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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1886.

LOVE'S DESERTION.

Down in my garden cool, Love lay weeping,
Soft came his plaint to me as I was sleeping,
With rosy visions blest.
Then swiftly from my silent chamber stealing,
My heart its precious, daring hopes revealing,
I clasped him to my breast.

"Ab, maiden, tender.maiden," aighed the boy,
"Methinks I have forever done with joy,
And all that with joy goes.
See how my pinions, once so white and fair,
Are drooping now and soiled, while in my hair
No light its radiance throws.

"An outcast am I from that very shrine
That was my home, and hands not mine
Have thrown its flowers wide,
A heart once all my own now hids me go;
Upon my fires indifference flings its snow;
Ah, there I dare not hide!"

"Nay, Love!" I cried, "Come hither, stay mile,
And mend thy wounded wings.

weast is warm, my pulse threbs fast and Come rest beside me, come, poor weary child, While Philemela sings!"

So Love came to me in my garden sweet,
And nestled in my arms and at my feet,
And kissed my quivering lip.
The night wore on; I saw the pale moon fade;
I heard adown the fragrant summer glade
The bee her honey sip.

The sun crept up and chased the stars away, And Boys withdrew, as though the golden day Did becken him to go. Trembling, I called him back: "Ah, Love, Hove, stay!
My soul has blossomed like the buds in May,
It must not wither so!

"I gave thee comfort when thou wast in pain; My clinging arms thy form caressed again—
Alas! unhappy fate!

Love soared away, nor heard me as he went,
White I, alone, with fiercest passion spent,
Did weep, disconsolate.

-Clara Lanza, in Town Topics.

A TERRIBLE CHASE. In some states of the Union, particularly in the southwest, convicted criminals are not kept confined in State prisons, but are either employed on public works, or "farmed

olina" line. This road crosses the mountains at a grade of two hundred feet to the mile. Throughout the long ascent up the Ridge, it winds about the footbills and along the mountain sides in spiral curves, often quite

sharp, and actually in one place passes the same point, at different elevations, as it works up the mountain.

"Near the top of the mountains is the famous "mud cut" which has so puzzled all

strata on each side of the out, so that a gravel train and corps of laborers is constantly required to keep the track clear. For this service the company has for some time employed a gang of the State convicts.

"I was at this time in charge of the aid, or helper engine, which assists the trains to climb the heavy mountain grade; and on the day in question, I had pushed up the morning freight, as usual, and then side tracked in the cut, to allow the early passenger and express train to pass, on its way senger and express train to pass, on its way to Asheville.

'From this elevated situation a wide view is commanded down the mountains, and already the smoke from the passenger locomotive could be seen in the distance, as it slowly ascended the foothills and drew towards the spiral grades (up the side of the

main ridge.
"Meanwhile the gravel train, with its gang of shovel men, had moved on the main track in the cut, and the convicts were busily engaged in throwing the soft mud upon the 'flats.' The work had proceeded for some minutes in silence, and the engineer of the gravel train, for some cause, left his cab a few minutes, when one of the prisoners, for a few minutes, when one of the prisoners, unobserved by the guards, stealthily slipped the coupling-pin behind the tender. The fireman was cut by the cylinders, olling the bearings. Seizing this chance, this bold convict suddenly sprang into the engine from the opposite side, and before either of the guards or the trainmen realized what was harvening had rouled the the what he wilded happening, had pulled the throttle wide open. In an instant the engine started up, and in less time than it takes to say, it was moving off rapidly under a full head of steam. "The fireman's shout was the first intima-"The ireman's shout was the first intimation that anything was really wrong. Then the guards waked up. Bang! bang! went their rifles all around, but their bullets were too tardy for the desperate rogue; he ducked nimbly down behind the tender. The balls rattled harmlessly against the sides of the engine. Had they hit and killed the reckless fugitive, the condition of affairs would hardly have been improved affairs would hardly have been improved, for the locomotive was out and away, rattling down the grade toward the approaching train. Evidently the convict had intended to jump off when at a safe distance, and escape during the confusion of a wreck.

That heavy 'gravel' engine would naturally crash into the other train, like a bolt from a The trainmen and the guards stood, staring after the receding engine, as though

paralyzed.
"What, indeed, could they do!
"Then the thought flashed to my mind, could I give chase with my own engine, and

catch the runaway?

'It was the only chance to save the passenger train from the horrors of a collision on that winding, perilous grade; and desperate as the chance looked, it must be taken

'Change that switch!' I shouted shead. and threw the lever over.

"As my engine moved, one of the guards, scrambled into the cab; and my fireman jumped on the ipilot as we dashed past the

'In a moment we were out upon the main

'in a moment we were out upon the main line, on the down grade, and gathering headway under full pressure of steam.

'But the gravel engine had the start, and was the heavier of the two locometives, though mine ran on the higher wheels. On this latter circumstance, alone, rested my chance of overtaking the gravel engine; and it seemed a doubtful chance at heat. It is a t seemed a doubtful chance at best. It is a reckless business to give an engine full steam on a down grade. But all depended on the first few minutes. and I gave my machine a heavy headway at once, and bade Henry, my fireman dump his oil and kindlings into the

fire box!
"In half a minute we were going at sixty niles an hour! "The rocky crags and ledges beside the line flew behind us in long atreaks; and the trees below seemed blended into a confused

trees below seemed blended into a confused patch of green, as we tore along.

Instinctively now I closed the throttle; for no engine could carry steam down such a grade and live! Ahead was a sharp curve. We swayed round it like lightning and then caught sight of the forward engine, still several hundred yards ahead. But we were gaining; I could see that we were lessening the distance. But we were lessening

gaining; I could see that we were lessening the distance. But could we overtake it in time? The passenger train could hardly be more than three or four miles away.

"Catching sight of us bearing down upon him, I saw the convict run out on the tender, and look about as if trying to see a smooth snot to jump off; but the gravel and der, and look about as it trying to see a smooth spot to jump off; but the gravel engine had gotten up such a terrific speed that he was evidently afraid to leap.

"'Point your rifle at him, and call to him to stop,' I shouted to the guard, but the

guard, terrified at the rate we were running, had dropped his carbine on the coal heap, and was crouching and holding on, the most

and was crouching and holding on, the most abject picture of fear I ever saw.

"My fireman, Henry, was a mere slip of a boy then, but a pluckier lad never opened a fire door. Bidding him to 'give her the road,' I caught up the rifle, and getting out on the 'nuning board,' pointed the weapon at the scoundrel in the forward engine, metioning him, at the same time to reverse the lever. But either misunderstanding my motions, or frightened by the awful speed, he jumped off the tender the instant he saw the rifle raised, and was instantly hurled the rifle raised, and was instantly hurled headlong over the ledges—down the steep mountain side, below the track. I caught a glimpse of him, whirling heels over head, as

all; and the rattle and roar of his own train

"Near the top of such that mous "mud cut" which has so puzzled all the railway engineers. Soft mud at that place is being continually forced up into the road bed by the pressure, probably of the strata on each side of the cut, so that a gravel train and corps of laborers is constant. For it required to keep the track clear. For large abruptly off into a gorge hundreds of the large abruptly off into a gorge hundreds of leaps abruptly off into a gorge hundreds of feet, in a sheer precipice. Looking down across this ravine, we seemed to be literally

flying in mid air.
"Meantime, I had run forward upon pilot-frame, ready to leap to the tender of the 'gravel,' the isstant we came close enough. Then for an instant the runaway disappeared, as both engines plunged into a cloud-bank that lay piled against the mountain side. For a second or two nothing was visible; but for the roar of the wheels as they spun along the narrow shelf I could have thought we had jumped from the bill and were plunging down through the clouds into the valley.

"When, an instant later, we emerged from the fog, the tender of the gravel train was only a few feet before my pilot. I dared wait no longer. Even now I fancied that I could hear the roar of the passenger train from below. Measuring the distance well with my eye, I stepped back on the running-board and straining every muscle for the dangerous leap, sprang across the intervening space, caught upon the rear of the tender hung for a moment then with might der, hung for a moment, then with might and main struggled to get aboard it—a feat that could not have been accomplished had not the trains had the same relative speed and motion.

and motion.

"Truly, that was a spring for life! Not for my own life merely, but for hundreds of others on the coming train. I barely made it. For the jerking motion was frightfully strong. Had the distance been a foot greater I should have missed—and been instantly ground to pleces. But I dared not wait for the engines to touch, for there would then he a recoil.

would then be a recoil. "It required but an instant now to scramthe lever and open the sand-boxes. Henry had at once done the same for our own en-

"How those cylinders wheezed, and how the amoke and sparks flew from those drivers as they ground backward on the rails! "And we had scarcely brought them to

standstill when, puffing heavily round the next curve below, issued the passenger engine, coming unconsolously on—to certain destruction, had we not caught the runaway just as we did.

way just as we did.

"It was an easy matter now to bring the train to a stop on that up grade.

"In half a minute more all three engines were moving quietly back up the grade.

Very little was said; and to this day, I suppose the massagers do not know why that pose the passengers do not know why the abrupt halt was made on the mountain side or how fearfully near they all were to death

"The body of the convict was found the rocks, several hundred test below the track so mutilated that but for the striped clothes, no one could have identified it."

A writer who has passed many years in the backwoods of South America says that baldness is unknown among the Indians.

(For THE SUN.) BISHOP PLESSIS'

Visit to Louisbourg, June. 1815.

Translated From His Manuscript Journal by Edward Jack.

Towards the evening as we approached Louisbourg, which is 14 leagues distant to the east of Arichat, the wind ceasing to favor us, Capt. Foret dreading least it might increase during the night, as it was neither possible for us to keep out to sea nor to anchor along a shore covered with rocks, and which is extremely dangerous to approach, decided to enter into this harbor in order to pass the night there tranquilly in order to pass the night there tranquilly in an excellent roadstead. He could not have taken a part more conformable to the desires of the bishop and his companions to see a place singularly celebrated in the history of Canada. Louisbourg was the ancient capital, or rather the only town which the French had in Cape Breton. Its position was extremely advantageous either as an entrepot for the commerce of the leiands of the Gulf of Mexico, or as the key of Canada.

The English knew its great importance.

The English knew its great importance, and hence arose their multiplied efforts to make themselves masters of it, and in this they succeeded in 1744, but having been obliged to restore it in the same state as when they had taken it by the treaty of peace in the following year, it continued to give them disquietude which was the cause of the representations. of the renewed efforts which they made to seize upon it in the war which broke out between them and France in 1755.
This town, situated at the southern extremity of a harbor of little depth, but very wide at its further extremity and very narrow at its entrance, was protected not only by con-siderable fortifications, but by rocks, by little islands, and by capes running out into the sea covered by artillery. Protected by these fortifications as well natural as artifi-

sither employed on public works, or "farmed out" to contractors, who employ them in digging canals, building railroads, or other enterprises requiring manufail labor. The system has certain advantages, and many disadvantages, one of the latter being the liability of the prisoners to escape, in spite of the vigilance of guards who have constantly to watch them while at their work.

In conversation with a veteran locomotive enterprise a few days since, on the various perills to which an engine-driver's life is exposed, he related a thrilling indident connected with the coarties labor system which I will attempt to reproduce.

He said,—

"The most dangerous run I ever made was down the Bite Ridge, on the "Western Carolina" line. This road crosses the mountains at a credit from the sea, because much less bombarded, from the sea, because in the harbor itself; besides, it was much less to the sea because in the harbor itself; besides, it was much less considerable in extent than is generally be intered not on the sea coast, but on the harbor itself; besides, it was much less considerable in extent than is generally be considerable in extent than is generally be considerable in extent than is generally be in the harbor itself; besides, it was much less considerable in extent than is generally be was the ball of Canada. It is evident that it for an inaute, and serve to on a very the enterprise of Markor it is extent than is generally be considerable in extent than is generally be enceinted of Montreal, such as it was substanted not on the head

It is natural that fishing should be preferred there, where the profit is always certain, to a cultivation which, by a thousand and known inconveniences, often deceives the hopes of the most industrious laborer.

Accidents are still more to be dreaded on the sea shore, where fogs are so frequent, so thick and so injurious to grain, thus the city of Louisbourg having no makes and be would most probably prevent his according to the random of the smallness of its enceinte which contain ed all proved, for it is evident that it had no subarbs, yet all the old inhabitants agree in saying that it enclosed three churches, and it is moreover certain that there was a convent of Recollects on this island and a mission of slaters of the congregation of Notre Dame. Whence must it be concluded that the town contained much people? No, but that the bishops of Canada took care to provide there religious establishments for the sanctification of an isolated people, which could not find these succors elsewhere.

Notwithstanding this vigilance of their first pastors, the citizens of Louisbourg were very inferior as regards morals and piety to the poor fishermen of their neighborhood. Amusements of every kind were greatly in favor, luxury dominated there, the vanity and immodesty of the women had reached such a crying pass that it was perhaps that such a crying pass that it was perhaps that which drew upon the city the unfortunate lot which it experienced in 1758. At the end of May a numerous fleet with troops to effect a landing, under General Amberst, left Halifax to present themselves before the place. Baren Roncour commanded there a garrison of 4,000 men of the regular troops, he expected to be attacked, all the habitants scattered over the different parts of the island were ordered to come and give their services as militia men. War supplies and food were abundant. The first attacks of the enemy but served to show them how useless it would be for them to attempt the reduction of the served to show them how useless it would be for them to attempt the reduction of the place from the side of the sea. The English general had recourse to another expedient which was to land accretly troops and artillery at Gabarus, a bay which is but a league from Louisbourg to the south or southwest. This artillery promptly drawn to the hillock which terminates the head of the harbour of Louisbourg and not more than a constant. Louisbourg, and not more than a cannon shot from it, commenced to play upon the place on the least fortified side, with an effect which so surprised and disconcerted its defenders, there was no longer any ques-

The places where the walls once stood can yet be traced and the fosses, the glaces and the cellsrs of the houses and the bottoms of chimneys, the remains of magazines, shops and case mates can yet be noticed, but nothing whele, nothing which one can recognize with certainty. Some Irish families to

the number of eight or nine, scattered around the number of eight or nine, scattered around the harbor, where they established themselves a few years after the surrender of the place are all that can be found there at present. One of them, Peter Kennedy, has built his house in a corner of the city, properly so called. The shore in this place is covered by 20 places of iron artillery enclosed. The richest inhabitants of the Island from time to time come here according to their

The richest inhabitants of the Island from time to time come here, according to their needs, to search among the ruins of Louisbourg in order to obtain thence some bricks of excellent quality of which they make use in the construction of chimneys.

No one seems to care about making use of an excellent atone of a black color and very close grain, of which one finds more than 360 tolses on the place all ready for use and which during the last siege were detached from a rock which would still afford ten times as much more if it were worked. It cannot be told whether the French had undertaken to break up this rock with the undertaken to break up this rock with the intention of using the stone in some fortifications, or to remove from the besiegers a means of approach to the place, from which

means of approach to the place, from which it was at some distance.

After having visited, with a sentimental grief, all the remains of interest which Louisbourg offers to a reasonable curiosity, the bishop and his companions knelt down and recited a De profundis for the faithful dead of that city and thought only then of regaining their schooner before evening.

COOKING A TURKEY.

Boiling -Take a nice, plump hen turkey which has been hung a few days-a week, if the weather will permit-pluck, singe, and draw; fill with force-meat, veal, oyster or chestnuts. Truss for boiling, remembering to draw the legs well up into the body, and bind it securely with tape. Dredge flour all over, and put it into a large saucepan, with just sufficient warm water to cover it. Add a teaspoonful of salt, two small carrots, one onion, stuck with three or the sea covered by artillery. Protected by these fortifications as well natural as artificial, a solitary vessel once within the harbor could defy a whole fleet to come and take her.

The town could scarcely be even perceived, much less bombarded, from the sea, because it was situated, not on the sea coast, but on the harbor itself; besides, it was much less considerable in extent than is generally believed in Canada. It is evident that it could not contain as many citizens as the half of the enceints of Montreal, such as it was when bounded by its old walls, and how

turkey, cut it down the middle into two

parts, and remove the bones without injuring the outer skin. Lay the pieces flat on the table or the chopping board, skin downward, and spread over each a layer of good tureen or sauce boat. If the turkey is to be eaten cold, let the rolls lie in the iiquor half an hour after they are cooked, before removing them from the pan. The rolls in either case will need to simmer about an hour and a half. When quite cold, brush the meat over with glaze. This glaze is very useful, indeed, for improving the appearance of many cold dishes. It is made from clear stock, boiled down until it forms a sort of meat varnish, or strong, savory jelly. If not convenient to make it at home, it can easily be purchased. When the turkey rolls are to be served celd, place them on a dish covered with a napkin, and ornament in the usual way, with sprigs of fresh paraley, cut lemon and beet-root boiled till tender, and cut in pretty devices—stars, from clear stock, boiled down until it forms a sort of meat varnish, or strong, savory jelly. If not convenient to make it at home, it can easily be purchased. When the turkey rolls are to be served celd, place them on a dish covered with a napkin, and cornament in the usual way, with sprigs of fresh paraley, cut lemon and beet-root boiled till tender, and cut in pretty devices—stars, diamonds, hearts, etc. If these various colors are blended with good taste, this forms a most attractive dish, besides being one easy and pleasant to carve. one easy and pleasant to carve.

BRAISED TURKEY.—We are not always fortunate enough to obtain a young turkey; and when an old one has to be dealt with, it will be found most satisfactory to braise to be covered as a proper braising-pan; therefore, we will suppose that the turkey has to be cooked in an ordinary saucepan. It is and singe the bird, cut off the neck and the legs, and empty it, reserving the liver, heart and gizzard. Cover the ing the liver, heart and gizzard. Cover the bird all over with elices of bacon, cut very thin; then bind it securely with twine. The defenders, there was no longer any question about capitulation. On the 26th of July not only the city but all of Isle Royale (Cape Breton) surrendered to the British forces, and this conquest decided that of Canada.

Quebec succumbed the following year and Montreal the year after. The Euglish repenting of not having destroyed the fortifications of Louisbourg in 1744 (5) because it had been restored to the French as was mentioned above, believed that it would be better to do it this time, which they repented of since because by the treaty of 1762 it was ceded to them.

It was in this state of destruction and ruin that the Bishop of Quebec and his four companions found this place after 57 years and mourned over its ruins and rubbish. Alas, what solitude! what gloomy silence in a place where so many men have successively existed! what a heap of stones!

The places where the walls once stood can yet be traced and the fosses, the glaces and the stock with allower with slices of bacon, cut very thin; then bind it securely with twine. The shape of the turkey must be preserved as correctly as lossible. Put a few slices of fat bacon as the bottom of the sauce-pan; lay the bird upon these, with foot, split in two; two or three onions, stuck with lives; two carrots, a bunch of paraley and a sprig of thyme, with salt and pepper to the lide on the pan at gently simmer the contents from four tests hours, according to the size of the bird. If this dish is to be eaten hot, place the turkey on a dish, surround it with the best vegetables, and pour ever it part of the liquor in which it has been stewed, freed from fat, and thickened with a little browning. If it has to be served cold, dress it exactly the same as directed for "rolled tarkey."—Country Gentleman.

BRAISED TURKEY .- We are not always

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Crocket and the Course of Instruction. To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-Among other things named in his circular to teachers, the chief superintendent announces that in the educational exhibit to be sent from this province to the Colonial and Indian exhibition there will be copies of the prescribed course of instruction. This is the first intimation. I think. to teachers generally, that there is a pre-scribed course of instruction. There was ene in the time of the late superintendent.

It was neatly printed, for the guidance of teachers, upon the first page of the school register. It has been omitted from the register of the last and of the present year, and none has been issued to take its place. The fact of its omission is reasonable evidence that the old course has been discarded, and when the appropriate data is in the support of the support and when the superintendent in his circular refers to the work in different standards his

refers to the work in different standards his remarks should contain an explanation of the term so applied.

Old teachers, I presume, go on in the old way, following nearly upon the lines of the old course; but in the case of new teachers there is a difference. They have no copy of the old course or no authority to use it is than do nonsess its and they have no other they do possess it; and they have no other course except as each may frame it for him or herself. Under these circumstances there can be no uniformity, as regards the instruc-tion given on the different subjects, in the

different schools of the province.

The "collective wisdom" which assumes that the mill at Fredericton can take an inexperienced youth of eighteen or maiden of sixteen from some quiet country place and in five months convert him or her into a fully qualified teacher, seems also to assume that the same teacher can decide without hesitation what should constitute a year's work, and what are the relative values of the various sub-jects taught. In the face of the fact that the late course of instruction, carefully pre-pared by experienced educators, and ap-proved, I believe, by the chief himself, then principal of the Normal school,—in face of the fact that it has proved unsatisfactory, the last assumption seems rather broad if not unwarrantable.

The course of instruction referred to in the circular to teachers has not been placed in their hands, and probably exists only in the imagination of the chief. That the schools of the province are rapid-

ly passing into the hands of young, inex-perienced and half-trained teachers is not a pleasant thought. That even these are without the guidance of a carefully pre-pared course of instruction makes clear the ecessity of action on the part of those who have the power to remove from office one who, in many ways, has shown himself un-fitted for the task he has undertaken to per-OLD TEACHER.

OUT AT CALGARY.

What Judge Travis and Mayor Mur-

doch are Doing.

ROTH SIDES HEARD FROM. ward, and spread over each a layer of good force-meat—of any kind which may be desired—about an inch thick. Roll each piece up separately, like a sausage, cover with thin slices of bacon, and tie these on securely with twine, or very parrow tape. Place the rolls in a stew-pan, cover with geod stock, and add the following ingredients: A bunch of paraley, a sprig of thyme, one good-sized carrot, one large onion cut in quarters, two or three cloves, a blade of mace, and a little pepper snd salt. Put on the lid of the pan and allow the whole to simmer gently until done enough, akimming the liquor occasionally. Boiled turkey may be esten either hot or cold. If the former, take up the rolls when sufficiently cooked, put them on a very hot dish, and remove the twine with which they have been tied. Strain and thicken the liquor for sauce; pour part of it over the rolls and send the rest to table in a tureen or sauce boat. If the turkey is to be eaten cold, let the rolls lie in the induced the rolls and hour after they are cooked, heaver amoving them from the near Them.

BOTH SIDES HEARD FROM.

(MAYOR MURDOCH'S LETTER TO THE SUN.)

CALGABY, ALBERTA, Jan. 7.—In glancing over the Sun of Dec. 19th I notice an article under the heading of A Cato in the West. It should certainly have said "a catamount," as his actions points much nearer the latter than the former. His whole aim has been to tear down and destroy everybody and everything that was not willing to become plastic in his hands, and he has succeeded in erecting a regular pandemonium in our thriving young town. On this one point the people of this in place thoroughly agree, with the exception of about a dozan subservient tools, two of whom are lawyers who before this had not ability enough to make a living by their professions, the professions of the professions

> he retained. On my arrival home I was summoned, with the other members of the council, (although I had been over three thousand miles away when the court sat) to appear in epen court to answer to the charge of corrupt practices as a member of the said court. Our solicitor did not defend us at all, as he held that the court being final on voters' list, the stipendiary had ne jurisdiction. During the examination two witnesses, both rival candidates for the mayorality, named Reilly and Dick, swore that they had heard one of the councillors say on the street that I had instructed him to have some names put on the voters list when the court sat. Al! of the councillors list when the court sat. All of the councillors swore, at the examination that I had nothing to

afine of \$1.00 with costs and counsel fee of prosecuting attorney.

The elections next came on and the citizens decided to make the war cry: "Travis or no Travis!" The old councillors were re-elected by a large majority, and I as mayor was also returned by an overwhelming majority, my opponents receiving between them 27 votes, athough the Tribune, which The Sun says so vigorously supported Travis, issued two extras abusing me and lauding Dick up to the skies. But Travis, Tribune and the handful of other toadies could not procure for poor Dick more than nine votes. I tell you that the people are very pronounced in this Travis question and the people by their votes have shown it.

Their next move was to start a petition amongst the people praying the Government not to remove Travis, before any had been sent to have him removed, but after hard rustling not more than twenty-seven

NO. 11

names could be got, just the number of votes that were cast for the combined rival candidates for mayor, and also for each of the two councillors brought out by them to oppose the people's choice. This shows that the emporters of Travis can be counted by three times

ine.
The people next wishing to get the tangle in

The people next wishing to get the tangle into which Travis has brought us straightened out, have drawn up a memorial praying the Government to appoint a commission for such purpose, and when circulated four sheets of foolscap were covered with signatures within half a day. This speaks for itself.

In conclusion allow me to inform the Sun that terrible town as this place has been represented by Travis and other defamers, on election day we did not have a single row, everything passed off in the most orderly manner and wound up in the evening with a genuine western torch-light procession (torches, brooms steeped in one oil), during which the victorious candidate received hearty cheers, and one man in late received hearty cheers, and one man in particular hearty groans, Yours, G. M.

(Calgary Tribune, 9th inst.) OUR BUSINESS MEN

AKE A STRONG STAND AGAINST JUDGE TRAVIS MALIGNERS - TEXT OF A MEMORIAL FORWARD.

To the Honorable the Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada:

the Dominion of Canada:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the town of Calgary humbly sheweth:—

That, whereas certain representations have been recently made in the public press and otherwise, by some few persons in the town of Calgary, calculated to traduce and injure the judicial ability of Judge Travis, stipendiary magistrate, located here, we, the undesigned citizens of Calgary, desire hereby to express most emphatically, the representations so made, are without foundation and are false in fact;

made, are without foundation and are false in fact;

That we appreciate most highly the recent appointment by your Government of a resident judge for this district, and recognize in the appointment of Mr. Travis a judge possessing all the capabilities of ably, justly and fearlessly administering the law of our Dominion.

That we hereby desire to express our approval, support and endorsation of the course pursued by Judge Travis in the performance of his judicial duties in this district.

Calgary, Jan'y 5th, 1886. Jas. Thompson, agent Hudson's Bay Co. Chipman Bros., merchants. Halifax Ranche Co. I. G. B. Kerr & Co. J. L. Bowen, agent.
T. C. Power & Bro., merchants.
A. P. Samples & Co., Contractors.
Rogers & Grant, merchants. Rankiu & Allan, merchants,
Jas. C. Linton, merchants,
Jarrett & Cushing, planing mills,
S. W. Trott, druggist.
Jar. Walker, lumberman,
G. C. King & Co., merchants,
Kannistan & Co. merchants G. C. King & Co., merchants.
Keunisten & Co., merchants.
Reilly & Martin, hotel keepers.
James Reilly, architect.
G. E. Jacques, jeweller.
T. B. Braden & Co., publishers.
Wm. Murphy, merchant tailor.
Frank Dick, lumber merchant.
C. C. Robertson, expressman.
Dunn & Linebam, cattle dealers.
Lougheed & Hardisty, cattle ranchers.
Lougheed & McCarthy, barristers, etc.
Blondin & Gallion, saddlers.
McClelland & Watson, builders and con

McClelland & Watson, builders and contrac Peterson & Peterson, barristers,
Joshua Dyke, Methodist clergyman.
Geo. E. Marsh, salesman,
Edward McCoskrie, architect, C. E.
J. S. Gibb & Co., merchants.
W. D. Creighton, coal dealer.
A. E. Shelton, furniture dealer.
E. G. Thomas, customs broker.
H. Hambly, contractor.

(Calgary Tribune's Editorial.)

Calgary Tribune's Editorial.)

Elsewhere will be found the text of a memorial forwarded to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa on Wednesday. It was circulated for signatures among simply the business and professional men of the town. The signatures attached embrace those of about seven-eighths of the business men, and collectively represent more than two-thirds of the present assessment of the town, leaving out, of course, the N. W. Land Co. This memorial so plainly indicates the real feeling in Calgary, that he who runs may read.

When a witness was being interrogated in Cobb superior court as to his knowledge of facts, he swore that although he didn't see it tacts, he swore that although he didn't see it he knew that a certain fact occurred. "What," said the astute lawyer, "would you swear to knowing a thing occurred and you never saw it?" The witness hesitated a moment in thought and replied confidently: "Yes, sir, I will. I will swear that I was born, but I never saw the occurrence." The lawyer subsided. - Marrietta Journal. The whole district of Aroma, in New

Quinea, is ruled by a remarkable man who might pass as the ideal barbaric potentate. He towers over the heads of all his subjects, his physical strength is enormous, and his face is distinguishable by a mighty Roman ness. Old deeds of valor are chronicled by numerous tattoo marks upon his back, each signifying an enemy overcome and slaip. A Connecticut Valley paper-making firm sent to the Paris Exposition a blank book weighing 200 pounds, and having 3,000 enormous pages, as a sort of universal autograph album. Only one-fourth of its pages were filled in Paris, after which it served at a local fair, and last year was sent to New

swore, at the examination that I had nothing to do with the matter; that names handed in by me were considered by the board just the same as those handed in by any other agent, and that I had never instructed them or even recommended that such names be placed on the list—simply that they be handed in for consideration by the court.

The judge, however, chose to rule out all evidence in my favour, and knowing that my mission east was not for his special good, decided to disfranchise all the council and in addition fine the members who sat on the list \$25 each; and as I had been so far away when the alleged corrupt act was done, I should pay a fine of \$100 with costs and counsel fee of prosecuting attorney.

The elections next came on and the citizens decided to make the war cry: "Travis or no discount of the second husband by divorce as well as death, is now before constitutions as the property of the second husband by divorce as well as death, is now before constitutions.

Orleans, where it was filled. It has now