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An old lady called at a store and asked for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; the clerk said "they were out, but could supply her with another *just as good.*" The engaging smile that accompanied this information was frozen stiff when she replied:
Young Man, there is only one Liniment, and that is Johnson's.
Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. There is not a remedy in use which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent. Could a remedy have existed for nearly a century, except that it possess extraordinary merit?
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The ladies are flocking to my show room and see the greatest display of artistic Hats and Bonnets ever shown in this town. Only a look at my display would give you the faintest idea of the splendor therein. Come early that you may see all, select one, or go away charmed with the elegance of the combination, style, workmanship and price.
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AGENT

NOTICE TO ANGLERS.

Having leased the Bartibogue as well as the Tabusintac river, I am prepared to let all parties fish the Bartibogue at the rate of one dollar for each rod per day.
All permits will be issued at my house; and any person found fishing without a permit will be prosecuted.
Engagements for the river for stated periods and dates may be made at special rates.
JOHN CONNELL,
Lessee of the Bartibogue and Tabusintac rivers.

14 BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE on Princess, Victoria and Howard Streets.
Sizes of lots 50x100
50x140
62x132
These lots are situated in the most desirable part of the town and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.
J. B. SNOWBALL
Chatham, 12th April, 1898.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JULY 13, 1899.

Those Youkon Charges.

The St. John Globe correctly says that Sir Hibbert Tupper's Youkon charges were apparently intended for influencing the country more than influencing parliament. They are now being distributed as campaign literature, the report made for the Montreal Star and printed in the Star office being sent out as supplements to Conservative papers.

The concluding sentences of Commissioner Ogilvie's report on the Youkon charges indicate the origin of many of the worst stories on which Sir Hibbert relied. Perhaps he has been, himself, deceived. At all events he was proved to be wrong in many things relating to the Youkon some time before he formally presented the matter in the House of Commons, and the people of the country will rely much more upon the utterances of a man of the record which Mr. Ogilvie has made for himself by his honorable career in the new land than they can possibly do upon charges which were formulated with the knowledge that they would not and could not, constitutionally, be investigated—most of them having already been dealt with—while it is plainly evident that they were presented for political effect. The words of Mr. Ogilvie are as follows:—

"Before concluding, it may be asked:—How did these rumors get started and become so generally credited? In reply, I may state that there is a large percentage of population here who are watching for a chance to make something. If they are forstalled by someone else they immediately jump to the conclusion that there has been something crooked between that someone else and the officials by whom the transaction was consummated. It has not been necessary here to do more than insinuate that some official or officials have been guilty of corrupt acts to have it within a few hours generally so reported, and, I regret to say, generally so believed, notwithstanding that there may not be a tittle of evidence in support of the charge. Transactions that have been actuated by the purest and highest motives have been attributed to the very worst. Of this I have personal knowledge and experience. In concluding, I may say that with such a class there cannot exist (in their minds at least) any honest government at all, for reasons that are obvious enough not to need mention."

Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 7th July.—In the time that has been afforded for reflection since Sir Hibbert Tupper made his nine hours' speech on Yukon affairs, several things have occurred to make that remarkable effort seem all the more worthless. There is always a tendency in the minds of many to assume that there must be something wrong to warrant many words, which is but a variation of the old saying that there must be some fire where there is much smoke. But experience goes to show that it is in extremely weak cases the special pleader resorts to astounding adjectives and a plethora of words. This was certainly true of Sir Hibbert's extraordinary speech. It was a tacit confession of weakness that the mere charges alone occupied one hour and a quarter in the reading, while the explanation took up a further eight hours—and this, too, after the whole matter had been treated most exhaustively just before the Easter adjournment. The atmosphere has cleared during the past two weeks, however, and in many respects the case for the Government has been strengthened.

As on the previous occasion, Sir Hibbert left for the Pacific Coast almost immediately after firing his broadside at the Government. Of course, it was Mr. Sifton whom he wished to reach. No one seems to know why it is that the Tuppers have developed a deadly hatred against the Minister of the Interior; but it is none the less a fact that they have avowedly laid themselves out to drive that painstaking and conscientious Minister from public life. Sir Charles Tupper has definitely made such a declaration in several speeches. The first announcement of the vendetta was immediately after Sir Hibbert had been so completely flattened out by Mr. Sifton at Easter time, and the declaration of war to the death has been repeated on several subsequent occasions.

The first surprise which Sir Hibbert received after starting for home was from a source which he cannot repudiate. All these charges respecting the management of affairs in the Yukon were originated by the Klondike "Nugget", a newspaper published at Dawson. Sir Hibbert has to a large extent merely rehashed the things which have appeared in that paper. There was one charge, however, which Sir Hibbert made off his own bat. It was against Judge Dugas, and it was made with great bitterness and force of adjectives. The editor of the "Nugget" arrived at Vancouver on Monday last, and the first thing he did was to send out a statement in strong condemnation of Sir Hibbert's attack on Judge Dugas. He said: "The judge's record up there is above reproach or even the breath of suspicion. He has earned the admiration, respect and esteem, of every man with whom he has been thrown in contact. Sir Hibbert has been badly misled in this case. I talk strongly on this matter, for a great injustice has been done". So much for the charges against Judge Dugas, which formed such an important part of Sir Hibbert's elaborate bill of fare.

Since the debate in the House Mr. Ogilvie's report has been received. It is an exceedingly complete document, revealing the fact that a most searching investigation was carried on at Dawson, and the conclusion is that all the officials are exonerated from even the suspicion of wrongdoing. This leaves Sir Hibbert with scarcely a peg to support him, although the pugnacious knight has declared that Mr. Ogilvie was not a proper person to conduct the inquiry because Mr. Sifton was married to Mr. Ogilvie's wife's niece. Most people know, however, that Mr. Ogilvie is a man of irreproachable character, possessed of a strong personality, and is entirely independent of the Government. It cannot be assumed that he would play the part of a rascal, and bring himself in reproach before the world for the sake of pleasing a distant relative. Extreme partisans might share Sir Hibbert's view of the matter; but that would only be because they wished to do so irrespective of the facts.

One of the most discreditable features of Sir Hibbert's attack on the Government was his offer to resign if he failed to prove his charges before a bench of judges. That was a sheer bluff, utterly unworthy of an ex-Minister of the Crown. Sir Hibbert knew perfectly well that his allegations could not be referred to any other body than Parliament itself. It is one of the fundamental principles underlying the British system of representative Government that Parliament deals with all charges against its members, and from this tribunal there can be but one appeal—to the people. An analagous case would be had if an Opposition member proposed to have a bench of judges decide whether or not the Liberal Government should go out and a Conservative Government come in. Happily, such a matter comes strictly and only within the sovereign rights of the people. Sir Hibbert has shown himself to be a quack in solemnly trying to bolster up a weak case by pledging his seat on the issue.

Some of the Conservative papers have frantically called upon the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament because of Sir Hibbert's failure to secure a judicial inquiry; but such a demand is almost as childish as most of the charges. There were no personal charges of any consequence made against Mr. Sifton, the chief one being that he had sent out a man to investigate Yukon affairs who was married to his wife's aunt. Hence Parliament could not be properly accused of having screened a Minister against whom direct charges of corruption had been made. It would suit the Conservative plan of campaign very well to have the Government ousted by the mandate of the Governor-General, and to have an appeal to the people on a matter respecting which very little information is available; but, fortunately, the Governor-General could not listen to such an appeal from a discredited minority. Mr. Sifton has many times challenged Sir Hibbert to make a personal charge against him which could be investigated.

Some little progress has been made during the week in dealing with public business; but it has not been sufficient to warrant the hope that Parliament will be able to prorogue this month. The Opposition are as garrulous as ever, and as wickedly disposed to block Government measures. It never seems to occur to them that it is as much their duty to promote the business of the House as it is the duty of the Government. They seize upon every pretext to make fiery campaign speeches. It seems that corruption was revealed recently in a Local election in West Elgin, and this has been the subject of a great deal of talk. It was a Liberal who was unseated. There is too much disposition altogether to discuss Provincial affairs in the Federal Parliament, and it is high time that a halt should be called in that regard. For example, in discussing the Redistribution Bill now before the House Conservatives keep constantly referring to what they call the "Mowat Gerrymander", as though there was the slightest relevancy in such criticism. In the same sense it is nauseating to have the Mercier scandal brought in day after day. These events in the Provinces have no bearing whatever on the men who now control Dominion affairs.

The situation as respects the Drummond County matter has remained unchanged up to the moment of writing this letter. The Senate has not reached a conclusion, although it seemed almost certain at one time that the Senators would yield to the demand of the C. P. R. and throw out both the Drummond County Bill and the Grand Trunk Lease. Better judgment asserted itself as the matter was discussed, and there does not now appear to be the same probability of this extreme course being taken. It would place the Conservative Senators in a most indefensible position, and the effect would most certainly be felt by their allies in the Commons. These Senators may be extreme partisans; but there are some of them who have some notions of policy. Hon. Dell Perley is not one of these. He made a remarkable speech the other day, introducing his views on every conceivable subject, and concluded by moving that the Bills be thrown out without further ceremony. But Senator Perley cannot be said to have a large following in the Upper House, and his proposition was not accepted.

By far the most interesting feature of the struggle in the Senate has been a movement to displace Sir Mackenzie Bowell as leader of the Opposition. It has been generally understood for some time past that the Tuppers have not found Sir Mackenzie as pliable and as responsive to their dictation as they desired, and it is now known that a bold effort was made early in the week to substitute Hon. Donald Ferguson as leader of the Conservatives. The matter obtained publicity, however, and for the time being the scheme has not been carried into effect. Senator Ferguson made quite a speech on the subject yesterday, affirming his strong personal attachment for Sir Mackenzie; but this does not prove that he was not a willing party to a conspiracy which would have been almost as despicable as the cabal of 1896. This little affair confirms what has long been suspected with regard to the relations of the men who are at the head of the Conservative party. They are not pulling together. Their opposition to the Government is the only bond of union, and that is always liable to snap in the case of a man so strong-minded as is Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Lobster Regulations.

An Ottawa despatch dated July 5 says: "The minister of marine and fisheries has decided that no extension of lobster fishing will take place this year where the fishing season ends on July 1, but within the following limits where the season ends on July 15, an extension up to and including July 31 will be granted:—

"In the Straits of Northumberland between the two following imaginary lines, viz, from a line drawn across the straits from Chocktish river, Kent County, New Brunswick, to West Point, P. E. I., to a line drawn across the straits from Indian Point, near Cape Tormentine, N. B., to Carleton Point, P. E. I., along the Atlantic shore of Cape Breton Island from Red Point, Richmond County, to Cape St. Lawrence; around the shores of Magdalen Islands and Bryer Island and Island of Anticosti and along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Elsewhere, where lobster fishing season ends on July 15, the regulations will be strictly enforced and there will be no extension. Many petitions asking for extensions have been received but all have been refused. The ground taken by the minister is that he can only grant an extension in the localities recommended by the lobster commission."

The C. of E. Synod.

[Continued from last week.]

The corrected list of standing committees appointed on Wednesday forenoon is as follows:—

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, Chairman.
The Venerable Archdeacon Neales,

Very Rev Dean Partridge,	Mr Geo A Schofield,
Rev Canon Forsyth,	" A C Fairweather.
" O S Newnham,	" Sheriff Sturdee,
" A D A Dewdney,	" G O Dixon Otty.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ex-officio Members.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.
The Very Reverend Dean Partridge,
The Venerable Archdeacon Neales,
Rev O S Newnham, Mr W E Smith.

Members of the Standing Committee.

Rev Canon Forsyth,	Mr A C Fairweather,
" A D A Dewdney,	" G O Dixon Otty,
Mr G A Schofield,	" Sheriff Sturdee.

The Rural Deans.

Rev Canon Forsyth,	Rev J Roy Campbell,
" Canon Roberts,	" R E Smith,
" C P Hanington,	" L A Hoyt.

Elected Members.

Rev H Montgomery,	Mr E Lee Street,
" W J Wilkinson,	" F S Sharp,
" J R Campbell,	" W M Jarvis,
" E W Simonson,	" T B Robinson,
" A W Daniel,	" W S Fisher,
" A G H Dicker,	" Justice Hanington,
" W O Raymond,	" Alfred Porter,
" J M Davenport,	" Hurd Peters,
" Rev Scovil Neales,	" C H Smith,
" E B Hooper,	" G E Fairweather.
	Rev H E Dibblee,

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop,
The Very Reverend Dean Partridge,
The Venerable Archdeacon Neales,
Rev. O S Newnham, Mr W Emile Smith.

Chosen by the Rural Deaneries.

Chatham:
Rev P G Snow, Mr E Lee Street (Newcastle)
Fredericton:
" H Montgomery, Auditor Gen. Beek (Fredericton)
Kingston:
" A J Cresswell, Mr G O Dickson Otty (Hampton)
St John:
" A G H Dicker, Mr W M Jarvis (St. John)
St. Andrews:
" E W Simonson, Mr C N Vroom,
Woodstock:
" A W Teed, Mr Lee Raymond (Woodstock)
Shediac:
" A W Smithers, Mr Gilbert A Dodge (Moncton)

Elected Members.

Rev Canon Roberts,	Rev Scovil Neales,
" J M Davenport,	" A Bareham
	Rev E B Hooper,
Mr Geo A Schofield,	Mr H Hilyard,
" H A Harvey,	Dr W P Bishop,
" S S deForrest,	Maj H M Campbell,
" A C Fairweather,	Mr C E A Simonds,
" C E L Jarvis,	" Geo Armstrong,

BOARD OF FINANCE.

Ex-officio Members.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.
Mr W Emile Smith.

Elected Members.

Rev W O Raymond,	Rev. W H Sampson,
Mr G A Schofield,	Mr G Sidney Smith,
" W M Jarvis,	" C F Kinnear,
" J Roy Campbell, jr,	" H L Sturdee,
	Mr H A Harvey.

BOARD OF CHURCH LITERATURE.

Ex-officio Members.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop,
The Very Reverend Dean Partridge,
The Ven. Archdeacon Neales.
(The members of the S. P. C. K. resident in the Diocese)

Elected Members.

Rev C P Hanington,	Mr J R Campbell,
" A D A Dewdney,	" C E L Jarvis,
" Canon Roberts,	" H B Schofield,
" Canon Forsyth,	" T B Robinson,
" H E Dibblee,	" Alfred Porter,
" A J Cresswell,	" W T Peters.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Rev E B Hooper,	Mr L Raymond,
" P G Snow,	" F S Sharpe,
" J. DeSoyres,	" A C Fairweather,
	Rev. H. Montgomery.

COMMITTEE ON INTERESTING SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE WORK OF HOME MISSIONS.

Rev Canon Forsyth,	Rev A W Smithers,
" C P Hanington,	" A D A Dewdney,
" H A Cody,	" A G H Dicker,
" E W Simonson,	" A W Teed,
	Rev Canon Roberts,
Mr Alfred Porter,	Mr H C Tilley,
" C N Vroom,	" C. H Smith,
	Judge Hanington.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND CANONS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop,
Ven Archdeacon Neales,

Rev O S Newnham,	Rev H Montgomery,
Mr Justice Hanington,	Mr G A Schofield,
	Mr C N Vroom.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop,

Rev O S Newnham,	Rev W O Raymond,
Mr G A Schofield,	Mr F S Sharpe,
	Mr W M Jarvis.

COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS AND PRINTING.

Rev O S Newnham,	Mr C F Kinnear,
	Mr Hurd Peters.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Rev S Neales,	Mr H S Wright,
Mr E L Street,	" P C Powys.

COMMITTEE ON REGULAR MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Rev A G H Dicker,	Rev W O Raymond,
Mr G A Schofield,	Mr H C Tilley,
	Rev R P McKim.

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS TO DECEASED MEMBERS.

Rt Rev Dean Partridge,	Rev T W Street,
Mr. T C Allen,	Mr Hurd Peters.

LAY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINE.

Mr Justice Hanington,	Mr C N Vroom,
" Sheriff Sturdee,	" Henry Wilmot,
" W B Wallace,	" G O D Otty,
" A H Hanington,	" C E A Simonds,
" A C Fairweather,	" E Lee Street,
" G A Schofield,	" H Montgomery Campbell

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Very Reverend Dean Partridge,
Rev J M Davenport,
Mr C N Vroom, Mr. G A Schofield.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.

Rev Canon Forsyth,	Mr G E Fairweather,
" A Bareham,	" W E Smith,
" H E Dibblee,	" J Roy Campbell, jr.
	Rev A W Daniel.

At the Wednesday afternoon session Dean Partridge and Judge Hanington were elected governors of Kings College, and J. B. Forster, trustee of girls' school. Several notices of motion were presented.

The Synod was photographed in the afternoon at the west end of St. Mary's chapel

Mr. Vroom's amendment to canon 21, moved last year, was further amended and deferred till next year.

Mr. Otty's amendment to Canon 18 was confirmed.

It was moved by Rev. W. O. Raymond, seconded by C. E. L. Jarvis, and carried that the Synod meet next year at St. John.

THURSDAY FORENOON, 6TH.

Rev. Mr. Raymond read the report of the Colonial and Continental Church Society; Receipts, $1,314.39; disbursements, $1,133.36.

Canon Forsyth reported for the committee on interesting Sunday schools in missions. The contributions reported were $269.55.

Rev. H. A. Meek of Richibucto, read his parochial report.

On motion of Rev. O. S. Newnham a resolution was passed for the appointment of a standing committee on the state of the different churches in the diocese.

Rev. O. S. Newnham moved for the appointment by the Bishop of a committee for the purpose of considering the desirability of holding a conference of the clergy and laity on the spiritual condition of the church in the diocese. The mover and other speakers whose views of the matter coincided on this subject said, in effect, that the annual meetings of the Synod were almost entirely devoted to consideration of the temporal or business affairs of the church, and the time at their disposal did not admit of proper attention being given to its spiritual progress and the interchange of experiences and discussion of needs tending to its progress and upbuilding in spirituality. Such conference as that proposed would strengthen those who came to it, in their spiritual life. Mr. Schofield, who seconded Mr. Newnham's motion, hoped that it would carry and by-and-bye the Conference and Synod would be merged into each other and sufficient time taken for the work of both.

Judge Hannington, in the course of a vigorous speech, took occasion to censure remarks made by a Rev. Mr. Kerr at the Provincial Synod some time since in which he rated the Synods for want of spirituality. He thought Mr. Kerr was a crank, and having taken the trouble to look up his record he had found that he had none in practical Synod work and, therefore, knew little of the subject which he presumed to discuss. The Synod was the business body of the church and while transacting the necessary business the spirituality of members was not lost or forgotten; they could be "faithful in business, serving the Lord." It was well to say, Lord, Lord, but business must also be looked after.

After several of the clergy and laymen had spoken, Rev. Mr. Davenport said the proposed conference should consist of others besides those who composed the membership of the Synod, and the meetings should not be held at the same time as those of the Synod. It would be well to leave the time of holding them with the Bishop.

Dean Partridge favored the proposed conference. Church people did not, as a rule, talk to each other about spiritual concerns and it would be well for them to come together specially to do so. Those who came would be charged with the whole spiritual power of the conference and would take it away with them to their parishes and the general result would be the uplifting of the whole Church to a higher plane. Such a conference would offer a good place for the ventilation of fads, which were sometimes good things in church life, and those attending might, in this respect, obtain something for the rounding out of their spiritual lives; the conference would furnish a safety valve for spiritual grievances. No two men think exactly alike on the doctrines of the church; it is not well that a man should dwell too much on one idea in such matters, and by coming together and discussing such matters our views of the christian life would become enlarged and the whole result would be the drawing of hearts nearer to God.

Rev. Mr. Dicker suggested that by holding the Synod meeting every other year the conference could be held in the intervening year.

The resolution passed.

Rev. E. W. Simondson moved that that Sunday in the ecclesiastical year upon which the festival of St. Barnabas falls, or the next before St. Barnabas day, be adopted as "Educational Sunday" in this diocese with the purpose of encouraging a general effort in support of our educational institutions; and that in the event of this resolution carrying, the Lord Bishop of the diocese be requested to issue a pastoral calling attention to such adoption, therein expressing the claim that Kings College, N. S, has for support upon the church in this diocese.

This was discussed for a considerable time and finally adopted.

A long discussion took place on the subject of printing the journals of Synod and as to what they should contain.

It was finally decided that but one report should be issued and that it should include the Synod journals, the parochial reports read and presented to the Synod and also the lists of contributors and their contributions to the diocesan fund, although it was shown that if the printing of the journal of the present synod were delayed until the report of subscriptions for the current year shall be available, the work will not be out until next February or March, so that the accounts for 1898 submitted at this Synod will not be published until say March 1900. It was, however, thought that as last year's report of subscriptions had been already printed, the journals of this year would be printed as soon as possible and this year's subscription list held to go in with next year's journals of Synod.

Mr. W. B. Wallace moved that the reports of the standing committees and the Bishop's address be printed before the meeting of the Synod and distributed immediately after the delivery of the Bishop's charge. Lost.

The Report of the Board of Home Missions was read by Mr. G. A. Schofield and discussed at some length, Judge Hanington severely criticising what he deemed the too conservative policy of the Board in the matter of investing the Home Mission fund. He charged that the Board discriminated in favor of city as against country property as security for loans, and said that not more than 3½ per cent. was being realised, while as much as 1½ per cent. more might be obtained.

Mr. Schofield said that Judge Hanington's speech had nothing to do with the report before the Synod. He might say that the Board, when making investments, did not make any difference between town and country property, and never declined a safe investment at as high a rate of interest as it could get. There was not a dollar in any bank at 3½ per cent. It had the Chipman trust of $40,000 invested at 6 per cent. and, within the last few months they had made an investment in Fredericton at 5%. Offered investments to which the judge had referred were declined because they were not believed to be safe.

The Report was adopted.

The matter of the formation of a diocesan S. S. Teachers' Association was allowed to stand over, with the understanding that the Bishop would, before next Synod meeting, take steps to have it brought before the parish associations for the purpose of ascertaining what would be the best method to pursue to accomplish the end in view and carry out the ideas advanced in the present Synod meeting; Mr. Montgomery to place in the hands of the Bishop the proposed canon on the subject which he had already presented, to be used in the formation of the proposed diocesan association.

Dean Partridge moved the adoption of the report of the committee on religious instruction in public schools, and asked that the committee be continued. He said it seemed futile to hope for the accomplishment of what was most desirable in regard to schools in this province, but it was well for the committee to remain in existence for the purpose of keeping up correspondence with similar committees, etc., now in existence elsewhere. Adopted.

Dean Partridge moved the adoption of the Report on systematic and proportionate giving, recommending that tracts be circulated and the clergy be requested to preach sermons on the subject. Carried.

Rev. A. D. Dewdney moved that the bishop appoint a committee to arouse the laity to a more general participation in church work.—Carried.

Judge Hanington moved the appropriation of $50 for prizes for pupils of the girls' school, Windsor. Carried.

The salary of the treasurer was fixed at $500 and travelling expenses. The sum of $100 with the thanks of the Synod was voted to the secretary, several members speaking in warm terms of Mr. Newnham's efficiency in the office and the inadequacy of his allowance for the work done.

Judge Hannington referred to the kindness and courtesy of the Mayor and Town Council of Chatham in placing their spacious and well appointed town hall at the disposal of the Synod for its meetings, with its fine furnishings and attendance, and moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to them therefor. Carried by a standing vote.

Mr. Hurd Peters, after referring to the subject of Chatham's generous hospitality to the visiting members of Synod moved an expression of that body's thanks therefor.

Mr. Geo. A. Schofield seconded the motion and spoke of misgivings that had been expressed when it was proposed last year to select Chatham as the place of meeting for the Synod this year. Rev. Canon Forsyth had, however, made light of the difficulties suggested in reference to the accommodation of the clergy and delegates, and it seemed that he knew what he was talking about, for although one of the principal hotels of the town had been destroyed by fire, he thought the members of Synod were never better put up or better received in any place where they had been. They had received most hearty welcomes and enjoyed the right kind of hospitality—the hospitality which made them feel that they were at home. [Applause.]

Judge Hanington said the Rector of Chatham was to be congratulated and the Synod also was to be congratulated on the holding of this session here. They had been most satisfactorily entertained elsewhere, but never more fully, freely and heartily than at Chatham.

Rev. E. W. Simonson endorsed what had been said of the Synod's experiences of Chatham hospitality, and would also include Newcastle and Nelson in the motion. This was done.

His Lordship, the Bishop, added his endorsement to what had been said by those who had already spoken on this subject and referred to Rev. Canon Forsyth's part in the work that had been done and which was so successfully carried out. He had, all along, felt that ample provision would be made for the clergy, but had some misgivings in reference to the laity. It seemed however that all had been most comfortably cared for, and it was a fact that the number of lay representatives at this Synod was considerably in advance of that attending the meetings elsewhere.

The motion was now put and unanimously passed, amid applause.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the press for the full reports made of the Synod's proceedings and also to the I. C. R., C. P. R., Canada Eastern and steamboat lines, which had afforded the members of synod favorable terms of travel.

Just before adjournment, the Bishop said that the steamboat excursion which the Synod was to enjoy through the generosity and kindness of Senator Snowball would probably take place on Friday forenoon, and that a definite announcement on the subject would be made by Canon Forsyth at the missionary meeting in the evening.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Snowball for his offer of the steamer St. Nicholas for the trip and, after benediction by the Bishop, the Synod adjourned sine die.

Church Missionary Meeting.

The annual meeting in aid of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada was held on Thursday evening in Masonic Hall. Although an easterly rain-storm prevailed, the people turned out in large numbers and the hall was completely filled. It had been decorated for the occasion under the direction of Mr. P. H. C. Benson, who was efficiently assisted by Mr. Charles Bernard. The orchestral music was a most pleasing and harmonious feature, the instrumentalists being:—Mr. W. Loudoun, cornet; Miss Winslow, violin; Mr. Jas. G. Miller, bass; Mrs. Jas. G. Miller, viol; Miss Gillespie, piano. During the evening the hymns beginning,

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun"
"Spread, Oh Spread, Thou mighty Word"
"Glorious things of thee are spoke"
"All hail the power of Jesus' name"

were sung.

The chair was occupied by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton and prayer was said by Rev. Canon Forsyth.

The chairman made a brief opening address, in which he presented the idea of man's mission, from the Creation, to subdue the earth and he pointed out how he had done so by conquering all other living things and overcoming the forces of nature. Referring to the opportunities of nations to overcome the darkness of heathenism he instanced the failures of Portugal and Spain to do God's work and showed that Portugal was now the smallest of nations, while Spain had "shrunk into her shell like a shrivelled nut." Then, he pictured England's work in christianizing the world and pointed to her reward in her great possessions and position as the greatest power of the earth. He concluded by introducing

THE VERY REV. DEAN PARTRIDGE,

who referred to the large attendance, notwithstanding the storm without, and prefaced his address by saying that if he did not refer to the missionary work of other churches it was because he had time to only briefly state what our own was doing.

He sketched the three great missionary movements, beginning with that known as the Oxford movement, which originated at a time in the 18th century when the church's critics had occasion to refer with, perhaps, some truth to her political bishops and fox-hunting clergy, although she was not without her devout and pious clergy and laity even in those times, for there were then in existence the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He referred to the work of the Wesleys, priests of the Church of England, and said that good John Wesley, while working with zeal to reform the church, held back his people from severing themselves from it and so enjoined them at his death. John and Charles Wesley of that little Oxford band were the genesis of the missionary movement in the Church of England.

The speaker traced the other great missionary movements of the church in England and contrasted the means and methods of the earlier missionary enterprises with those of to-day and drew pictures of the christianizing agencies of the church everywhere, referring to the two boards of missions of Canterbury and York, each independent of the other, but working in harmony, working in and collecting knowledge of the mission fields and discussing plans for accomplishing the christianizing of the world. A year or two ago, in London, there was a conference of missionary experts called from all parts of the world to tell what God had done in heathen lands for the triumph of the cross, and the scene, as men of all nations presented their testimony, took one back in thought almost to the first days of christianity.

Among the 25,000 Church of England clergy, 61 missionary associations were formed 8 years ago and these have sent about 90 men of high attainments to the mission fields, giving their wealth of money and intellect to the work of the church. Through the efforts of the bishops many of the younger clergy have been enabled to go out to the mission spheres and while some return to benefit those at home by their experiences, others remain, finding attractions in the work. The work, however, is only just beginning and the field is still very large. Hundreds of of thousands in Africa; India with its 200,000,000 Hindus; Burmah with its millions of Buddhists, who think they have a better religion than ours, and other peoples who are yet to be brought to the foot of the cross. The speaker referred to the case of the young Hindu in England, who, in reply to a bishop's public missionary appeal, years ago, pointed out that the christians in India preached but did not practice, and he said that things are improved now. England was recognised as the mother of nations, and he asked, would she not also be recognised as the mother of churches? He appealed to his hearers to do their share in promoting missionary work over the world, in the eternal interests of the millions who were yet to be

[Continued on 3rd page.]

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.
SUMMER 1899.

UNTIL further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

Between Fredericton Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) MIXED	EXPRESS		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) EXPRESS	MIXED
6 00 a m lv	2 50 p m	..Fredericton,...	12 15 ar	4 00
6 10	2 53	.....Gibson, ...	12 12p m	3 57
6 40	3 00	...Marysville,...	12 00	3 40
8 15	4 07	..Cross Creek, ..	10 50	1 50
10 01	5 05	...Boiestown,...	10 00	12 20 p m
11 05	5 50 ar / 6 05 lv	...Doaktown,...	9 00	11 10
12 35 p m	7 10	...Blackville,...	7 50	9 40
1 45 ar	8 03		6 50	8 20
2 55 lv	8 07	..Chatham Jct .	6 42	ar 8 00
3 15	8 23	..... Nelson	6 25	7 40
3 35	8 40	....Chatham...	6 12	7 20
3 55 ar	8 55	.. Loggieville Lv	6 00 a m	7 00 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
lv. Chatham,	10.25 p m.	12.50 p. m
Nelson	10 45 "	1 10 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11 05 "	1 30 "
Lv. " "	11.25 "	1.50 "
Nelson	11.45 "	2 10 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 05 a.m	2.30 "

GOING SOUTH.

	EXPRESS.	MIXED
Chatham,	12 50 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
Nelson	1.10 "	9.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	1.30 "	9.40 "
Lv. " "	1.50 "	9.55 "
Nelson	2.10 "	10.45 "
Ar. Chatham	2.30 "	11.05 "

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.
The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.
Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.
CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the C. P. RAILWAY for St. John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.
THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

Montreal and Vancouver
ONLY 100 HOURS APART.
THE IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAIN
COMMENCES RUNNING JUNE 18th, 1899.

LEAVES MONTREAL - - 9.30 A.M. EVERY DAY
REACHES VANCOUVER - - 1.05 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.
LEAVES VANCOUVER - - 1.00 P.M. EVERY DAY
REACHES MONTREAL - - 6.10 P.M. ON THE FOURTH DAY.

There is ONLY ONE IMPERIAL LIMITED, and it runs on the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.