

15 N. S. election petition including that from Cumberland, setting aside the preliminary objections in each case. Further proceedings will be taken Sep. 17, when a date for each trial will be fixed.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of N. S. met in Amherst yesterday.

Attorney General Blair will address a meeting at Richibucto, in the temperance hall on Monday night August 10th.

Yesterday, before Stipendiary Magistrate Bennett, at Springhill, Jas. Briggs and Abigail Brundage, of Springhill, were respectively convicted of second and third offences against the Canada Temperance Act, and fined \$50 and \$100. Both parties failing to pay their penalty, were last evening brought to Amherst by policeman Ronald McCauley, and lodged in jail to serve a term of three months imprisonment. J. W. Hickman prosecuted in both cases. In Springhill, Inspector Rogers has entirely stopped the open sale and to a great extent the secret sale of liquor.—*Press.*

Mr. Risteen, of Boston, has purchased two big blocks of birch land on the Miramichi—one at Sugary and the other at the Bathurst road, near Connell's—and is negotiating for another block near Douglas-town quarries. His firm will build two or three mills for sawing either bolts or spools.—*Chatham World.*

It has been decided that the national memorial to the late Sir John A. Macdonald shall take the form of a mammoth building to be erected in Ottawa and to contain a spacious hall for art, science, literature, and music. Subscriptions are to be taken from all parts of Canada and from England.

Missionary Boyer's Death.

Miss Jessie Hooper at Balasore, India, writes the *Intelligencer* as follows concerning the death of Rev. A. B. Boyer, who is well known here:—

"The past week has seemed like years instead of days. We seem to walk as in a dream. After about ten days illness of typhoid fever our dear Brother Boyer has entered into rest. I should like to write to you the full particulars, but am scarcely equal to it. Our hearts are sorely stricken. I came home from Chandipore on Monday, June 1st, and found Bro. Boyer ill in bed, where he had been for two days. We were all anxious, as the fever did not remit as Indian fevers do. Dr. Nellie Phillips and Dr. Murkerjee soon pronounced the fever typhoid. All that human love, sympathy, and skill could do was done, but we could not keep him with us. He was not left alone for an instant. One day, while alone with him, he asked to see Dr. Nellie. She was in the next room and came at once. He told us then that he was going to leave us. He said the death angel had been standing by him for three days. He bade us all good bye, and said, O wife, wife, I've got to leave you! How will you get on without me? When asked as to his submission to God's will, he fervently said, Thy will be done. His hands were then clasped as if in prayer. He repeated one stanza of Jesus, lover of my soul. Delirium set in as the fever increased. On Sabbath, June 7th, low and somewhat unintelligible mutterings told us that the end was near. Now and then we caught such words as amber, crystal, flowing waters, and we knew that already he had glimpses of his heavenly home. About 6 o'clock, Sabbath evening, he sunk into a sleep from which he could not be aroused, although he would take food when offered. At 12 o'clock I asked him to take food; he said yes, and seemed perfectly conscious. At 3 a. m., Monday June 8th, he woke to behold the King in His beauty."

Great Families Decline.

"A Member of Parliament" cables the *Standard* as follows:—The decline and fall of the great families of England may hereafter be traced with minuteness by another Gibbon. I have kept you informed from time to time of the steady progress downward of England's old nobility and gentry, and to-day I have another page to add to the history of the famous house of the Marquis of Exeter.

Burghley House by Stamford town with all the great estate surrounding it will shortly be thrown upon the market. The descendants of the famous Lord Burghley, the great minister of Queen Elizabeth, must part with their ancient inheritance, and a stranger will enter into possession.

This branch of the Cecils has not been as fortunate as the younger branch, the head of which, Lord Salisbury, has entertained the Queen, and only the other day had the German Emperor under his roof. Hatfield continues to flourish, but "Ichabod" must soon be written over the portals of Burghley.

There is scarcely a more beautiful or interesting house to be seen anywhere, and it stands in a park which is the glory of the surrounding country. Some of the finest carvings of Grinling and Gibbons are found in the rooms, and masterpieces of Paul

Veronese, Castiglione, Bavano, Kneller and Lely adorn the walls.

Since 1560 the property has been in the same family. Now it will pass to some Colonel North or Baron Hirsch, or perhaps to some wealthy American; for there are very few persons in England who can afford to launch out into such a purchase as this. The farms on the estate do not pay under the altered conditions of agriculture; the rents cannot be got in; the revenue no longer meets the expenses; all must go under the hammer of the auctioneer. Thus one after another historic sites are disappearing or changing hands.

The policy of Sir Robert Peel in 1846 is slowly working out the results foretold them by many. The bulk of the people are thus far benefited, but the old families are going or gone, and all have got the dry rot.

Several years ago, when the Great Northern Railway was to be built, the then Marquis of Exeter spent a great sum of money in opposing the line, and he succeeded in his object; but at what an expense! for not only did he have to pay the enormous costs, but ultimately he actually found it necessary to make a railway himself connecting his property with the main line. He found himself completely isolated, while the rest of the district was deriving enormous advantages from the railway. This was the first great step toward the impoverishment of the family. Bad harvests, cheap wheat from abroad, decaying agriculture and unrestricted foreign competition have done the rest.

Unless these obstinate, slow moving old families can adapt themselves to the times they will all have to go the same road. At present scores of them are holding on by a mere thread. Carriages are put down, servants are discharged, the London house is given up, but these economies will not suffice to avert the ruin that is steadily advancing on the old stock, who once thought England belonged to them.

The impending fate of Burghley is not yet known here, and, therefore, the American bidder may make sure of being the first in the field. There seems to be no more money for land purchase left in England. Some great owners like the duke of Fife are unloading as fast as they can, perceiving the evil days coming on them.

The duke's estates, however, are in Scotland, and there land still fetches fancy prices. Mr. Balfour sold some not long ago at a great profit.

In England it is a drug on the market. No sooner do holders exclaim, "Now we have reached the lowest prices!" than there is another great drop, unless the land happens to be on Pall Mall, when it fetches £1,000,000 an acre.

Preferential Trade.

COLONEL VINCENT'S ADDRESS IN ST. JOHN.

Colonel Howard Vincent, member of the British House of Commons for Sheffield, has been on a tour through Canada and delivered a number of addresses relative to the trade policy of the mother country, and the necessity of a closer connection between it and the colonies. On Friday evening last he delivered an address in St. John. The *Sun* gives the following report of the address:

Colonel Vincent in opening his address said he was glad to have an opportunity of speaking to the people of St. John on this important question. The chairman had referred to Dr. Grant, and he wished to say that the able principal of Queen's College was held in the highest esteem in the old country. He was in favor of imperial federation and he felt that trade must be the basis of confederation. Preferential trade was the only means of federating the empire. The object of his visit to Canada was to ascertain what the opinion of Canadians was on the question. Everywhere he had met with a kind reception, especially at the hands of the members of our house of commons. A large number of Canada's legislators as well as those of Great Britain were members of the league. The late Sir John A. Macdonald was a vice president of it. The object of the league was to further trade within the empire, so as to be of equal advantage to all parts of the empire. If the people present favored it he asked them to give their adhesion to it. It was a pure matter of dollars and cents and might perhaps be dry to some of those present.

THE FIRST THING

to consider was what was our principal asset. It was undoubtedly our freehold property, which was spread over all the world, covering about one fifth of the globe. Was it not a grand thing to be able to say that we belonged to that mighty body? Great Britain, the heart of the empire, sent assistance and protection to all parts of the world. The question was, was the empire solid? Nobody could doubt that. The only thing was that we should hold together. Canada would be benefited thereby—in fact our very life depended upon our holding together in commerce and in all other concerns. The foundation of the empire was its commerce.

Its maintenance depended upon it. We had Great Britain as the parent house, Canada, Australasia and the South African colonies as branch houses, with the West Indies, etc., as minor business establishments. Our market was the empire. Why not foster it? Every year Great Britain alone wanted thousands of horses, for which

THE PEOPLE WERE PREPARED

to pay a good price. They took 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, barley and oats annually. Last year Canada sent us less than half a million bushels of wheat. If they were offered good security English capitalists would be found ready to invest their money here, preferring to make their investments under the old flag. Up to 1845 the mother country gave a preference to colonial products as against those imported from other countries. There were men in St. John who remembered the time when in consequence of the change in this particular our lumber came into fierce competition with Norwegian and Swedish lumber. What a difference that made? Would it not be a good thing to have that preference again? In parliament the speaker was asked what evidence there was that the colonies were ready for this thing. He was going from one end of Canada to the other to ascertain what the feeling of the people was. If Canada got a preference in the English market she could snap her fingers at any customs regulations the people to the south of us might impose. What did preferential trade relations mean? Look how it worked now. Preference was given Canadian cattle as against United States cattle. While diseases prevailed among the American cattle, the vigorous administration of the Canadian department of agriculture had kept disease out of Canada. The Hon. Mr. Carling had shown great energy in his department. In 1888 we sent 40,000 cattle to the United States, in 1889 some 37,000 and in 1890 only 7,000. If this was the only market where would we be?

BUT OUR CATTLE

went into Great Britain free of duty. We sent to the mother country in 1889 cattle to the value of \$4,000,000, and last year 67,000 head of cattle worth \$6,500,000. This showed what would be the result of preference in other agricultural productions, etc. The same success would be attained if we sent our grain to England and also our dairy products. What was the best way to set to work for the accomplishment of this? How could we get the preference? It would take time. Let the imperial government hear our voices. Let our voices be raised against others having a preference over us in the English markets. We should see that the provisions of all treaties imposing limitations upon the free development of trade between all parts of the empire are abrogated. We had 360,000,000 customers in the empire, and should show the United States that our best interests laid within the empire. The people of the mother country could take all the products of Canada except those we require for ourselves. The people of Great Britain must have food, and it behooved Canadians to show them that they could supply it of as good quality as that obtained elsewhere. The colonies, of which Canada was the most important, could supply the mother country with all the food products and almost every other article the vast nation required.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well."

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

quired. Canada was capable of supplying by far

THE LARGER PORTION

of the food. We would have no difficulty in obtaining the preference if we showed our willingness to take the products of Great Britain, not free of duty, but in preference to those of foreign countries. It might be asked, why did not the mother country make the first move? The reason was that the opponents of Lord Salisbury would regard it as a sinister move if he took action in this matter. Let Canada take the first move, as she had more to gain than any other colony. The people of the old country were open to conviction. If the colonies asked to be relieved of the manacles and restrictions he did not think the request would be refused. The same was true of Australasia. No negotiations were necessary. Canada would be at liberty to fix her customs regulations as she saw fit. The mother country did not ask for any control of our fiscal policy. It would be a good thing for Canada, as people would come here if this thing was brought about. The Prince of Wales said the colonies of Great Britain offered happy and prosperous homes for thousands of people who could live under the same flag as subjects of the same sovereign. In closing, Col. Vincent urged upon all present to do what they could to develop trade within the empire. In a united empire laid the true future of the British empire.

At the close of his remarks, Hon. Mr. Pugsley in a brief speech moved the following which was carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That this public meeting of the citizens of St. John is of opinion that the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League, favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire, will be of the highest collective and individual advantage, and further, that the provisions of any treaties imposing limitations upon the free development of trade between Canada and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Roderick McKay, Portage, on the 22nd July 1891, by the Rev. I. S. Mullen, Presbyterian minister, Stanley, Mr. Willis M. Ketch, Fredericton to Miss Edith McKay, of the Parish of St. Mary's.

At the home of the bride's parents, Lower Hainsville, July 29th, by Rev. P. O. Rees, Mr. John Haines, to Theresa A. Allen, all of Bright.

Deaths.

At the residence of her brother, John L. Thomas, Brighton, Carleton Co., July 29th, Frances L. Thomas, in the 43rd year of her age.

At New Maryland, on the 29th ult., after a severe and protracted illness, Mary Haining, relict of the late Charles E. Smith, in the 71st year of her age.

DO YOU WANT A WEDDING PRESENT?—Toronto Silver Plate Co. make most reliable goods. A fine stock cheap at J. G. McNALLY'S.



Intercolonial Railway.

Tenders for a Brick Passenger Station and extension to Freight House at New Glasgow, N. S.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed and marked on the outside "Tender for works at New Glasgow, N. S." will be received until Saturday, August 8th, 1891, for the construction of a Brick Passenger Station, and an extension to the present Freight Shed at New Glasgow, N. S.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., and at the Station Master's office, New Glasgow, on and after the 29th inst., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 25th July, 1891.

NEW STOCK

The LARGEST and CHEAPEST full line of

SOLID GOLD RINGS

IN THE CITY.

FANCY BAND RINGS,

GEM RINGS,

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS,

WEDDING RINGS,

Just opened at

R. BLACKMER'S.

IT RAINS OCCASIONALLY.

Heptonett - Waterproof - Mantles,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

WATERPROOF - GARMENTS.

All kinds, for Ladies and Gents, Boys and Girls.

CRAVENET CLOTH, QUITE WATERPROOF, in Black and Colors

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WE HAVE AN

IMMENSE STOCK,

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Gents Lace Boots

Also a large assortment of

Gents Low Shoes, Ladies Kid Button Boots, & Ladies Kid Low Shoes.

We have a nice tasty INDIA KID BUTTON BOOT at the low price of

\$1 A PAIR.

A. Lottimer.

20 QUEEN STREET.

NEW GOODS

Jas. R. Howie

Spring & Summer

SUITINGS.

James R. Howie,

PRACTICAL TAYLOR,

QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON

GOOD BARGAINS NOW—We will cut prices on all kinds of Carpets for remainder of season to close out spring importation. J. G. McNALLY.

June 24, '91.

BEST VALUE—Our Parlour Suites take the lead. We manufacture them and guarantee the work. Don't pay \$50 for a \$30 suit, because you get long time to pay. You can do better. Call at J. G. McNALLY'S.

250 WINDOW SHADES at a big discount to close out. J. G. McNALLY

COLLECTORS NOTICE.

The undermentioned non-resident Ratepayer of School District No. 19 in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, is hereby requested to pay his School Tax, as set opposite his name together with the cost of advertising, (\$2.50), to the undersigned, within two months from date, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

Fleetwood, Sir Louis 1889 \$9 00
do do 1890 9 00
do do 1891 9 00

ASA CURRIE, Sec'y to School Trustees. Douglas, 6th July, 1891.