

Place of Meeting, Divisions, Numbers, Night of Meeting, and name of Deputies.

St. Stephen; Howard, 1; Friday; S. Webber; Milltown St. Stephen; Wilberforce, 3; Monday; H. McAllister.

Market Building, St. John; Gurney, 5; Thursday; John P. Bell.

Orange Hall, Portland; Portland, 7; Monday; A. Y. Paterson.

Market Building, St. John; Albion, 14; Wednesday; J. S. B. DeVeber.

Gagetown; Queens, 21; Saturday; H. J. DeVeber.

Chatham; Northumberland, 37; Friday; G. Stothart.

St. John; Mariners and Mechanics, 38; Thursday; Robt. Wills.

Hillsboro, Albert Co.; Albert, 39; Wednesday; J. J. Steeves.

Sackville, West. Co.; Sackville, 40; Tuesday; J. C. Harper.

Richibucto, Kent Co.; Richibucto, 42; Wednesday; A. Haines.

Kingston, Kent Co.; Kingston, 44; Tuesday; B. S. Bailey.

Newcastle; Newcastle, 45; Thursday; D. McGruar.

Point de Bute, West. Co.; Westmorland, 50; Thursday; J. Amos Trueman.

Hopewell Hill, Albert Co.; Golden Rule, 51; Tuesday; In R. Moore.

Pennfield, Charlotte Co.; Safeguard, 58; Saturday; W. N. Bucknam.

Cambridge, Queen's Co.; Johnston, 62; Saturday; George S. Wilson.

Dalhousie; Dalhousie, 64; Monday; G. Haddow.

Baie Verte; Baie Verte, 65; Wednesday; R. Goodwin.

Dover, West. Co.; Dover, 70; Saturday; W. Steeves.

Carleton, St. John; Granite Rock, 77; Tuesday; Henry Finch.

Derby, North. Co.; Nelson, 99; Monday; J. Betts.

Douglasstown, North. Co.; Caledonia, 126; Tuesday; J. Henderson.

Collina Corner, Kings Co.; Collina, 129; Thursday; Jacob L. Keirstead.

Upper Gagetown, Queens Co.; Oxford, 134; Saturday; James E. Coy.

Benton, Carleton Co.; Garibaldi, 151; A. Teed.

St. Martins, St. John Co.; St. Martins, 164; Tuesday; Cudlip Miller.

Moncton; Moncton, 183; Monday; E. McCarthy.

Salisbury, West. Co.; Crystal Stream, 191; Saturday; C. A. Beck.

South Bay, St. John Co.; Lime Rock, 207; Monday; Wm. Roxborough.

Milford, St. John Co.; Everett, 238; Wednesday; John Waring.

Moncton; Intercolonial, 243; Friday; Alex. Ford.

Victoria Mills, West. Co.; Victoria, 245; Thursday; A. J. Main.

Baillie, St. James, Char. Co.; Baillie, 248; Wednesday; J. W. Mann.

Weldford, Kent. Co.; Harcourt, 249; Saturday; H. Wather.

Portland; Valley, 250; Tuesday; J. Fowler.

Butternut Ridge, King's Co.; Havelock, 251; Friday; E. Keith.

Petitcodiac, West. Co.; Petitcodiac, 252; Tuesday; D. Jonah.

Lewis Mountain, West. Co.; Sunnyside, 253; Saturday; R. Lewis.

Deer Island, Char. Co.; Moss Rose, 254; Saturday; A. T. Lloyd.

Millstream, Kings Co.; Britannia, 255; Friday; C. W. Weyman.

Little Ridge, Char. Co.; Spreading Oak, 256; Tuesday; A. F. Matheson.

Fredericton; Lansdowne, 257; Thursday; H. H. Pitts.

Kouchibouguac, Kent Co.; Union, 258; D. W. Grierson.

River Charlo, Rest. Co.; Charlo, 259; Thursday; J. H. Galbraith.

Steeves' Mountain, West. Co.; Mountain Rose, 260; Saturday; R. Lutz, Sr.

Lawrence Station, Char. Co.; Lawrenceville, 261; Saturday; F. S. Richardson.

Hampton, King's Co.; Spring, 262; Monday; G. Barnes.

Pomroy Ridge, Char. Co.; Mayflower, 263; Thursday; W. Moulton.

Scotch Ridge, Char. Co.; Iona, 264; Wednesday; Alex. M. McKenzie.

Oak Hill, Char. Co.; Oak, 265; Friday; Dr. J. G. Aikman.

Tower Hill, Char. Co.; Wills, 266; Saturday; S. S. Smith.

Graves' Settlement, West. Co.; Rockland, 267; Friday; G. Johnston.

McAdam Junction, York Co.; Star Branch, 268; E. W. Brownell.

2d Falls, St. George Char. Co.; Stewart, 269; Saturday; A. Sherwood.

St. George, Char. Co.; Red Granite, 270; Saturday; T. McGowan.

Penobscus, King's Co.; Cardwell, 271; Thursday; J. W. Floyd.

St. Nicholas River, Kent Co.; Milltown, 272; Friday; J. Mueay.

Hampton Village, King's Co.; Hampton, 273; Tuesday; G. Flewelling.

Bloomfield, King's Co.; Leading Star, 274; Thursday; O. A. Westmore.

Good Templar Hall, St. John; Gordon, 275; Friday; H. P. Sandall.

Eagle Settlement West'd Co.; Twilight, 276; Wednesday; G. A. Taylor.

Salisbury, Westmoreland Co.; Middleton, 277; Friday; J. B. Henry.

Healthland, Charlotte Co.; Rising Sun, 278; Tuesday; L. Hall.

Goshen Corner, Albert Co.; Star of Hope, 279; Thursday; D. W. Goodall.

St. Mary's Kent Co.; Rosefield, 280; Saturday; W. Vincent.

Elgin, Albert Co.; Elgin, 281; Saturday; G. Smith, A. B.

Springfield, King's Co.; Springfield, 282; Friday; G. M. Wetmore.

Whites Cove, Grand Lake; Grand Lake, 283; H. E. White.

Clifton, Gloucester Co.; Gloucester Division, 284; Wednesday; N. R. Ritchie.

Lewisville, Moncton; Lewisville, 285; Tuesday; Chas. J. Harris.

Port Elgin, West. Co.; Fort Moncton, 286; Friday; W. M. Spence.

Centreville, Kings Co.; Centreville, 287; Saturday; H. W. Falkins.

Waterford, K. C.; Essex Division, 288; Monday; John W. DeForest.

Dubec, Carleton Co.; Centenary, 289; Wm. V. Benn.

Forest Glen, West. Co.; Forest Glen, 290; Thursday; Miss A. Hubley.

Bristol, Carleton Co.; Bristol Union, 291; Tuesday; Rev. John Gravner.

East Florenceville, Carleton Co.; East Florenceville, 292; Saturday; Wm. Tompkins.

Waterville, Carleton Co.; Waterville, 293; Saturday; J. T. Fletcher.

Bath Carleton Co.; Ray of Hope, 294; Friday; Herbert Gray.

Lower Coverdale, Albert Co.; Coverdale, 295; Tuesday; F. A. Steeves.

Canterbury, York Co.; Dufferin, 296; Friday; S. A. Baker.

River Louison, Restigouche Co.; Louison, 297; Thursday; Donald Stewart.

Kukland, Carleton Co.; Monument, 298; Thursday; Deputy not elected.

Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Campbell, 299; Friday; S. McLeod.

Campbellton, Restigouche Co.; Campbellton, 300; Thursday; J. E. Price.

Manuhurst, Kings Co.; Lincluden, 301; Thursday; D. S. Mann.

Dundee, Restigouche Co.; Dundee, 302; Thursday; Jas. Crawford.

Moranter, Kings Co.; Rising Star, 303; Thursday; Martin Presze.

Scotch Settlement, Westmorland Co.; McCarthy, 304; David Murray.

Upper Millstream, Kings Co.; Millstream, 305; Zebulon Gaunce.

Gibson, York Co.; Gibson, 306; Friday; Jas. Pickard.

Portland, N. B.; Silver, 308; Wednesday; Deputy not elected.

St. George; St. George, 189; R. H. Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE EMIGRANT BOY TO HIS AGED MOTHER.

O, mother, dear mother, across the deep sea,
Thy boy sends his greeting, his blessing to thee;
Though years have passed by since I felt thy
embrace,
Heard thy sweet, gentle accents, and saw thy
loved face,
Thy form and features I cannot forget,
Thy look when we parted abides with me yet.

How often my memory reverts to the past!
To childhood's sweet pleasures, too pleasant to
last;
To youthful companions, long scattered and
gone;
To the few faithful dear ones who still linger on;
The kindness of kindred I often recall,
But thou, dearest mother, wert kindest of all.

I think of the goodness, thy tenderness still;
Thy patient submission, thy calm steadfast will;
Thy joys and thy sorrows, thy smiles and thy
tears;
Thy manifold labors through long tedious years;
And thy boy, far away from his dear native
soil,
Believes that thy prayers must be precious to
God.

No mother could ever be dearer than mine;
No love could be deeper or stronger than thine;
No fingers more ready to make or to mend;
No friend more desirous to help or befriend;
Whoever was heartless, unfeeling, severe,
Thy word was sufficient to comfort and cheer.

It cannot be long ere the message shall come
To call thee away from thy plain cottage-home,
And mingle with loved ones whose souls are at
rest.

Now perfect and sinless, transcendently blest;
And somehow I fancy the mother I love
Will welcome me home to the mansions above.

HER DESTINY IS MARRIAGE.

This saying enters into the horoscope
of girlhood, and enters in as a divine arrange-
ment; and yet, in this age of clamor
about "woman's rights," this sentiment
is being thrust into the background. A
writer in a late number of the Woman's
Journal speaks of it as "a tradition
lingering in the minds of men like cob-
webs in haunted houses.

This shows a tendency of thought concern-
ing the sphere of woman which is
as pernicious as it is untrue to the divine
order of things. Wifehood and mother-
hood are two of the most sacred and im-
portant positions in life. In the education
and training of girlhood these should
not be lost sight of or thrust into the
background for a single moment. On
the other hand they should be made to
hold an increasing important place in
every girl's education as the race advances
and the welfare of humanity intensifies.
More is required of men and
women to-day than ever before, and
more attention should be paid to every-
thing that enters into character, and the
preparation for life's duties. As is now
being fully demonstrated, there is nothing
that exerts a greater or more control-
ling power in shaping the child's
future than the impressions made upon
it by the mother both before and after
its birth. Of the two, pre-natal impres-
sions are more powerful and lasting than
post-natal; but the two combined will
have much to do with determining the
child's destiny.

Hence too much stress cannot be
placed upon the education and training
which will best fit for the responsibilities
of motherhood; and girlhood is the
period for such education and training.
It is well, therefore, that the girl should
be impressed with the fact that her desti-
ny is marriage, and consequent mother-
hood; and she should be made to feel
that there is a sacredness about it that
demands at her hands serious consider-
ation and thorough preparation. She
should look forward to it with feelings
of sanctity as would a priestess about to
minister at a sacred altar; for both mar-
riage and motherhood are sacred. The
wife and the mother is priestess of the
home, ministering, at a God-appointed
altar, to a group of worshippers who
ought to be, in her eyes, as dear to her
as life itself. Whatever, therefore, tends
to detract from this high and holy
mission of womanhood should meet
with utter condemnation.

But because a girl's destiny is
marriage forms no reason why she
should not be educated for the widest
sphere of usefulness; nay, it rather
furnishes the strongest reason why her
education should be broad, thorough
and varied. What she is in reality
she stamp upon her child by the law
of heredity; and only what she has can
she impart to the child by subsequent train-
ing and education. The breadth of her
own intellect is the precursor of strong
intellectual powers in her offspring; the
graces and culture of her own heart are
the best guaranty she can offer for like
qualities in her children; the sweetness
and purity of her own life will be a
potent spell upon the lives of those who
call her mother. She cannot be too well
versed in art, science, literature, sociol-
ogy, politics or anything else that has to
do with the welfare of the offspring she
brings into the world. The more fully
she is developed physically, mentally,
morally and spiritually the better will
she be prepared for the part she is to
perform in life, whether as a wife
mother, or citizen of the world.

Our girls, therefore, should be
thoroughly educated, trained and devel-
oped. Before marriage the whole field
of human enterprise should be freely
thrown open to them and they allowed
to enter the race of activity with their
brothers; and after marriage the only
restraint put upon them should be the

demands of home life, which to the wife
and mother, should ever be first and
most important. The girl has just as
good a right to live as has the boy; just
as good a right to all the honors or
wealth she can win in any legitimate
and proper activities of life; just as good
a right to learn trades, professions or
other industries; but not for a moment
should she forget or ignore the fact that
her highest, because most sacred, sphere
is marriage and motherhood.

HOUSEHOLD.

PLANNING THE BREAKFAST.

Not one member of the family had an
appetite for breakfast; not that we were
invalids but simply for the reason that
we did not have good breakfasts. With
high priced help in the kitchen and a
small family, it had seemed that the
close attention of 'mother' was not re-
quired in order to ensure and eatable
breakfast on the table every morning.

The fault lay in the first place in the
bread which Katy Ann would insist on
baking in large quantity and not oftener
than once a week. If she was told to
make three loaves, there invariably
came out of the oven six, and with them
was a ready excuse for the extra num-
ber.

The bread was good for two days and
then we began to plan how to use it up.
This opened the way for having toast
for breakfast, cold bread and butter for
tea, and *vice versa*; and hot rolls, muffins
griddle cake and corn cakes were out of
the question for 'we're all that bread
yet to be used, mem.'

Here was the secret, plenty of white
bread saved work, and another week
only saw a repetition to the conflict and
Katy Ann victorious.

After a time fried potatoes came to
be an adjunct to the stale bread, with
the apology that there was not time to
bake potatoes in the morning; it was
much easier to boil a large quantity at
dinner time. Other makeshift followed
so closely that it was decided better to
take the work in our own hands than to
fall a victim to nervous dyspepsia
through poor fare and vexation. We
shall give some simple bills of fare
which were the outcome of the experience
during the time following the above
decision.

The breakfast which is to be eaten at
seven o'clock, or even earlier, must not
be too elaborate, for the hour preceding
that times flies quickly and is full of
hindrances in most families.

BREAKFAST No.

- Tripe [fried in batter]
- Rye Muffins Baked Potatoes
- Toast
- Cocoa

TRIPE IN BATTER.—Honey-comb tripe
is the best. For about one and one-
half pounds make a batter by beating
one egg with a tablespoonful of flour
and a little salt. Fry a slice of sweet
pork, dip the pieces of tripe in the batter
and fry, taking care to have the fat
very hot.

RYE MUFFINS.—One pint of rye
meal, not flour; one pint of wheat flour,
one pint of milk, one-half cup of sugar,
one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, two
of cream tartar and two eggs. Put the
meal in the mixing bowl. Put the flour
and other ingredients in a sieve, mix
thorough and sift. Beat the eggs light.
Add the milk to them and pour on the
dry ingredients. Beat well. Butter
muffin tins or common pans and bake
about twenty minutes in a quick oven.
The quantities given will make twenty-
four, or two panfuls. Half the quantity
is sufficient for a small family and the
dry mixture may be divided after it is
prepared, and used whenever wanted if
kept dry; then halve the other ingredi-
ents.

This is one of Miss Parloa's receipts,
and if tried, will become a favorite. It
is one of the few methods of using rye
meal successfully in cooking.

BAKED POTATOES.—For breakfast
select rather small potatoes of an even
size. Forty-five minutes will bake
quite a large potato; half an hour, with
a quick oven, will do for those selected
for breakfast.

DRY TOAST.—Cut even, and neither
smoke nor scorch the bread while toast-
ing.

BREAKFAST No. 2.

- Broiled Ham.
- Baked Eggs. Brown Bread Toast.
- Coffee.

BROILED HAM.—Ham should be
cut quite thin for broiling. Have a
clear fire, and broil as if it were a
beefsteak, and it will be a great im-
provement on hard fried ham.

BAKED EGGS.—Butter a pie plate
thoroughly and break the eggs in
carefully. Sprinkle a little salt and
pepper over them and also lay on a few
bits of butter. Bake in a quick oven
removing as soon as the white of the
egg is cooked. Serve in the same
dish.

BROWN BREAD.—Two cups of Indian
meal, two cups of rye meal, one cup of
flour one-half cup of molasses, one and
one-half pints of sweet milk, one
teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful
of vinegar. Add the vinegar the last
thing before pouring the mixture into

a buttered mold. Steam three hours;
remove the lid of the tin and set in the
oven ten minutes.

For toast cut slices from the round
loaf and toast them slowly. Butter,
and eat while hot.

OUR LORDS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

We take the following from a transla-
tion of the description of the personal
appearance of our Lord in the official
annals of Publius Lentulus, President of
Judea under Tiberius Caesar.

'There lives, at this time, in Judea,
a man of singular virtue, whose name
is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians
esteem as a prophet, but his followers
love and adore him as the offspring of
the immortal God. He calls back the
dead from their graves, and heals all
sorts of diseases with a word or a
touch. He is a tall man, and well
shaped; of an amiable and reverend
aspect; his hair of a color that can
hardly be matched, falling into graceful
curls, waving about and parted on the
crown of the head, running as a stream
to the front after the fashion of the
Nazarites, his forehead high, large, and
imposing; his cheeks without spot or
wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red;
his nose and mouth formed with ex-
quisite symmetry; his beard thick,
and of a color suitable to his hair,
reaching below his chin, and parting in
the middle like a fork, his eyes bright
blue, clear and serene; looks innocent,
dignified, manly and mature; in
proportion of body, most perfect and
captivating; his hands and arms most
delectable to behold. He rebukes with
majesty, counsels with mildness, his
whole address, whether in word or deed,
being eloquent and grave. No man has
ever seen him laugh, yet his manners
are exceedingly pleasant; but he has
wept frequently in the presence of men.
He is temperate, modest and wise; a
man, for his extraordinary beauty and
divine perfections, surpassing the
children of men in every sense.'

The Saviour is so seldom recognized
in profane history that this confirmatory
contribution to his perfection is
especially valuable.

THE OBJECT OF BATHING.—The object

of bathing is fourfold. To produce a
certain amount of nervous shock, that
should be followed by reaction and an
increased circulation of the blood on the
surface, resulting in a more rapid change
of tissues; to lower the temperature of the
body; to cleanse the skin; and to pro-
duce pleasurable feelings, and, in con-
nection with swimming, the beneficial
effects of one of the best forms of physical
exercise. The nervous shock and the
reaction resulting from it, following the
first contact with the water, are im-
portant points, and to obtain them to
plunge or the douche is preferable to any
other form of bath. To wade up to the
middle and stand shivering and fearful
of the momentary feeling of discomfort
is neither healthy nor pleasant, and timid
persons who dare not plunge boldly into
the water should be content with the
douche bath. A large garden hose, with
a high pressure of water, held at a dis-
tance of fifteen or twenty feet from the
body, will give an idea of this most de-
lightful curative and bracing agent. Sea
bathing differs from our door fresh water
bathing in the greater specific gravity of
sea water and its consequent greater
buoyancy and more uniform temperature,
while the pure air sunshine and better
sanitary surroundings of seaside places
contribute largely to the results. Mineral
baths, as such have
no particular superiority over other baths
of the same density and temperature. In
addition to the greater healthiness and
enjoyableness of outdoor bathing it is
probable that the simple exposure of the
body to the sun and fresh air is of real
benefit, and contributes to the sum total
of the good results. Cramps are con-
sidered one of the great dangers of bath-
ing, but when they are fatal it is probably
the result of syncope or fainting, from
failure of the heart's action. A good
swimmer, in vigorous health, would hard-
ly be wholly disabled by a cramp of only
a part of his limbs.

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