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ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1898.

NORTH SYDNEY AS A SUMMER PORT.

There is logic in the claim put forward by Louisburg and the Sydneys that if Canada is ambitious to provide a fast Atlantic service which will reduce to an absolute minimum the time of crossing the ocean, the western port should be in Cape Breton. If there were no elements in the case except speed and the shortening of the water route, the farther east the passenger could take the water the better. This is the argument which Halifax makes against St. John. So far as it has force at all, it applies also in favor of a Cape Breton port against Halifax.

The case is presented in a pamphlet called "Ocean Routes and Modern Transportation," by George H. Dobson of North Sydney. Mr. Dobson brings to the discussion a wide knowledge of transportation matters, giving an account of the development of speed in the transatlantic service by different routes. The development has been greatly to the loss of Canada. In 1857 there was no such difference as there is now between the speed of the St. Lawrence boats and the New York boats. The quickest passage of the Allan boats between Liverpool and Quebec in 1857 was only twelve hours less than the quickest voyage by Cunard boats between Liverpool and New York the year before. In 1867 the difference in favor of the Cunard service was seventeen hours. In 1877 it was only nine hours, the comparison being between the Sarmatian of the Allan line and the Britannic of the Cunard line. So far the Canadian service seems to have kept pace with the other. But in 1887 the shortest Cunard trip was thirty-seven hours less than the shortest Allan line voyage. During the last decade the Canadian service has not increased its speed, while the Cunard people have knocked off another twenty-one hours from the time of their run across the ocean.

Now Mr. Dobson is of the opinion that before we get back the relative share of the transatlantic passenger business that we had a quarter of a century or more ago, we must not only place on our route ships equal in speed to those on the New York route, but we must place them on the shortest and safest ocean path. His view is that the St. Lawrence does not fill the bill even as a summer route. Mr. Dobson maintains that high speed is impossible over the distance from the eastern side of the Arctic current to Belle Isle and thence to Quebec, a total distance of nearly 750 knots. The true fast route, according to Mr. Dobson, who lives in North Sydney, is by way of North Sydney, which is only 2,067 knots from Queenstown, making a run on the average time of the fastest Lloyd boat of three days and 22 hours.

If speed were everything, the argument would be a strong one. But the fast ships carry some freight, and the long rail haul to Cape Breton, even for passengers, would be expensive. Mr. Dobson has in favor of his contention the modern tendency to separate the passenger, express and mail business, from the ordinary freight traffic. So long as sea sickness prevails, and so long as trains can be run at greater speed than boats, the tendency of passenger traffic will probably be to reduce the water voyage at the expense of land transport. So long as water transport is cheaper than land carriage for heavy freight, that class of trade—far the more important of the two—will get to sea with as little land carriage as possible. That is the strength of the position of St. John as a freight port compared with Halifax.

THE CASE OF MR. LISTER.

James Lister, ex-M. P. for West Lambton, is, we believe, the ninth patriot who has gone from the present house of commons to a position in the gift of the government. It is only a few years since Sir Richard Cartwright, with that fine indignation which he was better able to manufacture in those times than he is now, declared it to be a scandal and a disgrace that members sat in parliament and voted when they had promises of offices in their pockets. The present postmaster general went farther. He introduced a bill making it unlawful to appoint a member of parliament to an office, or even to give an appointment to an ex-member until a certain length of time after his term of parliamentary service had expired. The vehement language used by Mr. Mulock on that occasion is fresh in the memory of members of the last parliament.

It is now perceived what miserable hypocrisy it all was. The country has learned what a sham and a pretence was this indignation, and what poor stuff was this assumed virtue. Within a few months after Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mulock and the other members of the indignation society assumed office, their own promises of office were stuffing the pockets of dozens of their supporters in the house. One member was not only able, but willing, to show that the premier himself had given him a written promise of the position of lieutenant governor, and that he had sat and voted in the house for a whole session afterward. It is true that an abler and more influential minister than the premier compelled Sir Wilfrid to break the promise, but the man who held the document was in a position to exact an equivalent. Today he is a judge.

This was one case out of many. Three senatorships are already bestowed, and two or three others are promised, but not yet delivered to members of the commons. Four members elected to this parliament have already taken their seats on the bench. One member elect is an immigration agent, and one is a lieutenant governor.

Talk about members sitting in the house with promises of office. Months before his appointment was made, Mr. Cameron told his friends that he was going to Regina as governor, though when Mr. Bennett told him to his face in the house that he was not free to vote against the ministers when he knew they were wrong, Mr. Cameron almost denied the agreement. It was well known among Mr. Cameron's friends that he did not approve of the Yukon deal, but he could not condemn it even in caucus. It was Mr. Sifton's deal and the lieutenant governor of the Northwest is Mr. Sifton's appointment.

Mr. Lister's case was worse. Not only did he sit in the house and support the Yukon bill, which certainly did not commend itself to his judgment, but he assumed the control of the Drummond committee, appointed by the government for the purpose of excusing that atrociously bad bargain. Mr. Lister did all that Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair could ask. He ruled out all questions put to Mr. Greenshields as to the price he paid for his stock and his contributions to the party funds. Any questions which Mr. Greenshields or Mr. Tarte did not wish to answer, Mr. Lister intercepted with his convenient rulings. Afterward when the senate set its committee to work, Mr. Greenshields concluded to tell about his stock and of course Mr. Lister admitted his testimony. When Mr. Tarte swore that he deceived the house intentionally by his statement concerning the purchase money for La Patrie, Mr. Lister, like a kindly judge, did what he could to help the minister out of the awkward scrape. After hearing Mr. Blair's own statement that he had been offered the Drummond railway this year for half a million less than he agreed to pay last year, Mr. Lister submitted the majority report, commending the transaction of last year. To the last day of the session, Mr. Lister was violent, aggressive and often offensive in his reflections on members who did their duty in criticising the government. On the day of prorogation, Mr. Foster was speaking, when Mr. Lister interrupted with a remark so offensive that Mr. Foster asked the speaker to suppress "this bully." Mr. Foster then remarked that it was Mr. Lister's "farewell session." He knew, as all the house did, that the member for Lambton had the promise of an appointment to the bench and was only waiting for the house to rise in order to get the position.

All this is not saying that Mr. Lister is not a good lawyer, or even that he may not be a just judge. But think of the hypocrisy of members making appointments in this way after all their pretensions and professions. The independence of some members of parliament may have been impaired before the late change of government. But surely there was never before this a Canadian parliament in which so many members at the same time held the promise of office, or gave such a return in subservient action. We are only as yet at the end of the second year and the members, who are pressing with eagerness and insistence for the fulfilment of the promises made them, are more than those who have yet entered into their reward.

A PLAIN ADMISSION.

If the "fathers of the republic" could read the papers of the republic they would perceive that the doctrines of the revolution are outdated. Mr. Bryan, speaking the other day against the forcible annexation of Cuba, made use of the trite observations that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The New York Sun replies to this venerable doctrine in words that are rude and irreverent, but true. The New York Sun says:

What does all this talk amount to? The men who founded the Texan republic were an "oligarchy." In the vast empire brought to us by the Louisiana purchase, what had the inhabitants to say about the matter? Indians, white men and half-breeds, Frenchmen, Creoles and Spaniards, counted for naught in the transaction. The United States wanted the land and paid for it. The people of Florida, California and Alaska didn't have the privilege of saying whether they wanted to belong to the United States or not. They yielded to superior force.

The consent of the governed has never been required in the case of any increase of American territory. Whether obtained by purchase, treaty, or in consequence of war, the addition has been made because it was deemed for the benefit of the United States to make it. The consent of the transferred subjects was not sought or regarded.

Mr. Bryan and his echoes are talking great nonsense.

This is a blunt but frank historical statement, which has a direct application to the present situation. The United States nation has acted in those matters as other powers have done. Great Britain with the rest. One difference is that Great Britain never claimed to extend her powers by the consent of the new subjects. She professed to consult their welfare but not their desires, and it may truly be said that the British flag was never raised and kept in any country which was not the better for it.

INVIDIOUS COMPARISONS.

Chairman Cannon of the congressional committee on appropriations estimates the cost of the war with Spain at $400,000,000 if it shall continue the rest of the year. Of this amount the sum of $371,637,741 has already been appropriated or recommended. The Boston Herald says that if Mr. Cannon's estimate proves correct, the United States will spend in the war with Spain more money in eight months than Britain expended in the great Crimean war of nearly three years against Russia. Yet, as the Herald says, the Crimean war was a battle of the giants, and Spain is not much of a giant.

The Boston Herald may, however, find comfort in another feature of the comparison. If the United States is spending more money on this war than Britain did on her great conflict, the expenditure of life is much less. It cannot be denied that the British army in Russia lost a great many men, and killed a great many Russians.

STILL ANOTHER.

La Patrie of Montreal, which is the government organ, stated last night that P. A. Choquette, M. P. for Montmagny, would in two or three days be appointed judge of the district of Arthabasca. This is another case of a member sitting and voting in the house with the promise of office in his pocket. It was stated several times during last session that Mr. Choquette would be seen in the house no more. Whether he had a letter to that effect from the premier is not known, but it was he to whom Sir Wilfrid wrote promising an appointment for the present Judge Langelier, who was then a member of parliament. It was necessary to create a new judgeship in Quebec before Mr. Choquette could get one, as it was to establish a new judgeship in Ontario, before Mr. Lister could find a place on the bench. Mr. Choquette will be the tenth patriot rewarded.

The British tories like to be led by a peer, they dearly love a lord, and in any case they would be very reluctant to be under the leadership of a man like Chamberlain, whom they regard as a parvenu, and whom they suspect of designs on the constitution.—Telegraph.

As the last liberal ministry in Great Britain was led by a peer and had no fewer than six peers in the cabinet, it would appear that the British liberals are willing to be ruled by a lord whether they love him or not. Not only the premiership, but the foreign office, the colonial office and the navy were held by peers in the late administration.

The party which applauded Mr. Fielding for reducing the Savings Bank interest to two and a half per cent. will now commend him for not reducing it.

FREDERICTON.

Long Standing Dispute Between St. John Presbytery and Rev. Mr. Mullin Settled.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 23.—The long standing difficulty existing between the St. John Presbytery and Rev. Mr. McMullin of Stanley was finally settled this afternoon at a special sitting of the presbytery held here today for that purpose. There was a long discussioin, sometimes lively, but the result is that Rev. Mr. Mullin withdraws all former opposition and submits to the authority of the presbytery. The church will be hereafter opened to the service conducted by Frank Baird, the cathecist lately sent to the Stanley district, and Rev. Mr. Mullin agrees to work amicably with Mr. Baird and with the presbytery. The members are much pleased that this bone of contention, which has been kept up for a long time, is now removed and peace and harmony restored.

Staples v. Albright resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $40 in the nisi prius court.

Fisher v. Mack was taken up, but the court had to adjourn this afternoon on account of the illness of Miss Mowatt, the stenographer. This is an action for account. The plaintiff claims $900. W. P. Jones for plaintiff, and Vanwart, Q. C., for defendant.

Mrs. George Dunphy of Douglas was thrown from her carriage today and had her arm broken.

RICHIBUCTO.

Death of an Aged Farmer—Indians Sent to Jail for Forty Days.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., June 23.—Terranie Curran, farmer and an operator of a saw and grist mill at West Branch, died this morning, aged eighty-three years. Frank Curran, of Sumner & Co., Bathurst, is a son of deceased.

John Peter and Noel Nicholas, two big Cove Indians, were arrested yesterday in a drunken condition, by order of W. D. Carter, Indian commissioner. They were given a hearing this morning, but refused to tell where they procured the liquor. The sentence was forty days in jail.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON I.—July 3.

GOLDEN TEXT.—A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger.—Prov. 15: 1.

The section includes 1 Kings, chaps. 12-15; the whole story of the division of the kingdom and its results under the first two kings.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—B. C. 975-954, Jeroboam's reign, according to the usual chronology; B. C. 937-915, according to the corrected chronology (Professor Kent's arrangement).

Place—The coronation assembly was held at Shechem, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, then the metropolis of the tribe of Ephraim. The capital of Rehoboam was at Jerusalem.

Contemporaries—Rezin I. was king at Damascus, and Shishak the Pharaoh of Egypt.

THE KINGDOM DIVIDED.—I Kings 12: 16-25.

Read 1 Kings 12: 1 to 14; 20.

Commit verses 16-19.

16. (a) So when all Israel saw that the king hearkened not unto them, the people answered the king, saying, What portion have we in David? neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse: to your tents, O Israel: now see to thine own house, David. So Israel departed unto their tents.

17. But as for the children of Israel which dwelt in the cities of Judah, Rehoboam reigned over them.

18. Then King Rehoboam sent Adoram, who was over the (b) tribute; and all Israel stoned him with stones, that he died. (c) Therefore King Rehoboam made speed to get him up to his chariot, to flee to Jerusalem.

19. So Israel rebelled against the house of David unto this day.

20. And it came to pass that when all Israel heard that Jeroboam was (d) come again, that they sent and called him unto the congregation, and made him king over all Israel; there was none that followed the house of David, but the tribe of Judah only.

21. And when Rehoboam was come to Jerusalem he assembled all the house of Judah, (e) with the tribe of Benjamin, a hundred and fourscore thousand men, which were warriors, to fight against the house of Israel, to bring the kingdom again to Rehoboam, the son of Solomon.

22. But the word of God came unto Shemaiah the man of God, saying,

23. Speak unto Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, king of Judah, and unto all the house of Judah and Benjamin, and to the (f) remnant of the people, saying,

24. Thus saith the Lord, Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren the children of Israel: return every man to his house, for this thing (g) is from Me. (h) They hearkened therefore to the word of the Lord, and (i) returned to depart, according to the word of the Lord.

25. Then Jeroboam built Shechem in Mount Ephraim, and dwelt therein; and went out from thence, and built Penuel.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 16. (a) And.
Ver. 18. (b) Levy; (c) And.
Ver. 20. (d) Was returned.
Ver. 21. (e) And the tribe.
Ver. 23. (f) Rest.
Ver. 24. (g) Is of Me. (h) So they; "therefore" omitted. (i) Returned and went their way.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

For Book of Kings, Rehoboam and Jeroboam, see "Hints and Helps," p. 5.

The Kingdom Rehoboam Inherited.—The kingdom under David and Solomon had reached its height of glory and power. It was a centre of religion, of literature, of wealth, of commerce. There were splendid public buildings, the kings and leaders lived in great magnificence. But all this cost a great deal. And Solomon in his latter years not only tolerated idolatry, and built idol temples for his heathen wives, but he oppressed the people with heavy taxes and forced labor. Gold was plenty as iron in Jerusalem, but there were many who lived narrow and oppressed lives.

Circumstances — Solomon was dead. Rehoboam, his only son mentioned in history, was his successor. He began to reign in Jerusalem over Judah, but the other tribes assembled at Shechem to accept him as king if he would promise to be a good king.

Jeroboam was the leader of the northern tribes, who insisted on a release from the burdensome taxes and exactions and forced labor that Solomon had inflicted on the people.

The young king asked counsel, but rejected the good and followed the bad, declaring that his little finger would be thicker than his father's thigh; and if his father lashed them with whips, he would punish them with scorpions.

16. To your tents, O Israel—The ten tribes returned home, rebelling against Rehoboam. They chose Jeroboam for their king, and thenceforth there were two rival kingdoms instead of one.

20. But the tribe of Judah only—With a large part of Benjamin added later.

25. Shechem, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, was made into a city by Jeroboam, as his first capital. Penuel, on the Jabbock, where Jacob wrestled with the angel, was fortified as a fortress on the eastern border.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject:—Turning Points in Life.

Introductory—What course of history do we now begin? Over how many centuries does it extend? What can you tell about the Book of Kings? Have you read the other account of this event? Give the date and place.

I. The New King—Who was king when we last studied the Old Testament? Who was his successor? What was the state of the kingdom when he became king? (1 Kings 10: 8-29; 11: 1-9; 4: 20, 21.) What can you tell about Rehoboam, his training and character and companions? (1 Kings 14: 21; 11: 6-8; 12: 10, 11.) Do you thank God daily for your good Christian mother? What verses in Proverbs may apply to him? (Prov. 1: 8, 10, 15; 2: 1-13; 3: 1-11; 10: 1, etc.)

II. The Great Question.—Where did Rehoboam go to be crowned over Israel? Why there? What request did the people make? Who was their leader? (1 Kings 11: 26-40.) Had the people good reason to complain? (1 Kings 5: 13-16.)

III. Seeking Advice.—To whom did Rehoboam first apply for advice? Was this wise? Why were these most likely to give good advice? What was their advice? Was it good? Why? Of whom else did he ask counsel? Why were these unsafe advisers? What was their advice? Meaning of scorpions here? Was their counsel good or bad?

IV. The Fatal Decision.—Whose advice did Rehoboam follow? In what way did he speak to the people? Are roughness and discourtesy always folly?

V. The Results (vs. 16-25).—What did the people do when they heard this decision? Which tribes forsook Rehoboam? Under what leader? Which remained? What two efforts did Rehoboam make to retain the northern tribes? With what results? In what sense was this division from the Lord? What good resulted under the circumstances?

VI. A Lamp for Our Feet.—What kingdom does God offer us? (Luke 12: 31, 32; Matt. 6: 33.) What possibilities are before us? Are these turning points in every life? Of whom should we ask advice? What evils do self-conceit and selfishness bring? What will be the result of following bad advice? Who will direct us aright? (Jas. 1: 5; Psa. 73: 24.)

SKIFF LAKE TROUBLE.

A correspondent writes: The hitherto quiet settlement around Skiff Lake and the adjacent village of Canterbury station are now in an intense state of excitement. The "casus belli" appears to be the right of possession to a certain island, one of 22 situated in said lake.

A resident of Canterbury station, some 16 or 18 years ago "squatted" upon and built two small houses upon one of these islands, and has ever since remained in possession.

The premises were used for the entertainment of friends fishing on the lake and for picnics and social gatherings of the inhabitants, and the residents of the adjacent village of Canterbury station when they wished to enjoy a cool day on the lake during the summer holidays.

The most extensive land owners around the lake, Mr. Nehemiah Marks and Messrs. Murchie & Son, being always friendly to the settlers around the lake and the residents of the adjacent village, were glad to have them enjoy the use of their lands (which surround the greater part of the lake), as camping grounds, shelter, etc., when fishing or boating on the lake. It was by the good will of these gentlemen, one of whom (Mr. Marks) supposed that his extensive domain of lumber land included the island now in dispute, that the party now in possession have so long remained in occupation. It turned out, however, that this island was owned by the government, and that a company, largely non-resident and American, induced the government to offer the whole lot of islands for sale. As the official notice of such sale is not very widely spread the club obtained the 22 islands for the small sum of $110. As the object of the "club" is believed to be exclusive control of the valuable fishing privileges, the natives are up in arms and active hostilities have commenced. The "club," anxious for the better safety of the goods and chattels contained in the houses of the recalcitrant occupant of the disputed island, put extra locks on the doors. This solicitude and attention on the part of the "club" was not well received, and the "bottling up" of the property of the lady in question was promptly done away with by means of an axe. The lady also took occasion to remark to a representative of the "club" present, while performing this duty, that she would enjoy the "breaking up" of certain members of the club in a similar way.

The enemy is still cruising around the placid waters of Skiff Lake and the "squatter" holds possession. It might be added that the natives around the lake and adjacent village are wicked enough to ignore the legal rights and claims of the club, and the sympathy appears to be strongly with the besieged.

It is a great misfortune that so much feeling should be excited about a matter so easily arranged. A mutual concession, a friendly meeting of representatives of the opposing interests, the kindly and friendly interposition of the government would smooth down the asperities, reconcile the differences and restore peace and harmony among all section of the community. I have no loubt but this will be done and the vexatious question settled forever.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	June 20, '98	June 13, '98	June 21, '97
Visible supply U. S. and Can.	19,068,000	19,622,000	20,672,000
On passage to U. K.	22,040,000	22,880,000	8,500,000
On passage to continent	21,440,000	23,280,000	7,440,000
Total	63,568,000	65,782,000	36,672,000

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in arrears will pleased be prepared to pay when called on.

H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S.

I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B.

A. J Markham, Northumberland N. B.

E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B.

Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Windsor Convocation Exercises Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The Conferring of Degrees and Presentation of Prizes—Halifax Exhibition Commission and Race Track.

WINDSOR, N. S., June 22.—The annual meeting of the alumni of Kings college was held today. The new governors elected were C. S. Wilcox of Windsor; W. L. Payzant, Halifax. Dr. Trenamine was re-elected president. The executive committee will consist of Charles Hensley, Rev. Maynard Bowman and W. B. Almon. The association nominated the following named as members of the executive committee of the board of governors: Rev. Maynard Bowman, C. S. Wilcox, Prof. Vroom, R. J. Wilson, A. Deb. Tremaine. The association voted against the resolution to repeal the rule allowing candidates for B. A. from St. Augustine's college and St. Boniface, England, and Wyckliffe, Toronto, to take the degree without passing the responsions examination, but a committee was appointed to investigate and report next year. The bishop of New Brunswick is to be asked to request an annual collection from his diocese in support of Kings college, the same as is taken up in Nova Scotia. The degree of D. C. L. will tomorrow be conferred on the following students of the law school in St. John: Reg. Fairweather, Lucien DeBury, C. S. Harrington.

The Kings cricket team defeated the Wanderers' second eleven by a score of 63 to 44.

The church school for girls closing took place yesterday. The exercises were of a most interesting character. Among the prize winners were May Harrison and Blanche Y. Hanington.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 22, 2.30 a. m.—A Fatal fire occurred this morning. At least two people were burned to death—an aged couple named Hurley, and possibly two others. The fire is not yet out.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 21.—Fire today badly damaged two buildings on Water street, occupied by Crowell Bros., as a hardware store, and D. R. Heisler as a grocery establishment. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The damage is estimated at over $30,000, which is nearly covered by insurance in various companies.

Mayor Stephens' natal day dinner was a brilliant affair. Among the guests were Admiral Fisher, General Seymour and other leading officers of the army and navy and the principal men in public life. Among the guests was Mayor Sears of St. John.

WINDSOR, June 23.—The weather for convocation was warm, bright and clear. The proceedings this morning began with the convocation sermon in the parish church, preached by Rev. Rural Dean DeBlois of Annapolis, who took for his text from one of the psalms: "Thy word is a light to my path and a lamp to my feet." In concluding, Rev. Mr. DeBlois referred to the educational advantages of Kings and expressed the belief that her future would be as honorable as her past, it, he said significantly, she does not make her degrees too easily obtainable.

Convocation hall was crowded before the hour of meeting in the afternoon. After the devotional exercises the conferring of degrees and the presentation of prizes took place. The honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. James C. Harvey, Windsor.

The university announcements, which included the statement of those receiving prizes and degrees by examination, was as follows: B. A. Bowman, second class honors in divinity; Binney exhibition, P. G. Corbin and C. R. Quinn, Halifax; McCawley Hebrew prize, B. A. Bowman, Halifax; governor general's medal, T. Davies, Charlottetown; Stevenson scholarship, W. Cotton, Charlottetown; Cogswell cricket prize, F. L. Handsombody, Windsor; Almon Welsford testimonial, H. H. Tyers; Cogswell scholarship, C. R. Quinn, Halifax; the Bishop Binney responsion prize, W. Cotton, Charlottetown; the bishop's prize, Rev. C. W. Vernon, B. A., New Dublin; Akins historical prize, Rev. C. W. Vernon, B. A., New Dublin.

Matriculated M. A., June, 1897: Arts, P. G. Corbin, C. R. Quinn, Halifax; A. B. Stirling, D. V. Warner, A. A. Blanchard, C. Harris. Engineering, N. Tooker, E. A. Chatemante. Science, D. V. Warner, T. A. Davies, Charlottetown. Responsions, first class, W. Cotton; second class, T. B. McCarthy, S. A. Holyoke; passed, T. Davies, J. L. S. Foster, A. E. Partridge, H. B. Tremaine, H. F. Zwicker; first B. Sc examination; second class, T. B. McCarthy; B. C. L. degree examination, R. R. Fairweather, L. B. DeBury, C. S. Harrington, St. John; final B. E. examination, second class, G. H. Archibald; B. A. degree examination, first class, T. Davies, Rev. J. T. Bryan; second class, Rev. S. H. Morgan, Rev. T. A. Simmonds, Ship Harbor; H. B. Tremaine, H. A. Anclent, Halifax; A. E. Partridge, Fredericton.

Speeches were made by Rev. W. H. Bulloch, Hon. Dr. Borden and Bishop Courtney. Rev. H. I. Linds delivered the valedictory. His plea was for the abolitica of compulsory attendance by students at the chapel. Bishop Courtney in reply, scathingly denounced this as ill advised and inappropriate, and said the rule would never be abrogated in deference to boys of eighteen or any one else.

The annual ball took place tonight; also a dinner by the students of the period between 1853 and 1864.

HALIFAX, June 23.—The provincial exhibition commission this season leased the race track to Halifax parties for the races during the interval between the exhibition seasons. The Evangelical Alliance protest and threatened to go to the country on the issue. The commission met tonight and denounced the alliance, but resolved to cancel the lease, appointing a committee to negotiate with the Driving club.

DEATH OF MRS. MILNE YERXA.

The death occurred on June 18th of the wife of Fredericton's oldest native born citizen, in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Yerxa, beloved wife of Mr. Milne Yerxa, of Saunders street. Mrs. Yerxa has been ill for some time, and three weeks ago was stricken with paralysis, from which she never recovered.

The deceased lady was in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She leaves a bereaved husband and one son, Lorenzo Yerxa of Douglas, and six daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Ludlow Grant of this city, Mrs. Edward Elkin of St. John; Miss I. Yerxa, teacher in Aberdeen school, St. John; Mrs. Wm. Henderson and Mrs. John E. Bruce of East Boston, and Mrs. Wm. Mills of Worcester. Mrs. Yerxa was a member of the Methodist church and a lady very highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.—Fredericton Gleaner.

NO SPACING.

(Albany Argus.)

A pair on a sofa
Enjoyed lots of bliss;
Her young brother saw them—
They looked just like this.