but by whom? It was e house tops to ose who were best acw what my principle of my duty to advocate for this Canada of ours, ad to do so when asked ads. Why? Because I undertake to advocate principles with which thy. (Loud cheers.) I advise my friends to acwhich my own mind is think much about polias busily engaged at ness I drifted slong but I hear appeal of mine and to other Jack, Dr. Travers, Dr. whether I did not all to the last election de-ise bill, which was pass-acdonald, was a benefi-which he deserved the very right thinking man nd hisses.) Go on with sities, but I dare you to d what I have said her hise bill to every friend ally relation. (Cheers.) period I had never taken polities for I had ats best I could. f the Franchise act was friends of the Liber ard them denounce that as absolutely disgusted friends know perfectly said to Dr. Alward that right hand go upon the denounce the franchise one of the greatest boons ferred upon our working
It is true that it is boragnificent bill drawn all statesmen Gladeton I say go on with the e began for Ireland and ar grave in everlasting ers.) These principles are my personal opin-nink it is an honest or me of turning when I lon from the Conserva-intimate friends in the all about my position others choose to misun-care. (Cheers.) How p here and ask you to ernment, and not only far that they will never I will tell you. ho were elected from are now asking re-elec low does it come that I g the honor of being a vative party? For this ocal government went when these gentlemen is constituency, they all two things. They may mplain about, but I d of small magnitude. themselves to remove Dr. Tuck, and the Chief farshall. Dr. Tuck is a age of his principles, so n his hands and like battle of his party. it passed, but when it came to be acted on he gkulked the vote.
Stockton—I wish to state here that I was in It was a perfectly legi ocal government to say the hours and voted for that measure.
Quigley—You did not vote for that bill. of them who are now ere bound by the sign rty, and therefore as they had personally urn these gentlemen these gentlemen day, and they should by the throat and have rved. The local govern-

their promises in this use do you think they They said that Gov not sign the order to dis-Now, I ask is it not a men holding portfolios and ask him to do a despise them. S CASE sers advised Governor e two men he would not hese magnificent gentlericlation of one of the ible government. They vise him to do the act und to take their ad choose to do so they Il resign our offices and to the people and ask such a principle as that.

nal vigilance is the price stance should be kept that when Governor do such a thing, the ve said to him we will y. We all know that refused to pay the tax was but the beginning of resulted in a victory inciple, and so tociple, and so to-are assailed men fight them. Do you k to the people upon iple of responsible gov-t would not have been

occasion a re-election for uld, for they would have nest and that they were out their pledges. sons why I am opposing or of being elected as ard in the common coun-ppointed from that body unicipal council, and the brought face to face alms house scandal, the h had then been ost two years. At I attended the old oners asked for \$14,000 going on between the local government, so I ms house commissioners hey done with the \$10,-men said they had spent ited for. I said we here money till you have y you have taken. I at the city of St. John, tives in the municipal once memoralized or and independent govalms house com nd no notice had been by the government. lered the people's money ent simply turned their il's petitions and told g in the matter, and so ts renewed their demand rould look) into the law nd see if we are ant them this money. ht we were not, I said ag of the kind till they andamus. I then told that we were not bound that we were not bound and they were largely so only way we got our base men was by cutting refusing to grant them we found the local govery soon and removing ting new ones. When and insolence you canompare it to something sy said to me next day nt and said we had done g we, as honest men, do. Mr. Stockton 'Onicley, what have do. Mr. Stockton
"Quigley, what have
we will have to
rasking the local govse men. I said: To no
tion or person in the
my principles, rather
my principles I will renot one to bow to Ana man of magnificent

4

him, but I would not throw myself down on my face and hands like these gentlamen to him. There is how the matter stands. (Applause.)
I must say I could not help but be favorably impressed with the remarks made by John Connor, and I am proud of him. (Cheers.) I

do not care what any gentleman thinks about him politically or otherwise, but I tell you him politically or otherwise, but I till you when you see young men like John Connor, who had little or no education arrain a government in such a masterly way as he did, I cannot help but feel proud of him. (Applause.) I have had some educational advantages myself and in that respect I feel ashamed of myself when I think of my efforts as compared with John, who has been hard at work since he was nine or ten years of age. (Cheers.) It was a splendid exhibition of literary effort. I always like to hear Mr. I like on this account, because he delights you even when he drives the lance home. I would like to get him at me and have a chance to answer him, but I am afraid I would not do it as well as he does. Mr. Connor has gone over all the questions with regard to the promises made by the government, and I cannot make my denunciation of them more emphatic than he did. They are no set of men whom we may send to the legislature, but who must do some good, for we do not send dolts there to legislate for us. No matter who goes there to represent us they must leave their impress for good or evil, because no matter how bad a man is there is good in him. Why, then, do I run this government down? Because they promised to reduce the executive from nine men to five and reduce the executive from nine men to five and that is what we want. That is quite sufficient for us. Then concerning the lagislative council business, I think it is a contemptible thing to drag in the name of Hon. Thomas R. Jones. He is a gentleman with whom I am but slightly intimate, and I say that when speaking of this matter, it is mean and contemptible to drag in his name, and say what they did of him and another gentleman in Gloucester. Before I would resert to a canvass like that I would go and break stones on the road, (Cheers). As far as the maintenance of government house is concerned I would say that

ernment house is concerned I would say that I think the Governor's salary of \$9,000 a year, is enough for a man to live on in Fredericton, and pay for his own home. That being so, did the government vote against an andment providing for that last year? These men have spent thousands of dollars on government house since 1882, and all their mised reforms are not carried out. (Cheers) They talk about the Hanington-McLeed Government's expenditures, but the Haning-ton government was turned out in 1883, and only went into power in 1882, so that I think only went into power in 1882, so that I think very little ought to be said concerning them. I would not stand in the position of the provincial secretary tonight if his office were given to me as a free gilt. I say that he supported the old government for four years, and when it went to it; grave, he looked into its grave and then landed on the other side. (Cheers.) Knowing this I could only feel disgusted when I heard him today denounce that government. (Cheers.) What does Dr. Stockton say about the equity bill? You all know that when cases come before the judge in equity they must in certain cases be referred to barristers and this bill provides for taking that power out of his hands and placing taking that power out of his hands and placing it in officers appointed by the local govern-ment. Now when that bill was brought up two or three years ago all the lawyers in the city of St. John looked to Mr. Stockton to get

Steckton-You may know better about that than I do.

Mr. Quigley—I know that you said
to me in Loczhart's auction room that if
Ritchie could stand the refusal to vest the appointment of chief of police in the common council, you could stand this other common council, you could stand this other matter against you. I said to you that the lawyers were disgusted with you, and that was your answer to me. (Cheers.) I wish to break this government down and I do not want to place myself in the same position as they have of breaking my promises.

Then there is the fishery matter for which the government take the credit of righting, but it was C. A. Robertson who fought out the question of riparian rights. He is the man who fought that battle and when he went to the government to get compensation for his man who fought that battle and when he went to the government to get compensation for his trouble they refused to pay his bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Quigley here referred to the function of religion in politics and pointed out its legitimate bearing in this as in all other contests. He then concluded with a very eloquent peroration, asking all to vote for the opposition ticket and cast no personal votes. At the conclusion of his address he was londly applieded.

clusion of his address he was loudly applauded NOMINATION DAY IN QUEENS CO. 22

GAGETOWN, April 19. Notwithstanding that the roads were in a very bad state with snow and mud, quite a number of the electors of the county assembled at Gagetown, some very early in the nation of candidates.

The following nominations were immediately

Albert Palmer, nominated by B. S. Palmer and a few others.

Tho. Hetherington by T. Wm. Perry and a

THOS. H. PEARSON AND L. S. VANWART by George J. Worden, S. L. Peters, J. S. Vanwart, D. Ferguson, J. W. Slipp, Cyrus M. Wiggins, A. P. Belyes, R. P. Yeomans, and

7 others, Mr. Palmer first took the stand and spent some time in recounting the events of the last election and a history of the overthrow of the Hanington government. He asserted that Queens county had fared better under the present representation and government, but failed to give any evidence in support of this very peculiar statement. In answering questions in re the Palmer flat bridge, he said the reason that the notice was only posted a few days was that the clerks in the pulic works office got drunk and delayed the papers, and the big soow storm of that time caused further delay. He admitted that the was furnishing supplies for the work of building the bridge. He tried to show that the reduction of the teachers' salaries was borne altogether by the teachers

and not by the people.

Mr. Hetherington explained how he came to change his mind and vote to extend the charter

be under construction.

Mr. Pearson said he was very glad to hear that, but he was afraid the wire pullers were at work, as that matter had been a particular. election canvass for some time. (Great applause.) He respectfully solicited the votes of

L. S. VANWART

made a brief but pointed address, and declared himself opposed to the government for their ac-tions. He gave them credit for their slight rehey should have done. He gave figures to show the government's large deficits and pledged himself, if elected, to urge such reforms as would enable the country to make the revenue meet all expenditure.

S. L. PETERS was loudly called on and came forward, when

was loudly called on and came forward, when the government party aunounced that the friends of Palmer and Hetherington would meet in another hall. This was only a scheme to break up the meeting.

Mr. Peters appealed to their manhood to stay and hear the charges he had to make against the administration. Only about a dezen left, including Mr. Palmer. Mr. Hetherington stayed awhile and when Mr. Peters showed how vain were his boastings about influencing the Dominion government, he asked for the privilege of replying, which was duly promised him, but before Mr. Peters got through with his denunciation of the government, Hetherington dodged out of the court house without offering to explain.

The candidates were all well recaived, but it was evident that a very large majority of those present were in opposition to the government. All the parishes were represented except Brunswick, in the interest of the opposition. The two opposition candidates are smart, intelligent men, and the prospects are good that the people will rise in their might on the 26th inst. and declare against a government that fullis none of its promises of reform but rushes

on an election at this season of the year so as to avert, if possible, a full and free discussion of their acts. EVOLUTION.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

inst, and declare against a government that fulfils none of its promises of reform but rushes

Christianity and the New Theories.

Religion in the Process of Development

PART II.

(Concluded) Then, too, in connection with this, there s growing in the church a specialization in the direction of amusement. Why, in my steadily develops the unsensuous imaginaboyhood I was forbidden to walk in the garden on Sunday, unless I was going to fodder the cow and the horse (which were never so well taken care of as on that blessed day !) sensuous, to think of endless spaces But whether we might write a letter on Sunday was a grave question; it brought the physical organization, lifting them into into serious doubt "the evidences" of many and months and years, and scores of years persons that were church members. To ride persons that were church members. To ride out on Sunday was deadly heresy. Now, religion has itself developed the spirit of ensured part of mankind? It is so powerful that joyment, and is getting rid of the old ascetic side that believed that the business of the ceremonies and baggages. The steady lift-Christian was to be unhappy here with the ing up of men into the conscious atmosphere hope of being happier in heaven. The ag- of God, the steady work of giving men a cetic soot that went through the flues of the higher standpoint, and a better ground from church is being swept out. Entertainments which to judge men and things, and from are being given in the churches. This very which to create standards of morality and made John Knox shiver. To see a Sunday school picnic would have made John Calvin sharp distinction made between morality run, crying: "Horror, horror!" But the and plety, and there is a difference; but it is church itself is the parent of amusement just the difference between the unripe and now, and has said sensibly to itself, "If our children, according to the growing public sentiment, must enjoy themselves, we must be present, and see to it that they have not only amusement, but under the best circumstances." The change is steadily going on.

It is a marked the first the function of the change is steadily going on. It is a specialization of the functions of the church to give those that need it, the young and the overladen, the replenishment of joy and of happiness. Thus happines the church to give those that need it, the young and the overladen, the replenishment of joy and of happiness. Thus happines the church the most perfect view of divine nature. is doing things that were unheard of in other days. There used to be assemblages of ministers, diets, councils, when venerable men, many of whom ought to have been in State's prison, came together to determine what was for the best interests of the church, and corrupted the cities in which they held their sessions, as in the Council of Trent. There used to be enough of the associations and assemblies of the officers of the church; but now the church, in its whole body, laymen and all, has its meetings. They are be-ginning to have their councils, their summer morning. Sheriff Butler opened the court | meetings at Chautauqua, their Ocean Grove house at 11 a. m., and after reading the writ of election and about all the law bearing on the subject, declared the court open for the nomiply attempting to act within its own walls, but is seeking to spread the spirit of probut is seeking to spread the spirit or progress, of purity in thought, in refinement and enjoyment. These things are buds that have sprung out of the thoughts of the old church life, and they are increasing every decade in number, in sweetness and in promise of a blessed fruit. The camp meetings may be said to have been the type, the be-ginning; but even these are changing, and, in imitation of these or upon their sugges-tion, other and variously conducted associalons are carried on under the care of the church in every denomination, in this land. With all its faults, is there anything that

> other thing that could fill the void if it should sink? But, then, is there anything in evolution But, then, is there anything in evolution that would desire to destroy the church? Is not this influence in the church itself one of the signs of the diversified unfolding of God's plans on the earth going to show the truthfulness of that philosophy of God's methods which modern philosophers have named evolution, one of the results of that providence lution, one of the results of that providence that inspires growth upon growth, and growth upon growth? Nay more—and this is the point—I firmly believe that the acceptance of this doctrine, which seems to me inevitable, is to be one of God's most effective instruments in intensifying and hastenipg the progress of these and similar blessed changes. In short, evolution will affect the church, but for its greater health and nower among men.

whole course of history has been changed by the vital force that lies in one single will. As the live sparks from the hunter's pipe, thrown carelessly in the ripe grass of the prairie, will kindle a flame that sweeps over eagues and leagues, so one single glowing coal of a man has burned over a superstitious age and changed the whole aspect of human-And if there be multiplied men, ordained

And if there be multiplied men, ordained of God, and not of their fellow-men—men who have that as their ambition, as their occupation, as their light and released or ever, and whose motto is, "Not yours, but you;" is there any conception of vocation that is grander than that? If you put number on him and a than that? If you put purple on him and a tiara, and give him a pontifical sceptre, why should we think him any worse? He is certainly not any better. The force of a holy life and a Christlike disposition can remove mountains. remove mountains. I have seen a great many pictures of Christ, but I never yet saw him on an earthly throne or with an earthly crown upon his head, except that of thorns. The Christ of art was one made sorrowful by self-sacrifice; the Christ of the gospel exhibits the triumph and joy of selfsacrifice. For the joy that was set before him, he endured the cross and despised the shame, he lived among people as one of them, not waiting their approach to his dignity and his grandeur, but, like the sun, spreading himself wherever he went in light, and warmth, and heat. This is the idea of the true ministry; not

of a secular ministry, not of a man called by routine, not of a man who simply regards the church as an honorable profession and accepts its liturgy and its method, and takes care of them just as an engineer takes care of a machine, or as a janitor takes care of a great building. The man of God is moved by the same impulse that moves God and the eternities. Is there any conception of manhood that is grander than that? Can the world spare such men? It may chide the men who pretend to be such, for their delinquencies. It may demand that men serving God in the way of serving the people shall be what they profess to be; but evolution is not going to take away from the grandeur of the idea or the necessity of it in

the history of the human race. In sympathy with all God's goings-on in earth, in society, the preacher is to be, and not a mere lecturer. The Christian ministry tion of men, for faith is in a large degree imagination; and the calling of men from week to week to think of that which is not visible, to think of that which is superdurations, lifting them above the today and the invisible sphere, and that through days

the most perfect view of divine nature. Evolution will not take away the unity of interpretation of God in nature and God in the word, but will give more power to each of them. And, above all, evolution is going

to drive out of the world THE MANICHEAN DOCTRINE,

the idea that man was cursed in the fall of a fabulous successor, and that fall corrupted his very, body, blood, and bones, that man inherits the corruption, and that the flesh is corrupt in and of itself. This wild heathenism, this outrageous paganism, is lurk-ing in the blood of the church yet, but it will be purged away by evolution. Thus, the minister will keep exalting morality into spiritually evermore, for morality is the root of which spirituality is the bosom and the fruit; ceaslessly calling men to note their imperfections, to slay sin, to cut it up by ledge, great as is true science, they will always continue to be mere intellect, which never arouses the whole man. It is only the truth as it is in Christ Jesus that takes a man fore and aft, that attacks him fore and aft, that attacks him from bottom to top, that gives to his whole nature—physical, social, moral and spiritual—the food that it needs and which is indispensably connected with the unfolding of man into a perfect oreature in Christ Jesus. A lecturer, a aims so high as the church; is there any mere dealer in pure thought, may be in his own sphere and place dealrable, as certainly he is; but a minister who is merely a scienhe is; but a minister who is merely a scientific professor is no minister of the gospel.

Then there will be other charges that will make the pulpit not simply necessary, but far more powerful than it has ever been. I believe that there is a rising upon the world, to shine out in wonderful effulgence, a view of God as revealed in the history of the unfolding creation that men will not willingly folding creation that men will not willingly the voice of Him that stood without the voice of Him that stood with out, crying, "Lazarus, come forth!" and out of the cypt, staggering, half-blind, he emerges; bound about with graves-clothes, and with a napkin round about his face. Out of all antiquity, out of all synods, out of all councils, out of all ecclesiastical hierarchies, out of every form of entombment, out of all hondages, the church comes. And

would soon be ready to enter into a contract fellow-men, giving himself voluntarily for and Mr. F. believed that the road would soon their service? Is a man, of stature so grand get all the actual transgression that the fellow-men, giving himself voluntarily for their service? Is a man, of statures of grand as this, to be overthrown by the philosophy of evolution? Is it to make just such men that evolution is striving, exhibiting the force of soul on soul? Centuries have been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The whole course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The world needs to take its place. The eternity with but one life to live, and with one great hope. If you would uncover it, and look it in the face, and hope on, and live again in a better sphere, and under nobler culture, see the course of history has been changed by the power of a single man. The world needs to take its place. The eternity with but one life to live, and with one great hope in the take its place. The eternity with but one life to live, and with one great hope in the take its place. You are a dying man that the course in a course of the face is the take at the course of the face is the face. The eternity was one?" You have seen what religion is actual disposition, and in go. You must either take away the father-hood from God, or you must take away that horrible dootrine from theology. The doctrines of foreordination, and election, and am of the dust; I am brother of the worm; historical value for their associations, but they will very rapidly empty churches that continue to preach them. The moral sentiment of the people has advanced so far that they cannot have the continued to preach the distance of the people has advanced so far that they cannot have the distance of the cry of the multitude." they cannot bear the old theology. The atonement confounded with the fable of Adam's fall will give place to a more gloriou development of the outcoming of God's nature in the fulness of time, and the moral power that streams from the face of God in Christ Jesus.

> THE BIBLE WILL BE A RE LIVING BOOK, not as it is handed to us, petrified by interretations from the scholastic point of view. but as food, eatable, digestible, and useful.
>
> In other words, the Bible will be taught just as now it is used. Men know perfectly well, when they use the Bible as their spiritual guide, what part to select, They select the things that they need, the things that attr them, the things that their moral conscious-ness adopts. They know the different value between the long genealogical chapters in Chronicles and the gospels of John and of Matthew. They know there is a different weight and value to different parts of the Bible, a volume of 66 different books, in different languages, published in different ages, with a thousand years between some of them, representing the lyrics and the literature, all the legislation, all the judicatories, and the slender stock of medical knowledge, of the Jewish race. That volume, put together in such a way, is not of uniform value in all parts. The doctrine of inspiration which teaches us that God wrote t and the whole of it straight through, men do not believe, nor will they now fight for it. Ministers may assert officially in the pulpit, but they do not personally believe it. Their own uses of it, their own experiences of it, their personal familiarity with the Word of God, as God's food for the soul, eaches them the truth in fact that ought to be taught in theory and that will make

the Word of God a thousand times more ef-

Enough of this, for let who will look upon

every part of organized Christianity as it ex-

lets now, and he will see the changes that

are taking place. But they will be gradual. That is right. They will help man. They will give men's minds time to accommodate hemselves to changing views. Simply to old views of fundamental moral principles s one thing; holding these views of moral principles organized into a physical institu-tion is another thing. Men of Babylonish genius are still crying to the young and thoughtful, "Search for the old paths." Yes, those as old as God I It is the old paths of man's making that may well be re-located. To search for the old paths is against the practice of the modern engineer. who seeks to lay out the road on a straight line. The old path used to run round and round, up and down, through swamps and quagmires, and over almost impassable hills; yet when at last the best path is struck straight between the two great cities, the croakers say, "Search for the old paths." That which is true of physics is true yet of morality and religion. Theology and the church are undergoing a process of evolution, towards perfection, changing upwards and for the better. Those elements that are changing the other way are gradually approaching dissolution, for destruction and evolution are twins. They work together. In the history of God's creation, things that are not good, or that are too weak to live, perish right alongside of things that are stronger and better adapted. Deterioration and destruction are part and parcel of the great process of evolution going on all the time. The presumption of evolution is adverse to the claims of authority both in the church and in the state. You know what the history of civil liberty has been. Noththe history of civil liberty has been. Nothing has been accounted to be so dangerous and so disastrous to man as the liberty of the individual. At every stage of unfolding from the beginning down to the commonwealth of America, all philosophers and all potentates have resisted this wild fanaticism of democracy. It is not safe, they say, to trust men by themselves; and the danger of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common the same of trusting men by themselves in common trusting men in the same of the same of trusting men in of trusting men by themselves in commonwealths has been the theme of ages. Alongside that has been the cry of churches with aristocratic ministries and ponderous governernments—the ory of "Authority;" it will not do to let them think for themselves. It will, not do to leave men in democratic Christian conditions in regard to what they believe. You must have ordained men and ordained customs and ordinances fixed of God. The same liturgy of folly that ran through the civil progress of the world has been running also through the ecclesistical and the theological. In both one and the other experiment will show that under the great canopy of God's providence men as they grow in intelligence are safer the more you give them liberty. Their disscussions and dissensions and such elements are preparatory to a new coadhesion. Pruning makes more fruit, not less in every vine and in every fruit tree; and so it is in the

At last I come back to my text, and I seem to myself to see the church bound, entombed, hearing the voice of Him that stood with-

and not by the processional propositional pr

decrees, as hitherto taught, may become the beast. But I am of the beast. But I am rising steadily away from them. I go up tolonger inhabited, and when vines and ivy have grown all over them. They may have

The Great Cyclone.

TOTAL OF SEVENTY-FOUR KILLED AND TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR INJURED. St. Paul, April 17 .- Hon. E. G. Halbert, njured in the cyclone at Sauk Rapid Wednes-

day evening, died in this city this afternoon. The Evening Despatch received a special from St. Cloud, which gives an accurate acfrom St. Cloud, which gives an accurate account of the killed and wounded by the cyclone as follows: St. Cloud—Killed, 21; injured, 80. Sauk Rapids—Killed, 37; injured, 100. Rice's Ststion—Killed, 12; injured, 12. Adjacent country—Killed, 12; injured, 12. Total killed, 73; injured, 204. The death of Edwin Halbert today makes a total of dead 74.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., April 17.—Workmen are clearing away the debris and the owners are preparing to rebuild stores and residences. Four more victims were buried this morning. The wounded are being cared for in a temporary hospital. Among the freaks of the cyclone ary hospital. Among the freaks of the cyclone were the wafting of a suit of cicthing from a tailor shop here to Brainard, Minn., 62 miles distant, carrying a headstone from a grave-yard to St. Cloud, across the Mississippi, and landing it three miles away. Also a safe, weighing 1,500 pounds, was carried four hundred feet. The hungry are being given free meals at two hotels and the relief committee

GRAND MANAN.

receive packages by every train. All the home less have been provided for and the relief committee is hard at work doing all needed good.

A correspondent writes from North Head Grand Manan: The weather is becoming delightful, and the roads are in excellent condition; last evening was made musical by the frogs, and this morning the air is full of the songs of the birds. There is not a particle of snow to be seen, and a few such days as we are now enjoying more than repays for the long stormy days of a more than ordinarily stormy winter. The Marble Ridge Hotel, which has been put in thorough order by Capt. Pettis, will be opened for the season, April 19th.

Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, April 19.—The nomination of candidates for the local legislature (a telegraphic report of which appeared in THE SUN) passed off quietly. All parts of the county were well represented and in their

taries is rapidly rising, and the ice has run out from Grand Falls down. There is still a large quantity of snow in the woods and should the present warm weather continue for a few days longer we

A Hotel Clerk Puzzled.

will have an unusually high freshet.

A peculiar case of helplessness in manhood was developed at Alexander's hotel last evening. About seven o'clock two men entered the hotel and presented themselves to Col. John Sullivan, the clerk. One said that he had found the other, who appeared to be deaf and dumb, just outside the door, and having de-livered himself of his charge the spokesman de-parted. Then it was that Mr. Sullivan looked at the unfortunate and the latter looked at John. The patent-inside-smile faded from the clerk's face as he began to realize his position.
"Will you have supper, sin?" inquired he, as
blandly as possible under the trying circum-

shandly as possible under the trying circumstances.

The effect of the icquiry was good, for the man shook his head in acquiescence. He was sent to the dining room in charge of the bellboy, and Mr. Sullivan's face beamed pleasantly as he thought what an excellent thing it was to be able to deal with all sorts of people.

The smile faded, however, when the boy returned with the man, saying the latter had refused to enter the dining-room. A council of ways and means was called in "Uncle Joe's" private office, and the man was brought there. He was dressed in the garb of a well-to-do farmer, and appeared healthy and bright. He was perfectly at ease, which in Itself was astonishing. He handed the clerk his large satchel and took a seat. He then delivered over a large roll of bills amounting to several hundred dellars, a bag of gold and ailver, a large pistol and a double handful of cartridges, tying up the latter in a handkerchief. It was found that he could neither hear, talk, read or write, and an could neither hear, talk, read or write, and an effort to communicate with him by means of the simple finger language failed utterly. Here was a dilemma certainly, and had it not been so amusing would have proved distracting.

The man's utter nonchalance and his excel-

The man's utter nonchalance and his excellent financial condition rendered sympathy somewhat unnecessery; but what to do with him was the question. He had no letters, papers, or any kind of writing on his person, nothing to designate who he was, where he was from or where he wished to go. The readiness with which he trusted his valuables to the clerk gave avidence that he was accustomed to travelling. he trusted his valuables to the clerk gave evidence that he was accustomed to travelling, but how he had ever been able to purchase a railroad ticket was a puzzle. All the gusts of the house were brought in, and one after the other exhausted his knowledge of sign language without result. Finally he bent his head to one side, placed his hand against it, and closed his eyes, indicating that he wished to retire. He was shown to a room, leaving all to debate upon who in the thunder he could be. On sight he would be taken for an honest country man of average intelligence and means.—

rubber cord top and bottom, and you have a nice pair of sleeve protectors.

Paint brushes may be cleaned perfectly by putting into soft soap for a day or two, when the paint may be washed out. Care should be taken that the soap does not extend up over where the bristles are fastened, as it will cause them to fall out. them to fall out.

To soften the hardest old boots or shoes, apply the fat from roast fowls with a cloth or brush.

THE JAMISON HOME.

Prominent Banker's Novel Scheme to Test tify His Family Affection.

HOME FOR ALL HIS KIN-MAKING A BEAUTI-FUL RETREAT IN INDIANA COUNTY FREE TO ALL HIS BELATIVES.

"Thirty years ago a tow-headed country boy was sweeping out a banker's office and doing odd chores at the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia," said a Third street broker. "He is there yet and is known as one ct the solid bankers of the

"Who is it?" "Colonel B. K. Jamison."

"Have you heard of his novel scheme for making his kith and kin comtortable for the rest of their days?" said the banker.

Upon receiving a negative reply the banker said: "Colonel Jamison was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, His father and mother were Virginians by birth and came originally of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. They settled in Pennsylvania years before B. K. Jamison was born. His father, S. S. Jamison, was State Senator for many years from the Indiana district. Five years ago Colonel Jamison conceived the idea of erecting and mairtsining a big home for the benefit of all his blood relatives who might avail themselves of the opportunity of spending their days there. He bought the old homestead where his father and mother had lived and died, added to it until it now amounts to over two hundred acres, and placed it, with all its buildings, barns, outhouses, in the hands of five trustees. There is a matror, physician, secretary and treasurer and farmer on the place. "Colonel B. K. Jamison

physician, secretary and treasurer and farm on the place. AN ESTATE IN PERPETUITY. "The home is in perpetuity. In case of Colonel Jamison's death the place keeps on. In case of the death of a trustee the rest of the In case of the death of a trustee the rest of the trustees select the successor. If all should die the court is empowered to appoint the trustees. The property is deeded to the trustees and the Colonel has no further claim upon it. His relatives have been informed that there is a home for them if they want it. It is not, however, a place of idleness; everybody is to do something.

something."

"Is it a pretty place?" was asked.

"It is one of the loviest spots in Western Middle Pennsylvania. It is located at Saltaburg, Indiana county, in a picturesque region on the banks of Blacklegs creek, thirty-two miles east of Pittsburg. The place is half a mile from the spot where the creek empties into the famous Kiskiminttas river. On the opposite side of the creek, near the banks of the river, is located the old Indian burial ground, and within a half mile of the home can be found in a channel of the creek, which has had its course changed, the remains of an old stockade, erected by the early settlers to protect

ade, erected by the early settlers to protect them against the Indians. WOULD LIKE TO ESTABLISH THEIR RELATION.

"Colonel Jamison is a modest sort of a chap, addresses to the electors assembled at the court house today, the several caudidates acquitted themselves creditably.

The weather is unusually warm for the season, the water in the St. John and tributaries is rapidly rising, and the los bas run. ly. His father, whom I knew, was a grand old man and beloved by everybody in that section

man and beloved by everybody in that section of the country."
"Is there anybody at the home at present?"
"Yes; there are four persons. Colonel Jamison's sister is acting as matron. If his life is spared he will add to the home and make it one of the most attractive places in the country."

LITTLE CHIPS.

Col. McClure makes \$50,000 a year out of the Philadelphia Times. John Cokerill, managing editor of the New York World, receives \$10,000 a year. It takes 144,000 watch screws to weigh a

A sixty-five ounce har of gold, the result of three weeks' work of twelve men, was on exhibition in the store of J. D. B. Fraser & Sons, last week. Value, \$1,300.—New Glasgow. The Indians originally owned America, and would atill own it had they gone into the liquor business when the first white men arrived here. - Philadelphia Herald.

A recent careful calculation shows that England owns nearly three times as large an extent of colonies as all the rest of Europe together. Her colonies are 85 times as big as the mother

country. Fishermen say that the salmon are running in the Penobscot river earlier than ever before, and those taken down river have thus far been way above the average in size.

The schoolmaster is not abroad in Connecticut as much as he ought to be, judging from this notice that is conspicuously displayed in a Waterbury street :

Haver

A noble epitaph to Lincoln was given by Mrs. Piatt in these lines in her new volume of

'A child, beside a statue, said to me, With pretty wisdom very sadly just.
'This man is Mr. Lincoln, mamma. He Was made of marble; we are made of dust."

dust."

The Eastport Sentinel is appalled at the in crease of pauperism in that town. Last year the poor bills of the town were \$3,750, or about one-sixth of the amount raised by taxation, and the prospect of betar times this year is far from encouraging. The Sentinel says the poor of the town are allowed to call in a doctor whenever they wish without consulting any one, and the bills are footed by the town at the and of the year.