100

Hon. Mr. Snowball wanted to know what | time, it would be very injurious to the the fishermen were to get for this \$2? He trade, said: "Are their fishing stands to be registered? Are they to have any exclusive right to fish in any place? I come from an important lobster fishing district, and a case occurred this season where one person along the whole coast was getting very good fishing. His neighbors to the east and west were doing little or nothing. As soon as they saw his traps taking a fair amount of fish, they brought their traps and put them right outside and inside of his, and the consequence was that nobody got a paying quantity. If they had left the man alone he would have made something. As it was I feel that the lobster fishermen are unable to pay even so slight a tax as \$2 per government would give them not only a license but protect them in the district which they are fishing, and give them exclusive right of the fishing that they occupy, there will be some return for the fee. should define how far along the coast this fishing should extend. These difficulties have arisen not only in the case to which I colleagues, and that we should stand together | have referred, but they occur almost yearly. marks at present and my honorable friend settled. He replied that he had no jurissundry and various observations. (Cheers). inspectors and superintendents, and when-Sir Adolphe Caron on rising to speak was ever a little difficulty occurs they find that greeted with loud applause, He said : Mr. | they have no jurisdiction, what are we pay-Speaker, I have very little indeed to add to | ing the tax for? I am not going to object what has just been said by the leader of the | to the fee, although I think it excessive, but house. The question as I view it, is one of some provision should be made to protect the gravest that parliament has been called | the fishermen in the places where they have | charac

leagues, I consider that with these assur- \$2 be paid on every 100 cases of 48 one lb. ances, by refusing to help the government tins, it be made to apply also to 96 half pound or 24 two lb. tins; and he also in carrying out remedial legislation upon suggested as an alternate proposition that the lines of the judgment of the privy the fee be 2 cts. per case, because, under the council and of the remedial order in council, bill before the house, while 100 cases would I would have been sacrificing the interests pay \$2, if a man packed 101 cases he would of the minority and jeopardizing the settlehave to pay \$4. He protested also against ment of the question. (Hear, hear, and opposition laughter). This induces me to the date of the pack being put on the case continue to act with the government to and said :-

There is a misapprehension about this whole business. Hon. gentlemen talk about small packers. There are small packers, premier and by the leader of the house, (Loud cheers, Opposition cries of, "Next, and there are a great many illicit packers who do not obey the law and do not stop in September or October. The law is grossly Hon. Mr. Ouimet was greeted with loud violated in some portions of the lower cheers and counter cheers in rising. Speaking in French he said: I do not think 1 need add much to what has been said by

Hon. Mr. Scott-In Prince Edward my colleagues. I must say, nevertheless | Island.

Hon, Mr. Snowball-Between there and seat which I formerly held, it is solely due New Brunswick, and the parties on both sides are equally guilty, They were fishing there in November last year, and although the inspector of fisheries lives in the county and does protect the fishery up north, yet at his very door it is not protected. consider that the label on the box will protect to some extent. Certainly the country storekeeper could take them out of the box and put them on the shelf, and as the tin is not marked, it cannot be traced. but the retail trade for lobsters in the lower provinces is almost nil. It is an article put up for export, and it is a business that requires large capital. A man cannot go into the business unless he has capital. He has to have four or five good boats and a number of traps with a large amount of line and anchors and a lot of outfit that generally nvolves an investment of two or three thousand dollars. This outfit is generally supplied by merchants that take the output from a great number of establishments. In the district of Miramichi, I think, there are only three exporters. There are, however, hundreds of packers, and to put the name of packer on the case would be detrimental to the sale of the fish If I am in the packing business and make advances to a number of people, it is my interest to see that the fish are properly packed, and when they are sold, they are sold on the merchant's representation; no one knows anything about the packer. That s the way it is done in that section of the country, and I think these people might be taken as a standard of the character of packers and shippers. Then I in turn contract for these fish in London, which is the great market for them, to deliver so many cases certain months in the year. When t comes to the end of the season the buyer will say "I am not going to buy any of your fish with '95 put on it; I want '96 pack." If the fish were only retailed among our own people, it would be well enough to mark them, but they are shipped to Europe, Australia and other parts of

Hon, Mr. Power-You would not send

Hon. Mr. Snowball-I just send what !

can sell. No. I would not sell old fish of inferior fish out there, but there are certain known labels in our district. One is a deer's head, another a horse's head, and we register those marks in England and have the exclusive right to use them. We register them in England because there is where our general market is, and all try to work up to a good standing. I do not object to put the stamp on, because I think it would be a protection against those people who pack fish out of season. I never saw any man that knew the exact season lobsters should be caught. We know very little about them. We are only allowed to catch lobsters from their first coming to our coast until the 15th July, and I believe that is the very time we should not catch them; but if you prohibit the catching of fish at that season we could not get them at all. They talk about hatching eggs. That is a move direction and if it can be successfully done I believe the government should take the most stringent measures to have it enforced, because I have been engaged in fishing and have had to do with the business in the Maritime Provinces. I was brought up in the neighborhood of that business and I have kept my eye on it all my life and am now more or less engaged in it, and when I assisted people years ago to go into the lobster business, we despised fish that did not weigh a pound, but we are glad to-day to get six lobsters to fill a one pound can. were not satisfied that the pledge given on The fishing is not done by poor men. They may be reasonably poor, but they have to get stand what new inducement now caused large advances made to them; and the great body of the fish pass through the hands of days ago. The government, he said had two or three recognized dealers. The label and stamp put on Dupont was opposed to the government I think may be of some benefit. Careful on this question and declared that a dealers examine every can that their label is put on. They have regular inspectors, who go over them and see that every tin is not Weldon, of Albert, would not vote for any less than I9 ounces. Every can that goes out of the establishment is tested and the name is cut on the tin only after being fully satisfied of the quality. The case is then wirebound and sent to Europe. For our own reputation we have to do that. It appears to me that the person who got up this bill did The lobster tax question was very not really understand the details of the fish fully discussed in the Senate on Monday | business. With regard to putting the stamp upon the cases, if the government would provide us with them promptly I would not object to it, but I would remind the government that the fishing commences about the 1st of May and the fish do not come on our coast till about this date, and sometimes much later, and the first fish on the market are generally worth a shilling or two per case more than later shipments. If any hitch occurred in the stamps not getting there in

> some further discussion progress was reported on the bill with leav to sit again, the premier promising to look into the phases of the subject so practically presented by Senator Snowball and some other gentlemen who had spoken.

> Archdeacon Farrar on the Drink Curse

in England. In the contemporary Review Archdeacon Farrar says:-

The great American orator exclaimed: "If I thought there was a stain on the remotest hem of the garment of my country, I would use my utmost labors to it off." But the abuse of drink constitu es no mere stain on the garment of England; it clothes her in garments dyed with blood. Now, if all the most influential voices tell us that it is of supreme and primary importance to combat and supress this vice-if, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, this is, 'in one way the work of this present day of Christ, for unless it is and carry out the policy of the government This season I myself wrote to the inspector, done very little else can be lastingly in this way. I do not know that it is asking him to come on and see what was the done;' if Lord Shaftesbury, with his necessary for me to make any further re- trouble among those men and get the matter unrivaled experience, was right in his conviction that "it is impossible, absolute-I know is anxious to take the floor and make diction. If we have fishery overseers and ly impossible to do anything permanently or considerably to relieve poverty until we have got rid of the curse of drink;" Believing, as I do, that minorities must encroach upon them during the fishing ridge, "we might, but for drink, shut up the bronze. Branching lines occur with mittee resulted as follows:

tudes to find safety and happiness in the small and even pleasurable self-denial which they have adopted. If the £135,-000,000 per year, or more, which we annually spend on intoxicating drink, with results so infinitely disastrons alike to the nation and to individuals, were more wisely used and less ruinously wasted, not only would drunkenness and the most prolific cause of crime be nearly exterminated, but squalor and pauperism would become hideous phantoms of the past, and most of the frightful evils by which we are now afflicted would cease to drag down our prosperity as with a hand of fire. have not, in this paper, urged even a tithe of the arguments which weigh with us: but I trust that enough has been said to convince every fair and reasonable man that the example of total abstainers might be profitably followed by many who now despise it, and might tend to an immense amelioration in the happiness of the human race.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

SPARKS - WATERPROOFING BRICKS AND STONE-MENTAL EFFECTS OF COLD-SPRAYING AND THE SOIL-A DISEASE INTRODUCED BY PARROTS.

India, according to Mr. S. E. Pearl, has a stradulating spider whose soundike the pouring of shot upon a platean be heard 10 or 12 yards; ants that produce sounds by rasping the horny tip of the last abdominal segment against dry leaves or twigs; and a butterfly which produces a series of taps with its wings.

The continued use of the copper soluions (Bordeaux mixture) in spraying M. A. Girard to have no injurious effect on the soil. It is doubted, however, whether spraying has been practiced long enough to thoroughly test this point, for vegetables and fruits, it is stated. acquire a coppery taste when grown soil saturated with salts of copper.

Numerous cases of a well-marked febrile disease, terminating in pneumonia, are reported so have occurred in Paris during the last three years. This disease has been traced to infection from freshlyimported parrots, and what appears to be its specific organism has been isolated by Prof. Nocard from the diseased birds.

Photographs of the Maelstrom, the scene of one of the most thrilling Poe's stories, are to be taken by M. Satruffe, a French aeronaut, from a special balloon anchored directly over the great whirlpool. It is expected that these pictures will aid in solving the scientific problems connected with the

Extraordinary results are claimed for a new bullet invented by a Swiss army officer named Hebler. The projectile is shaped somewhat like a goose quill. and with a small charge of about 25 grammes of powder it will travel 1400 yards and penetrate a block of wood to the depth of 9 feet, and even at 5000 yards it will still enter a block of wood.

Of the unexpected static phenomena discovered by balooning and in mountain observatories, Prof. A. Cornu, in a late Royal Institution lecture, mentioned three inscances, viz: the facts that many clouds which have generally been regarded as consisting of vapor were composed of minute crystals of ice; that at different heights the direction of the wind different ; and that temperature did not steadily diminish with height, but that layers of hot and cold air were encounter-

The duration of oil waterproofing bricks and sandstone has been tested in Australia by Prof. Liversidge. The three commonest oils were used-linseed oil. boiled linseed and the crude mineral oil known as "blue oil." The last was the most readily absorbed, but it had entirely evaporated at the end of a year. After reatment with the linseed oils, the bricks were practically unchanged at the end. of four years, having lost no weight and being still nearly impervious to water. while the sandstone had returned to its original weight without losing the way proof quality imparted by the oil.

There are now three forms of chimneys. according to Mr. W. H. Wakeman, In one form the top is smaller than the base of the flue, another is larger at the top ; and the third is of uniform size throughout. Which kind is best appears to be still an open question. Those who favor the first argue that it is the most natural form, and that as the products of combustion cool and contract in ascending they need less space at the top. Advocates of the second admit that the gases contract on cooling, but reason that friction increases rapidly, making advisable to enlarge the chimney to give increasing draught. Those who favor the third affirm that the contraction of the gases counterbalances the friction and that a flue of uniform size is therefore

A German physician who accompanied detachment of soldiers in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, states The Independent, has left an interesting paper coneffects of the intense cold upon the soldiers. The first notable effect is a loss of memory, the next a paralysis of the will. Soldiers forgot the names of the most common things about them from the society were read, amongst could not even remember the names of the articles of food for the lack of which they were perishing. It is true that they were enfeebled and half starved : but it probably took a less degree of cold to produce the above-named effects in them than in men more vigorous. But the paper shows what occurs in a lesser degree in the robust, in the psychic point of view, when subjected to long and intense low temperature.

The sparks that fly off when a piece of particles of the metal. A French experi- Campbellton, and \$250 was subscribed. menter, M. Engelmeyer, has shown that these sparks vary in form with different Believing, as I do, that minorities must be pretected under the constitution and being anxious for the settlement of the being

from the premier and from my col- of the proposed enactment stipulating that dream, then total abstainers are hardly irons and the steels. A fifth form of deserving of being held up to scorn and sparks-very slightly luminous or "dark" contempt for showing, by their personal lines-results when the particles of metal example, how easy it would be for multi- are torn away while only slightly heated, and is produced by fragile bronzes.

A "new art," whose value may be

more evident as the eye becomes trained

to it, has been brought out by a London

artist, Mr. Wallace Rimington. It consists in the application to color of rhythm and the capacity of rapid combinationsqualities heretofore associated with music only. For this a "color organ" has been devised. The keys of the instrument bring colored discs in front of a powerful arc or lime light, and cause any particular color or combination of colors to be projected on a screne. Each note on the keyboard has its own color. An octave represents the ordinary spectrum which has been divided up into diatonic intervals or notes, the intervals being calculated according to the rate of vibration at different parts of the spectrum. successive notes are struck, a rapid flitting of soft transparent tints is produced on the screen. At a recent musical exhibition various musical extracts were rendered simultaneously on the color organ and on the piano or by an orchestra, the effect being novel and quite pleasing. Certain defects in the color combinations appeared, S. Fisher, H, Peters and J. Black. but it is possible that these may be remedied in compositions specially designed for a color instrument.

The Church of England.

A service preparatory to the meeting the D. C. S. and Synod of Fredericton was held in St. Georges's church Monc ton, on Monday, evening 1st inst. and

was of an especially interesting character. Evensong was sung by the Rev. J. M. Davenport, and Rev. Canon Forsyth and the Archdeacon of St. John read the vine or potato plants has been found by lessons. The Very Reverend, the Dean, being detained en route from Fredericton, His Lordship, Bishop Kingdon, was the preacher of the evening. His sermon was an earnest appeal to the members of the church to forward her missionary work by faithful and continued prayers. The choir of St. George's church had the kind assistance of several of their friends in the musical rendering of the service : much to the satisfaction of all present. Professor W. H. Watts presided at the organ in the most efficient manner. The church was made even more at-

tractive than usual by a tasteful arrangement of ferns and flowers.

The Diocesan Church Society met Oddfellows hall Moncton on Tuesday morning. His Lordship, Bishop Kingdon, presided and Lieutenant Governor Fraser occupied a seat on the platform. The first business taken up was the reading of reports from the different parishes of the diocese. The reports, which occupied the best part of the forenoon, showed the work in the different parishes and missions to be going on encouragingly.

The case of Rev. Finlow Alexander. who left the church of England commun ion and went over to the Roman Catholic, was disposed of by the report of the committee which recommended-

her husband according to the rules and regulations of the fund, this society will pay to Mrs. Alexander if she survives, the pension to which she may be entitled under the provisions of rule 5 of the fund so long as she remains in communion with the church of England and not otherwise. A letter was read from Mr. Alexander

declining to continue payments and ask ing for a return of his premiums, but the Secretary was instructed to inform M Alexander that no further action would The secretary of the Synod, Rev. W. O. Raymond, presented the statistical returns

from the parishes and missions, and in doing so stated that they were more complete than usual. He also made interesting historical reference to the establishment and work of the society. Appended to this report were reports

of the financial committee, which wer

It was decided to receive the reports and have them presented at the anniver-

Mr. Geo. A. Scofield, from the committee appointed at the last meeting of the last Synod to report such amendments of the acts of Assembly, constitution, canons rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry the union of the Diocesan church society into effect. reported that they had consulted committee of the Synod on the subject and that they had revised the draft of bill for carrying the proposed union into The report was adopted and it was de-

cided to discuss the bill at a later

Canon Brigstocke, of St. John, referred at some length to the case of Rev. A. Hiltz, formerly of Derby, N. B., whose case he thought was deserving of consider- the appointment of a registrar for ation at the hands of the incapacitated clergymen's committee. He was informed that Rev. Mr. Hiltz was now in the insane asylum in Halifax, and he thought some provision should be made for his wife and family. He moved that the committee on incapaciated clergymen be requested to reconsider the application of Rev. Mr. Hiltz, with a view to granting him an annual pension as large as the fund will allow.

This was seconded by Canon Forsyth and spoken to by Bishop Kingdon, Judge Hanington and others. The metion was subsequently changed

taining his observations on the mental by adding Rev. Mr. Davenport and Mr. T. B. Robinson to the committee private matters in connection with the application and was then adopted. Reports from parishes receiving aid

which were the following :--Newcastle and Nelson-Rev. J. H.

Sweet is greatly encouraged by the out increasing and a branch of the "Men's Help Society" has been organized during the year. The parish register shows 14 gation that he had means and that he in baptisms, 3 marriages, 2 burials, Ludlow and Blissfield-The report from third church is about completed and will he consecrated in August next. The church at Doaktown is flourishing.

a new church built at Dawsonville, the most important station outside of Camphellton. At the last vestry meeting it was decided to build a rectory Rev. William Eatough, secretary of the

committee on interesting Sunday Schools metals, and points out that observing in Home Missions, read the report of that workmen have long been accustomed to committee. The total sum of children's recognize different grades and kinds of offerings reported as being contributed in metal by the character of the jet of sparks the seasons of Advent and Lent was if, as Lord Beaconfield said, in the success given off. M. Engelmeyer tested pieces \$909,81, The report said the result is of our efforts to control it, "is involved of soft iron, steel and brass upon a coarse satisfactory as it is far ahead of any the triumph of the social virtues and the emery wheel. A sheaf of continuous lines previous efforts put forth by the children character of the great body of the people." characterized the soft iron; a star, the in these two seasons of the christian year. Total number of parishes reporting 57; in the schools of this country. A clause upon to consider since confederation. fished and that others are not allowed to if, according to Lord Chief Justice Cole- steel; a flower, altogether unlike the star, The election of the executive com-

school question, after repeated interviews, move without the approval of the inspector. like Bright and Cobden, make England corresponding thus to the imperceptible Fairweather, A. A. Sterling, John Moore, 440; not reported 187; increase 13. Mr. Snowball also suggested that instead such a paradise as at present we hardly transition really existing between the T. C. Allen, C. A. Macdonald, C. F. Number of scholars reported 5,207; es- the section providing that the Bible be

You Will never need another dose of Dyspepsia Medicine after a meal, if your food is cooked with Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard. Cottolene aids the digestive powers-lard destroys them, which will you choose? The genuine Cottolene is identified by this trade mark-steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL. BUT HE HE

Kinnear, A. G. Beckwith, Judge Wilkinson, Wilmot, H. C. Tilley, A. F. Street, T. | year 3,891. Robinson, J. B. Forster, A. Porter, and R. W. Hewson

The following were elected to the Board of Home Missions: Clergy-Revs. Canon Roberts, J. M Davenport, E. B. Hopper, O. S. Newnham, and Dean Partridge. Lay-Messrs, W. M. Jarvis G. A. Scho-

field, C. N. Vroom, Lieut. Gov. Fraser, W. The bill entitled "an act to amend an act intituled "an act to consolidate and amend various acts of assembly relating to the Church of England in New Bruns-

wick," which it is proposed to have the legislature pass, was taken up for consideration. It amalgamates the D. C. S. and Synod of Fredericton and was adopted for enactment at the next session of the legislature. The representatives elected by the Deapery on the Board of Home Missions

were Rev. Canon Forsyth, Chatham Rev. J. F. Brvan, St. Stephen; Rev. C. H. Fullerton, Shediac; Rev. R. H Montgomery, Fredericton; Rev. Neales, Woodstock; Rev. L. A. Hoyt, St. John ; Rev. S. J. Hanford.

to D. C. S. Bay du Vin Darby and Blackville Kingsclear and Ludlow Newcastle and Nelson Mr. Stevenson asked that the grant of

\$169 for Richibucto be increased. He moved, seconded by Judge Hanington, that the matter be referred to the Board with recommendation that the grant be ncreased as much as possible. Carried. On motion of Judge Hanington the treasurer was authorized to pay Rev. A Hiltz or his wife such sums as the committee on incapacitated clergymen fund N Vroom, CE L Jarvis, Hon J P Burch-

The meeting closed on Tuesday

A special celebration of the Holy Com munion took place at 7.30 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. George's church, delegates.

At 10 o'clock the business session of th Synod was opened, Bishop Kingdon in the chair. After roll call and other routine work the regular business was taken up. Rev. Allan Daniel was cordially welcomed and given a seat on the floor.

The Bishop in his opening address

pressed the hope that the Synod approach its work with solemnity and gravity and with a proper spirit. Brief and feeling reference was made to the loss the church had sustained in the death Revs. Jas. Neales and A. H. Weeks. After referring to the recent jubilee celebration and to the value of the papers presented applause greeted Archdeacon Brigstocke as at it, the formation of the new Cathedras chapter, the appointment of Archdeacor Neales, of Dean Partridge, the increase of services at the Cathedral and the increase of insurance on the Cathedral were all referred to and then the Little matter was touched upon. The Bishop briefly referred to the presentation of charges and appointment of triers, who he declared had been a very fair body and had unanimously found Mr. Little guilty on one chargethat of making false statements. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and decision rendered that the triers had no having been shown that the false statements were made wilfully. He regretted that the memorial of the charge had not been drawn by one with a full knowledge of the require. Rev. A. G. H. Dicker thought that other canon under which the charge was made and would ask them to consider the sad petition from the church wardens, vestry and seventy-one attendants of the church, He hoped a chancellor would be appointed who would be a civil lawyer, and could take charge of all legal matters. He hoped that in any revision of the church act the sections referring to church and glebe lands should be carefully considered. He urged Synod, and expressed the hope that ere long a fire-proof strong room would be built in connection with the Cathedral for the safe keeping of all documents and records. The Bishop in concluding expressed pleasure at meeting in Moncton, and expressed the hope that it would soon be an important manufacturing centre.

A vote of thanks was tendered His Lord ship, and it was decided to print the address in the records, and to refer the recommendations to the standing commit-

After the appointment of standing committees-Mr. J. M. Kinnear, of Sussex, presented a memorial from Trinity church, Sussex, with reference to the trouble with the Rev. H. W. Little. The document which was a cather lengthy one, was ordered to be read. The memorial which Mr. Kinnear stated expressed the sentiments of three fourths of the church, reviewed the history of the Sussex church since the Rev. H. W. Little became its rector in January. 1890. The memorial expressed the belief, that Rev. Mr. Little had never been legally appointed rector of that parish. When he came there he represented to the congretended to build a Medley memorial hall at his own expense, the memorialists said. as well as making other misrepresentations to them. Referring to the trial of H. W Little, the memorialists asked that the Addington-Rev. P. G. Snow reports | Synod refund to the church the heavy costs which had been incurred by reason of the trial being held at Fredericton, instead some more central place. In conclusion the memorial prayed that the Synod would not reinstate Rev. Mr. Little, rector of Trinity The memorial which was signed by the

church wardens and vestrymen, was received In the report of the standing, committee on Sanday Schools, it was stated, amongst other things, that the statistical returns the debate on the school bill would not be factorily made this year than for some time

last year 44. Increase 13. Total number of schools reporting 120;

timated not reported 324. Reported last

Total amount of contributions this year \$2,183,73; last year \$1.395,36. Increase Reports from the Women's Aid Association of Fredericton, the Corresponding Com

mittee in connecting with the bear Management of the Domestic and oreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, the Treasurer of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions were read. Included in the abstract of contributions for the last named missions for the year ending June 1895 were the following :-

Newcastle and Nelson

body of Kings College, Windsor, was read and also one by the trustee of the church school for girls. Delegates to the Provincial Synod were

An encouraging report from the governing

Clergy—The Very Rev. The Dean, Ven Archdeacon Brigstocke, Rev. O. S. Newn-ham, Rev J Roy Campbell Ven Arch-deacon Neales, Rev Cecil Wiggins, Rev. Canon Forsyth, Rev. E. B. Hooper, Rev. Amongst the grants made to missions J. M. Davenport, Rev. Canon Roberts, Substitutes-Rev. J. DeSoyres, Rev. Geo. E. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Ketchum, Rev. A D A Dewdney, Rev. S R Parkinson, and Rev.

A G H Dicker. Lay -Lieut Governor Fraser, Messrs G A Schofield, Dr Weldon, Judge Hanington, C N Vroom, Sheriff Sturdee, Hon Mr Burchill, T C Allan, H Peters, TR Jones, Dr Deacon and R W Hewson. Substitutes-Messrs. Geo E Fairweater. D Parker, E J Wetmore, A H Hanington

lowing nominations of committees Committee on statistics-The Lord Bishor Convener : Ven Archdeacon Brigstocke. Rev O S Newham, Rev W O Raymond. Mr A H Hanington, Mr. G A Schofield Mr A C Fairweather. Com. on list of parishes and churches

The standing committee made the fol-

A C Fairweather and Sheriff Sterling.

and chapels-Rev LA Hoyt, Rev W O Raymond, Rev Canon Roberts, Messrs C Archdeacon Brigstocke moved his reso-

lution respecting religious teaching in the

at last session: That this Synod records its

deliberate judgment that religious teaching

in our public schools is absolutely necessary

in order to fulfil the true purpose of educa tion and conserve the highest interests of attended by nearly all the clergy and lay the nation at large, and trusts that the day is not far distant when Biblical instruction will form a regular part of public education. Archdeacon Brigstocke supported his resolution in a half hour's speech. For a very long time, he said, religious teaching in the schools has been a burning question in England. He wished to show that the whole church was moving to have religious instruction in the public schools, and if this synod neglected to deal with the matter now, they would fall behind those who were in the very front ranks in the matter. He did not offer the resolution in a spirit of antagonism with respect to the movement in provinces. He did not offer any hostility o the public schools nor did he offer it from the church of England point of view. He moved for Biblical instruction in the schools in the interest of the nation. Continued

> Rev. G. E. Lloyd seconded the resolution. He contended that the Bible should be placed as a text book in our public schools. The church of England should ask other eligious denominations to unite with them in having the Bible placed in the public

> schools as a text book. Mr. Towne, teacher, of St. John defended the schools against the statements made by the last speaker. He claimed that moral practiced to a greater extent than outsiders had any idea of. He believed that Bible pelled to read it. His idea was that the teachers should not be compelled to use the Bible as a text book, but ahould be left to read and point out such of its teaching as were best adapted to the particular school under their charge.

> He referred to the St John schools and thought it was a disgrace that the Roman Catholics were able to teach their religion in the schools and the church of England was not. When he first began to look into the matter, he thought he had discovered a very effective argument in memorializing the government to allow religious teaching in the schools, but this argument was shattered when he was told that the privilege of teaching the R. C. religion in the chools, was granted verbally to Bishop Sweeney by the late governor Boyd. He wanted to know why the privilege of teaching church of England religion in the schools was not granted to Bishop Kingdon Mr. E. J. Wetmore stated that he was a Bishop Sweeney was given the privilege referred to and it was a distinct understanding that there should be no religious

Rev. Mr. Desoyres spoke in support of the Rev. Mr. Wiggins thought that Rev. Mr. Lloyd had the right sow by the ear in putting forward the argument that the Bible should be made a text book in the schools If all the denominations pulled together and demanded it they could compel the government to add the Bible as a text book

instruction by the Roman Catholics during

in the public schools. Hon. T. R. Jones, of St. John was a member of the government at the time the school law was passed. Every member of that government was in favor of religious education in the public schools, but made up of members of different denominations as they were, they were unable to get at the point. The Roman Catholics to day had no more privileges than any other denomination could get if they so desired. The coly privilege the Catholics had was the right to teach their religion in the schools after school hours. He thought there was a great deal of trouble ahead if the Bible was put into the schools indiscriminately. He took exception to the present school bill being called a Godless bill

Sheriff Sturdee did not think there was a member present who could vote against the resolution offered by the Archdeacon, yet he did not know how it could be carried out He contended that it would be more practical if some scheme could be inaugurated whereby the Church of England could obtain the same privileges as granted to the Roman Catholics. He thought if they were united they could get these privileges and do their church some good by teaching their doctrines in the public schools. Archdeacon Neales said people were

waking up to the fact that more distinctive religious instruction must be had in the schools. The resolution would help in the accomplishment of this requirement. He favored teaching in the public schools Judge Hanington thought a few words

from him who took a very active part in amiss on this occasion. He hoped the resolution would pass unanimously. The history of religious instruction in this promaking it compulsory to read the Bible in