(FROM AN O To one who as the sudden

The Grand Lodge was invited to a dinner at the Park Hotel this evening, on invitation of St. John District Lodge. In the afternoon, a sum of money was voted

In the afternoon, a sum of money was voted for propogation work in the different counties, and some other business done.

In the evening the members of the Grand Lodge were entertained at a dinner at the Park Hotel, by the St. John District L. O. L., No. 1. The Grand Master, T. A. Kinnear, was chairman, and had on his right Jas. McNichol, sr., the first G. M. of the Grand Lodge of this province, and on his left S.D.G.M. Henderson. G.T. Devenne, G.C. Baird, and G.S. Armstrong also sat at the head of the table. There were about seventy persons present, all of whom about seventy persons present, all of whom seemed to spend an enjoyable evening. The menu was an excellent one, mine host, Mc-Mackin, doing his utmost for the comfort of Mackin, doing his utmost for the comfort of his guests. The dinner was one of the best served in St. John for many a day. After the cravings of the inner man had been satisfied a number of toasts were honored, being as follows: The Queen —, singing of the national anthem; the Prince of Wales —, singing of Rule Britannia; His Excellency the Governor General —, For he's a jolly good fellow; His Honor the Lieut. Governor of the province, responded to by Hon. E. Willis; The pious and immortal memory of King William —, in silence; The grand master of the Grand Lodge of British North America, responded to by Andrew J. Armstrong and G. M. Merritt; The grand master and grand officers of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, responded to by the chairman; the grand chaplain, the grand treasurer and grand secretary; the district lodge of St. John responded to by Ald. Davis; the county masters and the visiting brethren; the press, responded to by representatives of The Sun and Telegraph; the ladies responded to by Ald. George H. Parker of Fredericton; the health of brother McNichol, responded to by that gentleman; the; searlet chapters of N. B., responded to by Mr. Holder, and the bar responded to by H. A. McKeown. During the evening songs were given by sev-

During the evening songs were given by several persons which were very much enjoyed. The happy party dispersed about midnight after singing the national anthem.

P. E. ISLAND.

A Paper, Read by E. G. Nelson,

Before the St. John Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club.

[The following paper is the first of a series on the provinces of the Dominion, which have been prepared or are in course of preparation, by request of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club of this city, for the information of its members. To Mr. Nelson was assigned the task of preparing the paper on P. E. Island, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks. His reading of his instructive and interesting paper also was repeatedly applauded.]

Being invited to read before the club a shert paper regarding Prince Edward Island, while I regret the shortness of notice which prevents my gathering as full information ncerning the subject as I could wish, still I accept the invitation with pleasure on account of the many pleasant recollections that I have of a stay of three or four years on that beautiful island, and among its intelligent and hospitable people.

Before such a gathering as this, it is un-

necessary to say more concerning the geography and physical features of this section of our Dominion than will serve as an introduction to my subject. We are all familiar with the crescent-like formation of that sister province of ours, which is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotla by the Northumberland Strait. The coast line is very deeply indented with bays, harbors and smaller inlets, which, with the navigable rivers, afford water communication between all parts of the province. The varies, in parts, from three to thirty-four miles in width. The surface of the land, while not hilly, is pleasantly undulating, which relieves it from any appearance of monotony of scenery. The soil is a reddish clay, the product of the red sand-stone, is easily worked and is very productive. The climate is much the same as that of our own province, but is free from such fogs as are often seen in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy. In fine

SKIES AS CLEAR AND BLUE

as those of Italy overhang an island whose uxuriance of vegetation constitutes it not merely a land of promise but of fulfilment as well. It is divided into three counties—Kings, Queens and Prince, which are subdivided into 67 lots or townships. Charlottetown, the capital, is pleasantly and con-veniently situated on a point of land formed by the junction of the Hillsboro and North rivers. The harbor is both safe and com-modious, and is formed by the union of the Hillsboro, North and West rivers. The population of the city is at least 11,000. The streets are very wide and, as a rule, are laid out even more regularly than those of the main part of St. John. Charlottetown, like our own city, has suffered largely from fires, but as in our own case the burnt districts have been rebuilt with a superior class of

Summerside is the second place in commercial impertance, and has a population of nearly 3,000. It is situated en the north side of Bedeque harbor, and carries on an important trade with New Brunswick. Georgetown, the county town of Kings county, has a population of about 1,100. It is well placed at the mouth of three rivers, has an excellent harbor and does quite a

trade with Pictou. Princeton, on the north side of the island, is the county town of Prince county, and carries on a considerable trade in fish and farm produce. Other thriving towns and villages are springing up in various parts of the island.

Although so limited an extent of territory, P, E, I. should be PRETTY THOROUGHLY GOVERNED, The form of the legislature is similar to that of the other maritime provinces, there being a lieutenant governor, an executive council of nine members, a house of commons of 30 members and legislative council of 13 members, which are elected like the members of the lower house. Recently a liberal free school system has been put in operation, and the island has placed itself abreast of

the other provinces in the all important

matter of education. To any one who has been fortunate enough to visit P. E. Island in the summer season or at harvest time, the right of the dwellers in the island province of our Dominion to claim for their much famed land the proud title of "The Garden of Canada" will not appear an empty boast. During these seasons at least it is a country of surpassing beauty as well as great fertility. The soil is uncommonly rich and productive; crop after crop of hay, roots and grain of different kinds being raised with but moderate application of fertilizers, and with less labor is required in working the heavy clay lands. or stony soils of the mainland. In proportion to its size P. E. I. has more land under

The credential and other committees were Thus while Nova Scotia has about 20 persons to the square mile, P. E. I. has 50. This is about four times as many as New territory. But not only is this province more thickly peopled, but what is still more important, there are more acres, in proportion to its size, fit for cultivation than in any of the other maritime provinces. Indeed it is doubtful if it has any superior in this respect in any section of Canada or the United States. We New Brunswickers speak with pride, and justly too, of our rich and fertile Sussex valley; of the splendid farms which line our noble main river and its tributaries; of the almost tropical luxuriance of the district where flows

> THE PICTURESQE TOBIQUE and of the many other districts of great fertility throughout our fair province. Nova Scotia points with equal pride to her beautiful Annapolis valley; the farms and orchards of Kings county, and other fine agricultural sections of the province, such as Colchester, Guysboro, Cumberland, etc., but what shall we say of the land where the rich, fertile soil is the almost unbroken rule and the barren or rocky ground the rarely found exception; where from east to west and north to south is spread a vast panorama of cultivated land, broken only by a succession of gently sloping hill and vale; of pasturage and highland; fields of grain and various crops; of a land where the fertile districts are not merely along its rivers and other favored sections, but stretch from centre to droumference, and where, but for the long fences, the furrow of the plough may be run for miles as straight as the arrow's flight. But, perhaps, it would show more clearly the resources and capabilities of P. E. I. to set forth a few statistics of some of the products of the province. To consider firstly the agricultual interests of the country, we find that the three counties of P. E. I. grow about 550,000 bushels of wheat, or about the same as the whole of Nova Scotia. The important one, the annual | yield amounting to three and a half million bushels. The potato crop is about equal to that of our own province, or over six million bushels. Of turnips there are grown nearly two million bushels, and other roots in fair proportion. It is estimated that 150,000 tons of hay is cut annually, which is fully one-third of what is made in all 24 counties of New Brunswick.

> THE FISHERIES OF P. E. I. are also a very important industry. Late returns show that there are between 5,000 5 000 and 6,000 persons engaged in this calling, with 25 vessels and 2,700 boats. Of cod hake and other larger fish, the yearly catch is about 26,000 quintals. Of such fish as mackerel, herring, gaspereaux, etc., it will amount to from 100,000 to 125,000 barrels. Lobster canning is an important branch of the fishing industry, 3½ million pounds being put up annually in this form for export to Europe and the United States. The oyster beds are valuable additions to the ishing resources of this sea-girt province. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 barrels of these delicious bivalves are the annual yield of the oyster beds of P.E.I.

mportance are found in the province and that through fire and the settler's axe the island has been largely cleared of timber, manufactures are not as fully developed as they are in the sister provinces. Still there are manufacturing establishments that for excellence of goods will favorably compare with those of the other provinces. In Charlottetown there are several well equipped furniture factories. The carriage establishments of Messrs. Scott & Co. and Messrs. McKinnon & Fraser turn out carriages and wagons such as leave turn out carriages and wagons such as leave they are in the sister provinces. Still there turn out carriages and wagons such as leave no excuse for obtaining them from abroad. Archibald White does a steady business in the manufacture of agricultural implements. There are also two foundries in Charlottetown, besides a fair number of wood-working establishments of various kinds. At Tryon there is a large woollen factory where cloth of excellent design and quality is made from the island wool. As regards the amount of

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE of P. E. I., it is somewhat difficult to make a precise statement, as the goods brought from the other provinces are not included among the imports, nor those sent to the mainland of Canada classed as exports. Still it is pretty safe to put the total imports at \$2,508,000, and the exports at \$2,189,-000. As an instance of the rapid progress made in the exports of the island, it may be mentioned that while in 1862 the quantity of oats exported was about 943,000 bushels in ten years it had risen to a million and a half bushels and is now over three million bushels per annum. Such a record as this it weuld be hard to find elsewhere in the

British empire. Among other public works the island has railway, constructed on the narrow guage system, which connects Charlottetown with Georgetown, Souris and St. Peter's on the east, and Summerside, Alberton and Tignish on the west. Much credit is due to Hon. James C. Pope, who more recently took so prominent a part in Dominion politics, for the efforts he made to secure to the island facilities for intercommunication by means of a railway, which was rendered the more necessary on account of the want of suitable stone or gravel on the island for the construction and repair of common roads. THE HISTORY OF P. E. ISLAND

s a most interesting and instructive one. It is the history of a crown colony whose young life was stunted and growth retarded by the blundering incapacity of the home government. Previous to 1763 the island bolonged to France, but in that year it was ceded to Great Britain after the capture of Louisburg by the gallant young hero, Wolfe, In 1767 the island was divided in 67 lots and townships and generously granted to a large number of persons who had claims upon the British Government for public or military services rendered, it being conditional that these proprietors should pay certain quitrents and take steps to have their grants settled by immigrants within a few years. These conditions were almost entirely ignored by the proprietors, who merely kept a tight grip of the lands leaving them to be developed and become valuable without any trouble or expense to themselves. Thus originated a tenant and landlord struggle, which hampered and retarded the developement of the country, and engaged the energies and attention of people and government which might otherwise have been directed towards the developement and improvement of the island. However after long years of strug-gle and excitement this great wrong

WAS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE settled by the government buying out the proprietors and enabling the farmers to become the owners of the land they cultivated. Thus we find by the last available returns that of 13,629 occupiers of land 12,736 are the owners as well.

But time and space prevent my discussing this subject more fully. Prince Edward Is-land has become a member of our fair Dominlon, and being freed from that hateful absentee landlord system which so long sapped the resources and energies of a long-suffering people; and having now a voice and influence in the management of not only her attempting to enforce the same, and such council are hereby authorized and empowered to cultivation than any other province of the Dominion. It has also more persons to the square mile than any of the other provinces.

St. Andrew's Bay, and you may depend our message and such countries of the trade and countries of the trade and square mile than any of the other provinces.

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of growth and progress, such as will attract to her teeming soil thousands of the less happily situated yeomanry of the mother Brunswick or Ontario, and seven times as country, and make the present only the premany as Quebec has to the same extent of lude to a far greater and ever increasing

> THE PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE. The meeting of the Prohibitory Alliance last

vening was largely attended, the president, Rev. A. J. McFarland, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, which were received and

adepted. The petition prepared by the committee ap-

pointed for the purpose for presentation to the Lieut. Governor and the legislature was then read by the secretary as follows: To His Honor the Honorable Sir Samuel Leon ard Tilley, C. B., K. C. M. G., Lieutenan Governor of the Province of New Bruns

wick, etc., etc. To the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, convened: The humble petition of the undersigned residents and taxpayers of _____, in the Pro-vince of New Brunswick, aforesaid,

Respectively showeth : That we regard the traffic in strong drink as one of the greatest hinderances to the cause of religion and morality.

That it is the opinion of your petitioners that it is the sairable to promote temperance in the said Province of New Brunswick. That "the Canada Temperance Act 1878" has been declared legal by the highest court of judicature in the British Empire—the privy

ouncil of England. That the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 has been adopted in nine (9) counties and one (1) city in this province, and the preliminaries for the adoption of this act is being in other

counties in said province.

That the said act is strongly prohibitive, inasmuch as it virtually closes public bar-rooms.

That it is deemed that the present means of That it is deemed that the present means of enforcing such act by prosecutions in the name of the inland revenue officers is not as direct and efficacious as it should be.

That the legislature of Ontario has enacted a law whereby commissioners are appointed by the local government of that province to carry out and enforce the said "The Canada Temperature Act 1272"

emperance Act, 1878," wherever it has been lopted. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be pleased to pass and enact such a law as will give such cities and counties in this province as have adopted such "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," or such cities and counties in this province as shall in the future adopt such "Canada Temperance Act," commissioners and inspectors as will fully and effectually carry out the provisions of the said "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

The Canada Temperance Act, 1878." After remarks by W. E. Hatheway, Rev. Mr. McDougall, Mr. Palmer, M. P. P. of Queens, Mr. Ewing, and others, the form of petition was received and adopted. The bill committee then reported, with draft of bill, which is subjoined:-

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor Legislative Council and Assembly as fol-

1. An inspector shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council from time to time for each city, town and county in which "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," is now in force or shall hereafter be adopted, or for a special district, as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall see fit, and each inspector shall before entering upon his duties give such security as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall require for the due performance of his

2. It shall be the duty of all inspectors appointed under this act to search out and pro-secute all offenders against the provisions of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and when any information is given Cemperance Act, 1878," within the li the city, town, county or district for which the said inspector has been appointed, it shall be his duty to make diligent inquiry into the truth of such information and enter complain of such violation before the proper court and prosecute the offender or offenders without iving the name of the person or persons fur

ishing such information. 3. Any inspector appeinted under the pro-visions of this act, or any constable, special constable or policeman may for the purpose of preventing or detecting the violation of any of the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," at any time enter into any and every part of any hotel, inn, saloon, shop, warehouse, or other piace wherein refreshments or liquors are sold or reported to be sold, and may make searches in every part thereof and in the premises connected thereof thereof and in the premises connected therewith as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid. (2) Every person being in or upon aforesaid. (2) Every person being in or upon the said premises or having charge thereof who refuses or fails to admit such inspector, constable, special constable or policeman, demanding to enter in the pursuance of this section in the execution of his duty or who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the entry of such inspector, constable, special constable or policeman, or any such searchers as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than — dollars besides costs, and not (greater than — dollars besides costs, to be recovered upon suit before a court of competent jurisdiction by the said inspector, constable, special constable or policemen so refused admittance, constable or policemen so refused admittance, or failing to be admitted or obstructed or attempted to be obstructed as aforesaid.

4. Any penalty in money recovered under the third part of "The Canada Temperance the third part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," or under the last preceding section of this act, in cases in which the inspector is prosecutor or complainant, shall be paid into the treasury of the city, county or town in which the conviction is made. (2) In case only a part of the penalty and costs is recevered, the amount so recovered shall be applied, first, to the payment of the costs of the case, and the balance, if any, shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the conviction in made. (3) In any case in which the inspector has (3) In any case in which the inspector has prosecuted and obtained a conviction, and has been unable to recover the amount of the costs by him incurred in obtaining the said convic-tion, the same shall be paid by the city, county or town in which the prosecution brought.

(4.) In any case in which the inspector has prosecuted and failed to obtain a conviction he shall be indemnified against all costs by the county in which the prosecution is brought, should the justices. police magistrate, commissioner of a parish court or other court having jurisdiction before whom the complaint is made, certify that such efficer had reasonable and probable cause for performing such prosecution or complaint.

(5). All expenses of carrying out the foregoing provisions of this act including the payment of the salary of the inspector, shall be borne and paid by the county for which the inspector is appointed; provided that should the inspector be appointed for two or more counties, then the salary of the inspector shall be apportioned on the several counties in such proportions as the lieutenant governor in council may elect. (6). The council of any city or town or municipality in which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," is in force or may hereafter be adopted, may from time to time set apart any sum or sums of money for the course of paying any officer. (4.) In any case in which the inspector has adopted, may from time to time set apart any sum or sums of money for the purpose of paying any officer, or officers, person or persons for enforcing or attempting to enforce the provisions of the second part of the said, "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," within their respective jurisdiction and for the naveour temperature of the said of th

diction, and for the payment of any costs or expenses incurred in and about enforcing or

the said, "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and to pass by-laws for the government and control of such officers or persons and defining their duties and mode and amount of payment. (2.) Iu any prosecution under the said, "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in any city, town or county where the prosecutor is other than the inspector appointed under this act, any penalty in money recovered shall be paid to the treasurer of the city, town or county in which the conviction is made, and the prosecutor in such case shall be indemnified by the city, town or county in which such presecution is brought in case a conviction be not obtained on the certificate of the court as provided in section 4, sub-section the court as provided in section 4, sub-section 4, of this act. (7) Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect or impair any of the provisions of Act 45 Vic., cap. 23, intituled "An act to define the duties of con-stables, special constables and policemen." After remarks by Mr. McKeown and Mr-

ceived and discussed section by section. W. F. Hatheway thought the bill should be amended to provide for the appointment of a commission of three well known and responsible men, who would appoint inspectors and see that they performed their work.

Hatheway, it was voted that the report be re-

In answer to a question by Mr. Palmer, Mr. McKeown said that some of the sections in the bill were almost identical with sections in the license act. He also stated that by the application for a commission the expenditure of public money would be involved in the event of the passage of the bill, a fact which might operate to its detriment when it came before the house. Mr. Palmer also stated that if the bill involved the Palmer also stated that if the bill involved the expenditure of public money it would have to be introduced by a member of the government and would be considered a government measure. In its present form it might be presented by any member. If the expenses of the inspectors are borne by the city, town and county councils, those councils might wish to regulate their salaries and even control their appointment.

appointment.

Mr. McKeown stated that in conversa with Mr. Stockton he was informed that in his opinion Mr. Blair would not be averse to the bill as a government measure; in such case Mr. Stockton would lay the bill before the house.

It was stated that if the Alliance would give Mr. Blair its political support he would doubt-less favor the passage of the bill. Mr. Palmer said he knew Mr. Blair

to be a temperance man, and so far as himself was concerned he should always favor the abowas concerned he should always favor the abolition of the liquor traffic.

It was said that we now have the machinery for the enforcement of the Scott Act, when J. Willard Smith replied that under the Capada Temperance Act it was everybody's busines to see that the law was observed, and consequently, nobody's business. There is power in the law, but public sentiment is not yet strong enough to uphold it.

Wm. Lewis ridiculed the idea of the Alliance bartering with any government; he would vote for temperance men regardless of political bias.

He thought there were temperance men and good men in both parties. He thought if the Alliance dickered with the government the Alliance dickered with the government the bill would be defeated.

After remarks by Rev. Mr. McDougail, Thomas Jenkins, Calvin Powers, J. Willard Smith, W. F. Hatheway, Mr. McKeown and others, on motion of Thomas Jenkins, the bill was considered section by section and adopted

ment through such member as they might see The secretary of the Alliance, with J. S. Thomson, Samuel Tufts, Thomas Jenkins and John Willet, were appointed a committee to procure the printing of the petition and copies of the same to the ferent temperance organizations throughout the province for signatures with a circular re-questing the remittance of one dollar from each organization, to be used in the discharge of ex-

Adjourned.

OUR FISHERIES.

A Letter from a Leading New Brunswick Dealer.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) CAMPOBELLO, N. B., Feb. 12. SIR-The all-absorbing topic among our people now is the present fishery arrangement and its effect on our people, and the query is, Are we to have the treaty extended, or are we to have protection for our fisheries; and if the latter, how much better or worse off would we

be than if we had the treaty? I for one (and I speak as one who has had experience in fish and fishing, as well as with fishermen) think that, situated as we are here, so close to the United States, and having such pleasant intercourse with their people day in and day out, and wishing to keep up and con-tinue that intercourse, it would be better to have the treaty extended. But to look at the question from a Canadian point of view—that is, Canada for Canadians—I believe, and many more who had ought to know believe, that pro-tection, if it is good protection, weuld be quite as beneficial as a treaty such as the last. By good protection I mean that no one except Canadians be allowed to catch or buy bait or fish in Canadian waters, and to prevent that it would be necessary to pass an act prohibiting

THE TRANSFER OF AMERICAN SCHOONERS ver to some one on this side and paying the duty possibly at an undervaluation—then, putting in one Canadian as ekipper, manning her with the rest of the crew of eight or ten men with Americans, and continuing to catch fish in our waters and to draw our bounties. This is waters and to draw our bounties. This is being done in several instances at the present time and it inflicts a grevious injury on our own fishermen. You may depend that if there were Canadian fishermen fishing in Canadian waters, they would have a great deal more room in which to fish, find a great many more fish to catch, and without any doubt find a market in which te sell. Now take for instance the fish which resort to our waters in the Bay of Fundy, Quoddy River, and St. Andrews Bay, viz: herring, cod, hake, haddeck and policek—let our waters be protected and every fair minded man, whether he be American or Canadian, knows that the catching of them can be successfully pursued by Canadian fishermen and the same fishermen will thrive and grow fat, while our American friends on the other side of the line will look on hungry and lean, side of the line will look on hungry and lean, because they have'nt any fish to catch inside of their three mile limit, and if they had they have'nt any bait to catch them with. They may say, well after you catch the fish

WHERE WILL YOU MARKET THEM? answer is this: Take the herring first; they have nt any of their own therefore they must have ours, and in order to get them they will take them and pay the duty, that ie, all those the Canadian market does not want. This past fall the Canadian trade has taken some one hundred thousand boxes smoked, all of the best quality, and the business is fast increasing. Next take the herring for sardine purposes. If they don't take ours their facpurposes. If they don't take ours their factories must go down because they can positively get fish nowhere else to supply them. Next take our large shore cod; today they command the highest price of any cod in the American market, Under protection we can catch them and find a market, too, without any doubt. The hake and haddock can all be easily marketed at home, and the pollock, why the name of a Quoddy River pollock is enough to make them sell in the American market, and at an advance in price over the American pollock more than equal to the duty. The heavy salted pollock can only be sold in the Canadian market. the Canadian market.

IN BEGARD TO PROTECTION. my idea would be this: give us a good cutter to patrol the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and give us a good tender here and another at Grand Manan, to patrol the waters around Grand Manan, Campobello, Deer Island and St. Andrew's Bay, and you may depend our fish-ermen and traders will thrive quite as success-

comb. Another statement emanating from the same source, viz, that it was an act of charity to come down east and buy the bait from our fishermen, intimating that by so doing they were kept from calling on the Government or upon their parish for food for themselves and families, is false and an insult to as fine and as hardy a class of men as ever trod any deck or any soil. Another idea, that our fishermen would still supply the Americans with bait under protection, by taking the said bait out-side of the three mile limit, is all fol-de-rol, for two reasons-first, the majority of our fisher-

DON'T FEEL THAT WAY

inclined; second, it would hardly pay to inclined; second, it would hardly pay to take two or three thousand herring three miles to sea in a fog mull or a gale of wind to find an American sharpshooter to sell them to. In conclusion allow me to say that during the past eighteen months or two years there has been a great depression in trade everywhere, as all business men admit, and of course our fishermen as well as all other working men feel the effects of it, but at the same time, from facts that come under my own eyes. I am sure that our people are quite as well off as our triends of the neighboring Republic, perhaps better. Further allow me to say that Canadian fishermen are not beggars, only in one respect - that men are not beggars, only in one respect - that is they beg their government to fully protect their rights, the Canadian fisheries. Should they do so, men who ought to know, and do know, feel certain that the same parties who are crying loudest to have their market pro-tected now, will be compelled to ask for a new treaty, for the simple reason that they cannot successfully pursue their calling without resorting to Canadian waters. I would add that I have conversed with fishermen from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia as well as our Prince, and the sentiments expressed in this etter are identical with sentiments expressed by them.

Yours respectfully, GRO. R. BATSON. WOODSTOCK CARNIVAL.

The carnival held at the Woodstock roller rink on Thursday, Feb. 18, was very largely attended, and was a grand success in every particular. Between two and three hundred skaters were in costume. The different representations of character were so well carried out that it was a difficult matter for the judges to award the prizes. The following ladles and gentlemen captured the prizes:-

Miss Foss, Houlton, handsomest costume. Mrs. Geo. Lee, Weodstock, best original ostume. Miss Woodling, Woodstock, 2nd best original costume.

Miss Mary Cluff, Woodstock, 3rd best members near Jordan Mt., and they have Miss Sproule, Woodstock, 4th best orig-Mrs. E. Kennedy, best Mikado costume.

GENTS. D. L. Parks, Houlton, handsomest cos-George Dent, Woodstock, best original W. Seaborn, Woodstock, 2ad best original costume.

Robbie Kennedy, Woodstock, 3rd best or-

iginal costume.
Allie Carr, Woodstock, 4th best original Frank Sharp, Woodstock, best comic cos-

The judges were H. V. Cooper of St. John, Mr. Hanson of St. Andrews and Mr. Robinson of Houlton. It was generally conceded by the judges that "Bob" would have taken first prize for original costume if he had not met with an Dr. Burnett, of Sussex. The wound had worldent just after he went on the floor. He healed, and Mr. Smith went to the woods original costume if he had not met with an was run against and knocked down and in- to work. He got cold in the sore, erysipelas ured so severely that he could not skate set in and caused his death.

and had to leave the ice.

The Woodstock band played a very fine election of music, which was enjoyed by the large number of spectators as well as the skaters. This being the last carnival of the season, a large number from Houlton took dvantage of the sleighing to attend.

A correspondent, writing on the 18th, says:—On Tuesday night last, Josiah Wood, M. P., A. E. Killam, M. P. P., and Hiram Humphrey came in here by rall, the road having just been cleared of the ice and hail with which it was so firmly blocked by the greatest storm for years. They returned to Petitoodiac next morning. This was Mr. Wood's first trip over the road and he expressed himself well pleased with the road and its good prospects for traffic.

The Rev. George Miles arrived here to

A basket social is to be held in the Baptist church next Tuesday night to raise funds to refurnish the church. Quite a little stir is being made in getting wood, bark and logs this winter, the most of which goes to St. John.

PICKEREL FISHING IN SUNBURY AND QUEENS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,) BURTON, Sunbury Co., Feb. 19.-Among the several industries of this section of the province may be classed the winter fishery that has grown up within a few years. Seven or eight years ago pickerel made their appearance in our rivers and lakes, and now fishermen catch perch, cusk and pickerel in large quantities. Messrs. James Jewett & Co. of Lakeville, Sheffield, Sunbury county, are doing quite a large business in that line, shipping to the United States from two and a half to three tons of these fish per month at good paying prices. They use over half a mile of nets and employ from twelve to sixteen hands. During the winter season the mentive in small, comfortable houses, which are hauled from lake to lake and river to river, as occasion requires. In this way a large radius in Queens and Sunbury is covered. Pickerel are the principal caught. They weigh from one to eight pounds each. It was thought by many,

S. F. Belyea's barn was also struck, the fiery bolt splintering a partition, on either side of which a horse was fastened, yet, strange to say, the animals escaped unhurt.
The friends of Rev. Mr. Tredres met at Mrs. Flewelling's residence, Oak Point on the 16th, and after spending a pleasant evening, increased his worldly store by some \$27.

February 24, 1888.

SPRINGFIELD.

HYMENEAL-DONATION-BIRTHDAY PARTY-PIE SOCIAL-BRIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., Feb. 19 .- On Monday eve, 15th inst., we were visited with a most remarkable phenemona for this season of the year-thunder and lightning. There was a heavy shower of rain. The roads are now quite destitute of snow in

A very interesting and no doubt happy A very interesting and no could have event took place at the residence of James Myles, Belleisle Creek, on Tuesday evening, when his daughter, Miss Essie 16th inst., when his daughter, Miss E. Myles, was united in marriage with Arthur Gillies of the same place. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Wm. Maggs. The bride was the receipient of many beautiful presents and good wishes.
On the following evening, 17th inst., Rev.
J. W. Clark, Tracey's Mills, Carleton Co.,
assisted by Rev. Wm. Maggs, tied another

connubial knot. The happy parties were W. A. Fowler, grocer of Belleisle Creek, and Miss Etta Gillies of the same place and a sister of Arthur Gillies. The bride was supported by Miss Crombie, of St. John, and the groom by Stanley Kierstead of Collina. The bride was the receiplent of numerous costly and elegant presents.
On Thursday eve, 18th inst., a donation was given Rev. Mr. Maggs, Methodist, at the residence of Sherman Johnson. Excellent tables were prepared by the ladies pre-sent. After doing justice to the inner man, David Johnson was chosen chairman and C. E. Black, secy., and the sum of \$30 was handed them, which was presented to the reverend gentleman by the chairman with a suitable speech. Mr. Maggs feelingly replied, thanking the donors. Speeches were also made by F. Wightman, John Ried, Jas. Myles, Saml. Northrop and John McKuight. Excellent music was discoursed during the evening. All enjoyed themselves. Votes of thanks were tendered the chairman and Mr. and Mrs. S. Johnson. After the singing of coronation and prayer by Mr. Maggs the party dispersed. This is the fifth donation for Mr. Maggs upon the Apohaqui circuit for the year. The five have netted \$140. During Mr. Maggs' stay he has made many warm friends, and many feel sad that this is his last year among them. Since he came into the field he ha pushed his way back, and thus enlarged his field. He has now some ten churches to administer to. Bro. F. Wightman is going to assist him in his work. He (Mr. Maggs

commenced the erection of a new church edifice. A new place of worship is being erected also at the Irish Settlement. These, with the fine structure at Belle-Corner, now nearing completion, make three new churches he has established On the eve of the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock, the pupils of Miss E. M. Knollin's school, Bull Moose Hill, No. 4, met at the residence of Wm. Benson to celebrate their teacher's birthday. Refreshments were given at 8 o'clock. Music, recitations, readings, dialogues, and games were indulged in.
On the evening of March 3rd., a ple social and concert are to be given at Springfield Corner, in aid of the Methodist church. Jeremiah Smith of Irish Settlement, died

qalte suddenly this week. He is to be buried today. Rev. Wm. Maggs will conduct the services. A short time since Mr. Smith had to undergo the painful operation of having a tumor extraced from his face by

Last night a tin wedding was given Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hornbrook, of Studholm, some 120 invitations were sent out. Oa Wednesday 17th inst., Geo. McIntyre, of Springfield Corner, was married to Miss Dykeman, of Jemseg, Queens. On Monday evening, 15th inst., a pie social was held at the Narows, Queens. The proceeds are to go towards purchasing an organ for the Baptist church.

Oak Point, K. Co.

Oak Poist, Feb. 18.-On Tuesday evening the friends of Ray, J. M. Tredres, Methodist minister, assembled at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Flewelling. The leading denominations, Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist, were well represented. After partaking of an excellent tea provided by the ladies of Greenwich, Geo. Inch called the meeting ies of Greenwich, Geo. Inch called the meeting to order, when Thomas Harrison was appointed chairman, James Inch, sec. Appropriate and pleasing addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Grey, F. C. Baptist, and A. J. Murray, M. D. In the course of the evening the chairman presented the Rev. Mr Tredres with twenty-eight dollars in cash and other useful articles, the free will offerings of those present. The recipient made a suitable reply, expressing his thanks for the kindly interest taken in him, recipient made a suitable reply, expressing his thanks for the kindly interest taken in him, and his appreciation of the good spirit in which the gifts had been bestowed. Music was furnished throughout the evening by Miss Lillie Williamson. After especial thanks to the ladies and chairman, the proceedings were brought to a close with prayer by Rev. Mr. Grey. The Rev. Mr. Tredrea was recently the recipient of a donation from his friends in Summer Hill, another part of Jerusalem circuit.

The Methodist church at Jones' Creek was struch by lightning in the storm of Monday night and considerable damage done to the

Steam Communication RE-ESTABLISHED WITH THE ISLAND OF GRAND MANAN. The inconveniences resulting from the unfortunate disaster to the steamer Flushing.

have been numerous and perplexing to the inhabitants of Grand Manan and to the merchants of St. John, St. Stephen and Eastport, and in a quiet way, Capt. Ingersoll has been for some weeks engaged in an effort to supply pounds each. It was thought by many, when pickerel first appeared in our waters, that they would drive out all other fish, but experience shows that this belief was utterly groundless.

GREENWICH.

A CHURCH AND BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—BRIDGE DAMAGED BY FRESHETS.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)
GREENWICH, Feb. 17.—Rain fell here in torrents on the 13th, causing much damage to roads and bridges. It carried away two spans of the bridge at Jones' creek,

On Monday night, 15th inst., a terrific thusder storm passed over this place. The Methodist church was struck by lightning and its interior nearly all destroyed. The the loss of the vessel that for about eighteen

rapid stream sents, would On Saturday ing all day an fall even with who rents the bell, and live of the bridge alarmed at th up to be prepa brow of the cattle were k the bank of Some of Mr with him and moving ice ala choked under to back up wi bling the bloc bank of the Stevenson and barn to get th crashing thro the water pouthat one anim fate. It was or no injury. kept in one e pie was carrie being made to

of ice came its rescuers Strange to say pig or vice v grunter was an elevated pl The ice w along in front ing close to t five hundred Nauwigewaul ice cakes pile or five feet h this mass of more like w banks, and it and crowbars ald from th the fourth tin winter. The ends o abutments of the flooring, The ice bridge furthe Union Dist regular quarte Co., last week Gray occupie were represer Burns, T. K.

ler. Gordon Smith, John (House Lodge Bertha Rober Smith, David J. M. Herit Robert Cother Hillsdale—Al Faulkner, J. On accoun roads, a large prevented from since last read, the lodg Grand Worth Martins. On discussion too securing help that a very good of the emperance i The mann this locality forming them enforce the its power, a to hold a pu the following A. H. Uphar C. T.; reporte der from Mar tain Lodge by Alva War Alexander S M. Heritt; I Fowler: Go lodge was en! well chosen re Sons of Temp Rev. Mr. (through the e for Gordon I seven, after special meeting After tender of thanks for to meet

> ST. MARTI in the Tempe nesday evening popular lect tleman had island and Commencing he went aro places of, a under which attention to pointed out the south," frigid temp abound there he had coll others what was used by Kidd. The information to all.

came to this liberal views degervedly r Temperanc amelioratio that in him nary type, v church atte preciated an in the right prevalent he ture, under public sch Mr. Stock Quaco Mang some partie operating the spring. It is that it is of

married pr