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THE PRESENT SITUATION OF ENGLAND

A CANADIAN IMPRESSION.

(Nineteenth Century.)

FIRST PART.

The events connected with the jubilee in London this summer would lead the casual observer to the conclusion that the British empire was world-wide in its extent, that it had planted its flag in every corner of the earth, that wherever its flag flew there were loyal subjects of her majesty, true to the common empire, and ready to rally to its support and die for its safety. The naval review impressed one with the mighty sea-power of our empire in vessels, in men, in armament, in skilled officers, and in the warlike and national spirit that makes for national greatness. The navy was never so strong and so efficient. No nation ever had such coaling stations, such fortified naval bases, so widely scattered and so well placed. One could not help feeling our great maritime strength.

The Colonial and Indian contingents impressed the imagination with the great reserve force, of the 11,000,000 Anglo-Saxon colonists, and the hund-reds of millions of other races, all giving their allegiance to the same overeign. The 40,0000 troops who lined the streets of London and the splendid mounted forces who marched through them gave an idea of mil-itary strength; while the display of decorations in the streets, the dresses of the crowds, the lavish and profuse and luxurious hospitality—in which money was poured out like water by our fellow-countrymen to welcome the gathering of the family, as it were, at home—and the evidences of wealth shown in a hundred other ways, gave one the impression of a nation wealthy beyond parallel in history. In fact, outwardly everything tended to prove that our empire stood upon solid ground, prepared for all contingencies, and prosperous and progressive.

After seeing all the great displays of the celebration in London, and the festivities of the tour of the colonial premiers in the great cities of the north, to which I had the good fortune to be invited, I was for a month moving about in the agricultural districts, and endeavoring to form a careful opinion upon the real condition of affairs. In fact, both in London and in the country I was busy inquiring into the condition of England, as to its manufactures, its agriculture, its foreign trade, and its food The result was somewhat ing. It may be interesting to hear the opinion of a Canadian on these points, for sometimes an onlooker sees most of the game. In addition to all the outward man-

ifestations of national strength and stability to which I have referred, it was also apparent that the workmen in England were fairly well employ ed, on reasonably good wages in the towns. The engineering trades were exceptionally prosperous, as was provmenced while I was in England. I heard constantly that business was flourishing, and the working-men doing well. I attribute this prosperity, so called, to the immense activity in the building of war-vessels during the last few years.

I was informed that all over the United Kingdom, every dockyard, public and private, was being worked to its utmost capacity in building war-ships of every type. I understand that no less than fifteen large war-vessels are now being built for Japan, and nineteen for other foreign nations, besides a great number for the British navy. This large expenditure of capital, both British and foreign, which is mainly paid out in wages, has helped greatly for the time being to improve the condition of the working classes, and has given an unreal, fictitious, and temporary prosperity to the nation as a whole

In Canada we understand thoroughly this type of prosperity. When a town or city borrows largely to carry out great public works it always, during the expenditure of the money, experiences a period of inflation term-When the money is spent, depression follows, much worse than the original state of affairs, and the "boom" is then said to have

The present temporary prosperity in England, which is not based upon a solid or permanent foundation, unfortunately tends still more to create the belief in the public mind that the state of affairs in England is satisfactory. I wish to draw attention to what seems to me the weak points in the present condition of the mother country. I had always been led to believe that the free trade policy of England was the secret of her success, and the foundation of her wealth and greatness. I was a free trader in Canada in 1878, and opposed the national policy at that time; and while I still believe that free trade was an advantageous policy for England at the time when Cobden and Bright advocated it, and that it has in the past dded much to the prosperity and power of England by increasing im-mensely her trade and manufactures, yet I fear that experience has shown that there are weak points in the system, and that, like everything else, it has its faults as well as its advanpages. If all nations had adopted the principle, as Cobden and Bright fully expected, it might have worked beter; but free imports from foreign countries, and high taxes upon Britsh exports into those countries, certainly cannot be called either "free

Protection in foreign countries has fostered and encouraged their own manufactures to such an extent as to reduce very much their imports of English goods, and to enable them to compete very successfully with English trader, and cut down his trade as well as his profits. To prove this we need only look at the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, and compare the figures of the year 1873, for example, with those of last year. We find that in 1873 the total imports were £371,287,372, and that in 1896 they had risen to £441,807,335, an increase of £70,519,963. In 1873 the exports from

the United Kingdom were £255,164,-603, while in 1896 they had fallen to £239,922,207, a decrease of £15,242,394; so that while the balance of trade against the United Kingdom in 1873 was £116,122,769, in 1996 it had risen to £201,885,126. I was informed also, on the best authority, that even this reduced trade is carried on at a very small profit indeed to the manufacturer. These figures show that a pop-

ulation larger by some 7,000,000 produces for export less merchandise at less profits, while it purchases from abroad £70,519,963 more than when its tusiness was greater and more remunerative. At present England is living on her own fat, so to speak—the balances being made up by expenditures of capital, and interest on the earnings and profits of years gone by.

The feature of the Free Trade policy that is most to be deplored is its effect on the great agricultural interests of England. The ill-effect is widespread, working evil in every direction. No one can travel through England with-out feeling sad at the evidences that crop up everywhere of the disastrous results threatened by this policy. The agricultural population is diminishing, the acreage under cultivation every year getting less, and the food-supply grown within the islands gradually trending towards the vanishing-point. Every year the population is drifting more and more into the manufacturirg towns, increasing competition and making life harder to bear. Paupers are increasing in number every year, and the poor rates constantly going

According to the Statesman's

Year-Book for 1897, the mumber of paupers in receipt of relief in 1892 was 951,375, at an expenditure of £10,814,-916. The number receiving relief in 1896, only four years later, was 1,025,-364, at an expenditure of £11,910,324. In addition to this, a large majority of the children of England, instead of being reared in the open country, under the dome of heaven, are being huddled in crowded towns, under a pall of factory smoke, among the sootbegrimed walls of narrow courts and alleys paved with cinders, without a blade of grass or a green leaf to be seen. The foul air and crowding in ill-ventilated houses must be affecting the physique and stamina of the race, and the day will soon come, if it has not yet come, when England in defending her national existence will no longer be able to rely upon a great yeomen who drew the long-bow at who in their solid squares hurled back the pride of France in our last great

ings who have to live under such conditions.

I was at the depot of an English regular regiment this summer. There were about 200 men drawn up, and I walked up and down the line to examine them closely. I found I could easily look over their helmets, and that they were slight, short lads, al-most all in their teens. They looked like a lot of schoolboys. I suppose they will be kept at the depot until they are old enough to join the regiment, and until good food, regular habits and physical exercise will improve and strengthen their constitutions. I could not help thinking that the prophesy of the historian Fronde written a dozen years ago, was being rapidly fulfilled. Speaking of the crowding into manufacturing towns, he said:

The native vigor of our temperament might defy the influence of such a life for a quarter or for half a century. Experience, even natural probability, declared, that the grandchildren of the occupants of these dens must be sickly, poor, stunted wretches, whom no school teaching, however excellent, could save from physical decrepitude.

I could not help thinking of these entences as I saw these undersized, weakly looking boys, dressed in the historic red coat of England, and felt that upon them the safety and honor of our great Empire might at any time depend. I thought of Horace's lines upon the growing degeneracy of the Roman citizen in his time, caused by the fields being abandoned and the people crowding into cities:

They did not spring from sires like these
The noble youth who dyed the sens
With Carthaginian gore,
Who great Antiochus overcame
And Hannibal of yore.

Sir Charles Dilke, in an article recently published, says:

Our breaklown is also evidenced by the lowering of the standard of enlistment. The grardsman is now habitually taken at 5 feet 7 inches, and the linesman at 5 feet 3½ inches. The shapes of the men now enlisted for the line are more startling than their small stature, and owing to our present system we are clearly drawing in an increased degree on inferior classes of the population.

This, in my opinion, has been one utcome of the highly vaunted Free Frade policy—a huddling of the people nto cities, a gradual weakening of the agricultural interest, a great decrease of country-bred men, and a decay in the size and stamina of the masses of the population. For a time England no doubt prospered pecuniarily, and great fortunes were made: but now, with imports almost double the exports, with the imports steadily increasing and the exports steadily diminishing, the nation is not even gaining in her mamufactures, but is osing to other nations every day. The design was to make England the rorkshop of the world; but why should

The foreign countries almost all refuse England free entry into their

for mankind?

that be the ambition of any nation?

Why should the English be the serfs

of the universe, and do the dirty work

markets, while in England they have every freedom. The imports from the British possessions in 1895 were £95,-530,210, the exports £70,001,524, or as 91-2 to 7. The imports from foreign countries into the United Kingdom were £321,159,448, the exports £155,-888,492, or more than 2 to 1. I was informed that even to maintain this reduced export, the margin of profit was so small that only large estal on am extensive scale, able to obtain capital at the smallest interest, could carry on business, and that the smaller factories were gradually going to the wall, and no one can foretell how long the margin of profit can be maintained. In some lines of production, such as the manufacture of tin plates, the profit has disappeared, and the industry has been entirely destroyed.

The net result of fifty years of Free Trade on the one-sided principle has been to diminish the agricultural population and to weaken the physique of the British race, while even the chance of becoming the workshop of the world, which was the goal to be gained, is being lost.

Mommsen, the great German historian, writing nearly fifty years ago, shows how in the decay of Rome similar influences of outside competition led to the destruction of the farming interests of that great Empire, and bow this helped to bring about its downfall. I will quote from his History of Rome, vol. ii., p. 273:

Under the unnatural disturbance of relations occasioned by the lamentable system of slave labor it would perhaps have been justifiable to impose a duty upon transmarine corn for the protection of the Italian

The average price * * shows undeniably that the producers of grain in Italy were wholy destitute of a market for their produce, and in consequence corn and cornland were almost valueless. In a great inproduce, and in consequence corn and cornland were almost valueless. In a great industrial state, whose agriculture cannot feed its population, such a result might perhaps be regarded as useful, or at any rate as not absolutely injurious; but a country like Italy, where manufactures were inconsiderable, and agriculture was altogether the mainstay of the state, was in this way systematically ruined, and the welfare of the nation as a whole was sacrificed in the most shameful fashion to the interests of the capital, to which, in fact, bread could never become too cheap. Nothing perhaps evinces so clearly as this how wretched was the constitution and how incapable was the administration of this so-called golden age of the republic. Any representative system, however meagine, would have led at least to serious complaint, and to a perception of the seat of the evil; but in those collective assemblages of the citizens anything was listened to sooner than the warning voice of the foreboding patriot. Any government that deserved the name would of itself have interfered; but the mass of the Roman senate, probably with well-meaning credulity, regarded the low price of grain as a real blessing for the people, and the Scipios and Flamir inuses had forsooth more things to do—to emancipate the Greek, and to exercise the functions of republican kings—so the ship drove on unhindered towards the breakers.

Above and beyond all the other evils rural population of the type of those I have mentioned is one which creyeomen who drew the long-bow at ates a great and pressing danger to Cressy, Polotiers, and Agincount, or our race, which should certainly be of those farmers' sons and village lads remedied at once in some, way or other. The United Kingdom is dependent for its food on various sources struggle at Waterloo. of supply. The cultivation of wheat
An Englishman cannot appreciate in England has decreased through the intensely depressing effect of the foreign competition from 4.213,651 acres manufacturing districts upon the Can-sown in 1856 to 1,456,200 acres sown in addan tourist. Accustomed as we are 1895-6 (Corn Trade Year-Book, 1896. to the clear, pure atmosphere and p. 80), and the sources of supply now bright blue skies of our native land, are mainly confined to the United the Black Country of England seems States and Russia, and countries ununnatural and uncanny, reminds one der the control of Russia. According of the infernal regions, and arouses a to the Corn Trade Year-Book for 1896. sad sympathy for the poor human be- the United Kingdom imported that year 23,431,000 quarters of breadstuffs, and produced for home consumption 4,325,000 quarters. Of these imports Russia and the United States could control directly and indirectly about 19.160,000 quarters, leaving only 4,271,-000 quarters of her imports coming from countries free from the control of those two powers. In saying that they could control "directly or indirectly," I mean, for example, that England imported from France in 1896 564,000 quarters and from Germany 308,000 quarters, but France imported that year 4,471,000 quarters and Germany 6,924,000 quarters. Would not an embargo at once cut off the bulk of French and German imports, and thereby stop all exports? Would any pation, either to make money or to help a belligerent, allow the export of food, with the certain result of bringing on a famine among its own people? Self-preservation is a law of nature, and if Russia and the United States withheld food products from all the world, as in case of war with the British Empire they undoubtedly vould, the importing nations such as France and Germany would be forced to prohibit exports of food to prevent famine and revolution at home. 4,271,000 quanters which England might be able to get come from Canada, Argentina, India, Chili, the Persian Gulf, and sundry other places, necessitating in order to obtain them the com-

mand of a number of divergent sea routes of immense distances. The supply of all other coarse grains which might be used for food is also badly placed, Russia and the United States controlling a very large pro-portion of it, as they do of bacon portion of it, as they do of bacon, hom, cheese, lard, cattle and fresh beef, the stoppage of which would be felt in every direction.

To all outward appearance, the Jubilee taught the onlookers to believe that the British Empire was not only the wealthiest of all nations, but also the strongest at sea, and with an actual and reserve millitary strength equal to that of any nation; and that, with the strong feeling of loyalty that evidently actuated every part, the empire might defy the attacks of all comers All this was apt to create

an over-confidence in the public mind. Of all the millions who witnessed the great pageants in June last, how very few considered the weak points! the diminution in trade, the vanishing profits, the increasing foreign competition, and the destruction of the agricultural interest. How few considered the danger to England, and through her to the empire, of the precarious and hand-to-mouth food supply! Every day that things go on as they are, we are in danger-a danger that is constantly becoming more threatening. Our empire is leaving it in the power of two not overfriendly naitions to combine, and, by putting an embargo upon all food products to be able, possibly, to starve Eng-land into submission; and this they might do without capturing a gun-boat, without winning a battle, without firing a shot. The sea routes

might be kept open in every direction, but as the nations other than Russia and the United States, which alone could supply food, only send her now 4,271,000 quarters, which presumably is the greater portion of their surplus, they certainly could not sup-ply. In addition, more than a very small fraction of the 19,160,000 quarters which the United Kingdom would equire to feed her people.

The mother country is today, as a nation, in the position, as it were, of an impregnable fortress, which has been armed with the finest artillery, supplied with munitions of war and military material without limit, garrisoned beyond its need, and stored with water for years, but in which no provision has been made for a secure supply of food, without which all the other precautions are absolutely use less. The great lesson to all is that every effort should be made by all parts of the empire to have this evil remedied, and the food supply made safe, in order that we may be selfdependent and self-sustaining in every particular. The food to feed the British people should be grown upon British soil, under the flag of the empire, where it could be secured in case of war, and where it would be among people ready to fight for it and guard

I discussed this question with many peple in England, and with some of the best authorities, and the replies to my suggestions of danger were vartod. Some would not discuss the pos-Mibility of war with the United States Canadians, who are better able to judge of the state of feeling on this continent, know that if England were in a life-and-death struggle, and particularly if it were with Russia, Uunted States would be almost certain to throw in their whole strength against England. The belief which they have, that in combination with Russia they would with ease be able by a joint embargo to bring England to her knees, adds greatly to the dan-ger of war. If England's food supply were safe within her empire, the Unitted States government would be more inclined for peace, and their diplomuttic tone would at once become more courteous. Some thought that in case of war these nations would not put an embargo on food products because it would interfere with their trade, and that, having command of the sea, Great Britain could get the food. They seemed to forget that, if we had command of the sea, these nations would have only one possible weapon. an embargo on food, and would driven to use the only offensive ac-tion possible. Then some relied on trade theories, such as that the demand would create the supply, which they thought would override all mil-Itary conditions. I asked why the demand did not create the supply for the French in Faris in 1870. Then they admitted that war did some-

times upset trade theories. I found a general confidence that heories of some kind, or luck, or a kind Providence, or something, would bring them through all right; but I found no one able to satisfy me as to how England could be fed under the war conditions I have mentioned. United Kingdom was able to feed itself, and that even as late as the Crimean war in 1854-5 the home producion was, after deducting seed, 16,427. 742 quarters and the imports only 2, 983,000 quarters. The present condition of Great Britain is without narallel either in its own history or the history of any great nation. England is living from hand to mouth more than people have any idea of. I found from the best authority I could get in Liverpool, that in August, when I was there, the supply of wheat in the hands of importers was for between three and four weeks only-inquiry in a number of bakers shops disclosing the fact that the average supply in them was for about four or five days, in the large bakeries less than a week, in the mills three or four weeks. Two months stoppage of foreign corn would reduce the rations for the people to about one-fourth of what is required, and half of it would have to be secured by the command of many divergent

and lengthened sea routes. The belief in the certainty of keep ing command of the sea is also another instance of the feeling of overconfidence to which I have already alluded. I do not believe Great Bri tain can obtain the absolute and complete command of the sea everywhere. She may be able, and I hope and believe she will be able, to command certain routes and keep them open. She may be able to be in command, at any particular point where it is necessary for her to be in command, but it is unreasonable to expect that any fleet of 500 or even 700 ships could command all the routes, all the time, in all parts the world. For this reason the food supply is the great and pressing danger, and should be put right at all hazards and at whatever cost may b necessary, either in money or the

There are several ways in which matters might be improved. National granaries is one suggestion, for which much can be said, and if adopted would make the Empire safer; but I would be a very costly method, and would be a greater burden in money than a duty on foreign corn, which might be imposed in place of the duty on tea, tobacco, and some other ar ticles in common use by the people Gramaries, while adding to the safety would add nothing to the wealth, pro gress, or stability of the Empire; but preferential tariffs would strengther the colonies immensely in population and wealth, would in the end strength on and increase the trade of England, and would bind all parts of the Empire in the bonds of a common in terest. If the preference was greate in favor of the home farmer, it would revive agriculture, and give employ ment to hundreds of thousands men who are competing with the facwages. A sufficient duty, and it nee not be large, would ensure within the British Isles the growth of 15,000,000 quarters of wheat, instead of five or six millions as at present. A small preference of two or three shillings quarter against the foreigner would ada fertilé wheat-bearing land, capable of producing the finest wheat in

ent to feed Great Britain; and sumetent to feed Great Britain; and a slight preference would send emi-gration to fill up our fields and strengthen a portion of the Empire, in-stead of fostering and encouraging and building up foreign countries, which may at any time be hostile. The sea route from Canada to England from the Straits of Belle Isle the North of Ireland is almost a British route. It has no foreign neval stations to the north, and it is guarded by our stations at Halifax and St. John's on the west, and Portsmouth

Pylmouth, Milford Haven and Bear Haven on the east. It is, without any doubt, the safest and most easily defended sea route from England in any

The objection to this suggestion is that it would aid Canada. If it is not more important for England, and more advantageous to her ten times over than to Canada, it is not worth discussing; Canada is getting on all right. If her progress is not very fast, it is sure and on solid ground. We are not afraid of being starved into submission, and believe we can hold our freedom as a people, if it comes to straight fighting, as our fathers did in 1812, 1813 and 1814, against odds many times greater than we are likely to have to encounter now. But the British Empire is our Empire, as it is the Empire of every part; and we are as much interested in the safety of the heart of it as is any portion, and we have the right to urge that England shall take steps to make her condition

If such a war should happen as we have been discussing, the heaviest brunt of the fighting would fall upon the Canadian people, Russia would probably attack England; and the United States, Canada. It is not a pleasant prospect for us to look for-ward to, with England's food supply in the condition it is. Six millions us Northern men, fighting on our own soil for our homes and freedom and all we hold dear, would, we believe, be able to hold our own in spite of the odds; but in what a position would we be placed, if we heard of the men, women and children of England starving and pleading for peace, and being told by the United States that we must lay down our arms before they would send the food to save the lives of our brethren in England!

We have a right to ask the English people to provide against this disester, either by granaries, boundies, preferential tariffs, or in any other way. This should be done, not to carry out or to upset any trade theories, but as an insurance against a great national danger, as a necessary expenditure, as a war measure of defence.

GEORGE T. DENISON. EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exhibition association was held on Tuesday afternoon, Prestrient Pitfield in the chair. There were present R. R. Patchell, R. B. Emerson, C. A./Everett, S. S. Hall, R. A. Payne, Harris Allan, Geo. B. Hegan, W. M. Jarvis, T. H. Hall, Alex. Macaulay, Col. Cunard, Jas. Reynolds, E. L. Rising, F. A. Dyke-No one seemed to appreciate that in man, Wm. Shaw, M. P. P., W. H. Thomse, H. A. Doherty, Wm. Ray-

> The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved, after which President Pittleid read the annual report of the directors to the shareholders, which has already been printed in the Sun. President Pitfield thanked the

> stockholders and directors for three times electing him as president. He had worked hard and energetically while in office for that period, and as his business required all his time, he hoped that another selection would be

W. M. Jarvis, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted to hear Mr. Pitfield's declaration. He said it was apparent that the two great difficulties in the way of annual exhibitions was the large expenditure for cuilldings and the fact that the association year after distributed cash prizes all over the province without receiving any aid from the provincial treasury. He saw no cause to be discouraged. The buildings were now in good order and with economy the asr clation could go ahead with exhibi-

R. B. Emersion seconded the resolution in a spirited and hopeful speech. He urged President Pitfield to consen to a re-nomination in the interest of

the association. Replying to Mr. Jarvis, the presiden't said that the Halifax exhibition paid \$2,350 for expenses of management against but \$1,783 by the

St. John association. C. A. Everett said the Exhibition association of Toronto was paving interest on a loan of \$100,000, while St. John had no debt. The report was adopted.

On mottion of R. B. Emerson, seconded by Harris Allan, the thanks of the association were tendered to the common council for its grant to the

On motion of R. B. Emerson, onded by S. S. Hall, the thanks of the association was tendered to Sir Willfrid Laurier for his presence and assistance, also thanks to the press and the militia department

On motion of Alex. Macaulay, sec onded by Harris Allian, the president appointed a committee to secure the necessary legislattion with regard to changes in the constitution of the association-W. M. Jarvis, C. A. Everett, James Reynolds and W. C. Pit-

On motion of C. A. Everett, second

ed by R. B. Emerson, the meeting proceeded to the election of 21 directors. Messrs. Patchell, Hall, Dyke-Rising, Raymond and Allan were appointed samitimeers. The baillot resulted as follows: Jas. Reynolds, J. H. McAvity, R. B. Bruerson, W. H. Thorne, Wm. Shaw, Robertson, A. O. Skinner, H. W. de-Forest, S. S. Hall, G. H. Flood, A. Macaullay, J. C. Robertson, E. L. Riisting, J. M. Johnson, D. W. Mc-Cormick, W. C. Pittfield, T. S. Simms,

Dix-How long has your cook been with you? Hicks—This is the second year of her reign.

M. A. Flinn, C. B. Robertson.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. be calm.-Life.

LIBERALS' BATTLE.

McDade-McKeown Wing of Party Makes a Clean Sweep.

Edwards-Lantalum Wing Afraid to Put Up Candidates for Election.

The List of Officers Chosen, Together With the Names of the Various Committees.

There was no battle in the liberal association Jan. 10. It was a rout. The Blairites, joined to the McDade-Barry-Nugent wing of those who last year rallied to the support of the Mc-Lean-O'Brien crowd, swept the decks

The McLean - O'Brien - Lantalum-Doody-Dunning-Edwards faction could only muster nineteen votes last night in a total of mearly two hundred and

Messrs. McDade and McKeown, representing the two wings that united in the interests of Blair and a distribution of patromage more to their liking, had laid their plans well. There was no stuffing of ballot boxes. Only those who had paid their dues were allowed to vote, and each man's name was called before he voted.

There was a regular printed ballot for the officers and another for the additional members of the executive. The old guard whose foxy methods triumphed last year were not in it. They knew yesterday that their day was done, and a number of the leaders staid away from the meeting al-

The attempt of some of their friends to tack two MicLean-O'Brien men onto the executive slate of the rival party was afterwards felt to be a tactical mistake, for Mr. McDaide promptly called on the new machine to resent the factious effort, and it was done so effectively that the other fellows felt they had better have let the whole thing go by defaut and not reveal their weakness. Some of the older heads saw the point earlier in the meeting, and when nominated for office refused to run. They knew the they dared to face it.

After the usual routine a motion After the usual routine a motion was passed to proceed to the nomination and election of officers.

M. B. Edwards was nominated for president, but he was well aware that the meeting was packed and declined.

Count de Bury was nominated for first vice-president. Lafter a few minutes deliberation with himself he declined nomination.

Edward Lantslum was nominated for treasurer but like the others he

or treasurer, but like the others, he

ated according to the McDade-Mc-

Timothy O'Brien nominated Barton Gamdy and E. R. Taylor nominated M. J. Mooney.

Mr. McDarie protested against the nomination of the two "outsiders," and called upon his friends to defeat

The result was as follows: President, M. McDade; 1st vice-president, C. A. Stockton; 2nd vice-president, M. J. Nugent; 3rd vice-president, I. E. J. Nugent; 3rd vice-president, I. E. Smith; recording secretary, J. V. Russell; financial secretary, Henry Finnigan; treasurer, D. J. Purdy.

gam; treasurer, D. J. Furuy.

The vote for members of the executive resulted as follows, the last two names in the list being demembers of feated and are members the Lantalum-O'Brien-Edwards Geo. McAvity, 216; James Ready. 211; H. N. Coates, 209; Barry, 214; W. G. Scovil, 214; Doherty, 219; H. A. McKeown, 217; Wm. Doherty, 214, T. A. Linton, 199; John Flood, 207; Thos. Finlay, 213; Thos. Gorman, 218; Barton Gandy, 19;

M. J. Mooney, 16. The newly elected president appointed the following standing committees: Audit—Patrick Gleeson, T. H. Hall and John Dolan.

Bill and room committee Charles E. Scammell, C. H. Ferguson, John P. McGrory. Literature committee-Dr. Addy.

John F. Morrison and C. J. Milligan. The scrutineers were: J. E. Fitzger-ald, J. F. Morrison and M. J. Nugent. After the election of officers the folowing resolution was carried unanimously, though John L. Carleton adversely criticized the last clause:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this secting the executive of our association hould be an advisory board with the memors for the city and county of St. John in all matters of patronage.

"And further recoived, that applicants for office or patronage should not be considered by our representatives unless recommended by a majority of the executive committee of this association."

A vote of thanks was tendered M B. Edwards for his services as president last year, but they do say there was a vein of fromy underlying this

courteous formality.

Speeches were made by the jubilant victors of the night, but the defeated ones were silent. It was a very tame

The following was last year's list of officers and executive.

President, M. B. Edwards; 1st vicepresident, M. McDade; 2nd vice-president, Hon. A. T. Dunn; 3nd vice-president, dent, Henry Maher; secretary, W. H. Trueman; financial secretary, Thos. Dunning; treasurer, E. Lantalum. Executive, these and Thos. McAvity. Count de Bury, J. H. Leonard, Joh Flood, Arthur W. Adams, R. O'Brien. D. F. Tapley, M. J. Nugent, H. H. Mc-Lean, M. F. Mooney, E. H. MacAlpine,

It will be noted that the only three of the above who are on this year's executive are Messrs. McDade, Nugent and Flood, and these are three who were last year prevailed on to support the McLean-O'Brien wing (it is al-leged) partly on religious grounds, but have not since been to their liking, and who led the faction that joined the Blair body-guard in last night's rout of the mutual enemy. The old time liberal leaders are no longer in evidence.

he oried, and threw himself at her feet. The haughty damsel shivered, as in apprehension. "That low Prince-ton tackle!" she muttered, striving to