the Weekly Sun

SAINT JOHN. N. B., APRIL 21, 1886.

THE PUBLIC V. C. H. LUGBIN.

We comply with the request of Mr. C. H. Lugria and publish his defence in regard to the official report of the debates of 1885, and also as to Mr. Lugrin's relation to the Gleaner newspaper. Mr. Lugrin seems to be angry and his remarks are of a somewhat threatening character. THE SUN bega leave to inform Mr. Lugrin that it has no malice against him, and does not wish him any harm. The account is not between Mr. Lugrin and THE SUN but between him and the public, whose paid servant Mr. Lugrin is. And we propose that the public shall know about this matter whether Mr. Lugrin

We charge that Mr. Lugrin made a contract with the government, by the terms of which he was to perform a certain service and to receive therefor the sum of \$850. He has received the money, but has not performed the service. On page 15 of the journals of the house of assembly for 1885 the agreement is stated. This contract provided that Mr. Lugrin would "furnish 300 copies of a synoptic report of the proceed-ings of the assembly in book form." It is also set forth that Mr. Lugrin was to be paid \$850 for a session of forty days. The session did not exceed forty days. The public ac-counts (page 59) state that during the year Mr. Lugrin received for "reporting and publishing debates house assembly \$850." But the 300 copies of the report of the proceed ings of the house of assembly have not been

It will be seen that we have complied with the request of Mr. Lugrin and have trated the facts. We had stated them

Perhaps it is true that the non-furnishing . t these reports is due to causes beyond Mr. Lagran's control. The public does not know the extent of his control over the business the meantime, and if he had not, the erament had power to refuse it. The publishing house which Mr. Lugrin mentions is well equipped, and if the publishers were turnished with the copy and were paid they could turn out the job in a day or two.

Mr. Lugrin says he is not the editor of the Gleaner, but he writes the Gleaner's political articles, and the Gleaner is Mr. Bair's organ. The Sun has never said or hinted that Mr. Crocket had anything to Go with publishing the debates. The comprising to that the debates were not published at all

Lest THE SUN should be accused of withholding any facts, it may be as well to state ceived since his appointment as secretary of a riculture, Mr. Lugrin has received the f ilowing sums of public money during the past two years: In 1884, "for provincial hand book, \$525." This book was intended for circulation at the Forestry Exhibition, E linburgh, but the exhibition passed off and the book had not appeared. In 1885 Mr. Lugrin received an additional sum of \$129,25 on account of the hand book. The provincial hand book has not yet appeared. In 1885 Mr. Lugrin received \$850 for reporting and publishing the debates, and has not performed his part of the contract. In 1885 he received \$75 "to pay messenger," swough it is stated that he has no messenger, There are several bills for travelling expenses

things should be made known. The people provide this money, and Mr. Lugrin and the government which employs him and which he serves must understand that the people shall be told how their money is spent.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It is not true that the local government have been more economical than their predecessors in the management of the lunatic asylum. In 1880 the cost per head for maintaining the patients was \$102,61; in harangue, forming in all respects a pitiable 1881 it was \$106.86; in 1882 it demanded to Lord Hartington's vigorous and was \$110.83. In 1883 the rate was \$124 07; in 1884 the rate was \$107.20 and in 1885, \$102 84. It will be seen that The average rate for the past three years isthe late government's management. But the number of patients has increased at the rate of twenty-five a year and the larger the number is the cheaper the rate of maiatenance per head should be. More-over the prices of provisions and clothing have greatly declined since 1881 and 1882. How much money would a man make who had a contract to supply the four hundred patients at rates prevailing four years ago, if he could buy the goods at the present prices? So much money the government seem to have wasted in some fashion, since no reduction has taken place.

It must be remembered that the price of the new buildings and new farms is not included in the expenditure account for 1885. They were paid for with borrowed money, not only the farms but the cost of writing the deeds, the little bills of the provincial secretary and Messrs. Turner and Harrison for looking at the farms, and those of Dr. Steeves in connection with the farms. What is still more singular, the price of a span of mares, bought for \$375, is charged as "farm and new buildings," and is not charged to current account. The government and their supporters have been making a good deal too much money for themselves out of the lunatic asylum.

A LUCID INTERVAL.

The press supporting the local government has been regenerated. It sees things in a new light. It finds virtues in the Liberal Conservative party. The word "tory" has disappeared from the editorial columns. The late Tories are now Conservatives and are spoken well of wherever mentioned. Mr. Everett and Mr. Barker are no longer the representatives of the contractors' party. Mr. Foster has ceased to be a land grabber and a traitor to the temperance cause: Mr. Wallace has been forgiven for all his sins Mr. Wood and Mr. Landry are without guile. There is no abuse even for Mr. Costigan. Dominion government employes are no longer maggots in a festering mass of political putrification.

To keep up appearances an occasional shot is sentin the direction of some far away Liberal Conservative, say Mr. Bowell or Mr. Royal, or some senator from the far west. But for New Brunswick Liberal Conservatives there are unlimited soft words and daily

Our friends of the other party have come to woo. They want Liberal Conservative votes. They want local government candidates to be returned unopposed. They think it safer to go begging from the enemy

30

than to fight the enemy.

In a few days it will be over. Then the friends of Mr. Blair will return to their congenial customs. Then we shall all be tories May 3rd, hoping that the public mind will again. Those who are now asked to support have become reconciled to the Irish measure.

The supporters of Sir John will become corruptionists, contractors, bribers, plunderers, and be filled with all carnal lusts. When Liberal Conservative electors have been coax-ed to tolerate a little longer the local government, they will cease to be angels of light and will become tenfold more the children of sin than before.

It is pointed out that if the government andidates should be elected in Sunbury, the whole representation of the county in the two chambers at Ottawa, and the two at Fredericton-five members in all-will be in the hands of two families. Mr. Charles Burpee represents the house of commons and Mr. John Glasier in the senate. Mr. Harrison, the legislative councillor, is a nephew of Mr. Burpee, and Mr. Charles Harrison, one of the candidates, is another nephew. The other candidate, Mr. Arthur Glasier, is a son of Senator Glasier.

MR. GEORGE J. COLTER is again a candidate in York, in opposition to Mr. Blair and with Wetmore and Colter. They can scarcely expect many of the electors to be content with voting for two men when four are to be chosen. The people of York must elect four representatives and no person has a right to ask a voter to abandon half his privileges.

THE OPPOSITION.

Discounting the Effect of Mr. Gladstone's Eloquent Speech.

LONDON, April 10 .- It would be useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the last forty-eight hours have worked a great change in the prospects of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. The more it is looked at which he undertakes. But surely he had by the public the less it is liked. The destructive fire of criticism directed at it op Friday by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington necessarily produces an immense effect, and staggers many who were previously disposed to support the measure. I know of eight strong radicals who were turned against the measure by Lord Hart-ington's speech, which was undeubtedly the ablest he ever delivered in the house.

NO SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT. Never before has a liberal press throughout the country been so hestile to any Gladstone measure. Not a single public meeting has been called in support, and no speaker on the liberal side has raised his voice in approval. These are ominous signs, and the rish leaders here cannot fail to see their deep importance. One tremendous disadvantage Mr. Gladstone now labors under is that no first rate man on the ministerial benches will take his part. All his old sup-perters having power and authority in the ountry are in opposition. A HARMFUL SPRECH.

John Morley was put forward on Friday night by general consent and made a ludi-crous fiasco, although he had his speech written out. He could not deviate from the manuscript for a moment without getting 1880 _..... \$696,600 \$134,958 55 manuscript for a moment without getting into a muddle, and the laughter of the conservatives and the contemptuous coldness of 1881 1882 1883. the liberals completely upset him. He lost his temper and threatened the house with The public interests require that these thrown out. It is a very foolish policy to attempt to manage the house by threats, and the longer Mr. Morley spoke the greater damage was inflicted upon the bill. Mr. Gladstone sat throughout the speech, fidgety and anxious, and at that moment he would gladly have given fifty Morleys for one Hartington. A prominent radical came down the floor of the house, saying lendly, "Morley has knocked himself into a cocked hat!" His manner and matter alike were most iniurious to his chief and to his cause. There are no two opinions in the whole house of the mischlevous effect of this unfortunate downright utterances.

BADICAL FEARS. Added to all this is the dread, and even horror, with which the radicals look forward to the introduction of the second part of the scheme on Thursday, involving a vast outlay of money for the purchase of Icish land, They fairly grean at the prospect, and go about crying piteously, "Why doesn't he drop part two altogether?" Nothing is more certain than that the constituencies will never submit to be taxed, directly or indirectly, for a land purchase in Ireland. They say that if anything of that kind is to be done, do it for the benefit of the English and Scotch farmers and laborers. I have given you this view from the first, and I depend upon it to be fully justified by events, for I could not find a baker's dozen of men on the liberal side of the house who will vote for the purchase scheme.

NO MONEY FORTHCOMING. This will infallibly wreck the entire proect unless it turns out to be of a very different character from what it is generally anticipated. We know from Mr. Chamberain's statement that the amount fixed a few weeks ago was one hundred and twenty militons. I do not believe in these times of depression in trade and agriculture that the people would give the odd twenty millions. Therefore it is certain that the whole scheme is doomed to ignominious failure, and if the second part is pressed Mr. Gladstone will dig a deep grave for himself and his followers. Can he suppress it? I believe not, it being officially announced that it is an integral part of his

MODIFICATION USELESS # He may modify it before Thursday, but the modification will not do, as the whole prizciple will excite a hostility before which any Ministry must go down. A fatal fault in the entire conception is that it is too visionary, too ambitious and too imaginative. Mr. Gladstone is by nature a dreamer, and has allowed fancy to run away with him. It cannot be said that the Conservatives have prevented the plan from getting acceptance, for thus far they have said nothing. Lord Randolph Chuchili opens fire on Monday, but in the opinion of everybody the liberal attacks are sinking the ship without any interference from the tories. The condition of the Ministry, as previously described, now tells with damning effect. How can a bill of this immense importance gain ground with its only advocates men like Morley, Mundella and Stansfeld? Next week will practically decide all, one way or

TO TIDE OVER EASTER.

The budget on Tuesday must be an unfavorable statement, but I hear that no new tax will be imposed, and probably they will even take a penny off the income tax. Had any addition been suggested an amendment would have been moved from the conservative side. The ministerial plan is to get over Easter without a crisis and resume the editor of the Globe will again be maggots The fact is that every day of delay diminin a festering mass of political putrefaction, ishes the prespect of success. Already

members are discussing how the next ministry will be formed, and conjecture puts Lord Hartington at the head with the secessionists, the conservatives agreeing to stand en-tirely out, unless the aid of one or two are specially desired. Therefore, although not formal coalition, party differences will be cast aside, the conservatives giving a silent support to Lord Hartington. This is now looked upon as the most probable result of the tremendous strain that Gladstone has thrown upon his party. This news may be unsatisfactory to many of your readers, but I am bound to give you the facts without prejudices on one side or the other.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Letters to the Electors-III.

To the Editor of The Sun : -SIR-To an experienced hand, attempting to unravel the difficulties presented by an investigation into the revenue and expenditure of the province, small as they are, it is sometimes perplexing, but I have endeavored by taking the figures exactly as they are given in his ticket. The opponents of the govern- the official journals of the house of assembly. ment in York will make a mistake if they do to present at any 1213 a correct statement of not nominate two candidates to form a ticket | the country's finances. The chief sources of revenue are Dominion government subsidier, which amounted to about \$490,000 last year, but formerly averaged \$450,000 per annum and but formerly averaged \$450,000 per annum, and territorial revenue, which feil last year to \$110,000, its average for former years having been \$150,000. Before putting the revenue and expenditure for the different years before and expenditure for the different years before you, I have only two observations to make, first, that for the years 1880, '81, '82, '83, and '84, I take the figures from the official journals above referred to; for 1885 I rely upon the auditor general's report; second, for the purposes of comparison between the two administrations, it is better to omit the fiscal year 1883, which was composed of fourteen months, during four of which Mr. Hanington was premier, and during the remainder, Mr. Blair:

Revenue.....\$675,284 F Expenditure..... 609,671 29 Surplus.... \$65,613 25 Revenue\$607,445 xpenditure..... 598,843 Surplus..... \$8,601 5 Expenditure..... 614,236 Surplus..... \$29,474 08 Revenue....\$822,F89 1 Revenue......\$909,466 10 The indebtedness of the province at the close of each fiscal year, during the same period, is shown in the following table, which is taken Total loss if no liquor were sold. \$200,000 from the revised report of the committee of the legi-lative council, which was drawn up after an Reduce this amount in proportion as liquor cricking is lessened, say 1-5th. examination of the public reports, and explana tions given by the auditor general and the deputy receiver general : -Total direc; and indirect loss \$58 000 Bonded Floating debt. debt.

808,200 850 800 936,000 I will not comment on these figures, unless their correctness is challenged. I invite criticism and will acknowledge any error that may be pointed out. Yours, ANTHONY CLODPOLE. April 12.

A Few More Words from Oneens. To the Editor of The Sun: WELSFORD. April 13.

SIR-It is some ten days since we asked Messrs. Palmer and Hetherington a few questions and in the meantime a Queens County Boy has likewise asked some more, and as which takes \$1,000,000 yearly, and gives us nomination day is very near and we have not hack yearly a pattry license fee of \$10,000, or heard from these gentlemen yet, we would like through your columns, to ask a few more ques-

Is it true that the roads, lakes and rivers are in so bad a state that they cannot get down to the city of Portland at a certain butcher's, as usual, to apportion the by-road grants and to the Editor of The Sun:that they dare not apportion without the said
SIB-St. Stephen has hit butcher's approval? Are we to be in ignorance of what we are get on our roads until it suits this trio?

Is it true that as soon as you got into power you turned all Liberal Conservatives out of ffice without any cause and put Grits in their

Is it true that one of your pet supervisors, in the summer of 1883, sold 32 rods on the main Nerepis road at one dellar per rod, to be turn-piked three feet high and gravelled twelve feet wide and eight inches thick? that the con-tractor and supervisor entered into partnership to do the work together; that they came only one het day in the haying season, bringing with them two boys and horse and glough; that they ploughed up the sides of the road and threw the clay in the middle, went home at night and never came back? Neither did they ever put one shovel of gravel on this piece of road, but left it a complete mire for two years, yet the auditor's report, next winter, showed the money had been paid in full?

Is it true that another man bought a piece o road from the above supervisor (22 rod:) at one above? That the contractor threw a quantity of clay in the middle of the road and gave up the job; that the supervisor gave the contractor five dollars for what he had done and the job never was finished, in fact nething more done to it, but that the auditor's account shows he was paid in full?

We want to know who got the money.

These are facts that happened in Petersville, and we want Messrs. Paimer and Hethering. Is it not true that you gave a well-to-do far mer money from the by-road grants to make a private road from the main Nerepis road to the nau's own house, his house and barns not being over thirty roads from the main road, and the said farm road never being laio? ville, in a back settlement, a poor man went away from home to earn a barrel of flour, and his wife had to carry some of it a part of the way home on her back for the want of a road, her husband not being a supporter of your?

Is it true, Meesrs, Palmer and Hetherington that you the great reformers can give ton, that you, the great reformers, can give \$152 of the people's money for writing a deed, and \$160 for a common farm wagon; and take the money from the school teachers of Queens

Co., therefore compelling the people to pay the teachers the difference out of their own pockets or close their schools? Is it not true that by your great reform you have closed two schools in this parish that ools in this parish that were kept running under the old government, the people being too poor to pay the additional

We have more questions to ask you, but forbear for the present, for fear poor Tommy may weep himself sick for his poor constituents.

auti-Scott men some argue that "just as much liquor will be sold," while others admit 10 per

cent. decrease

Let us view the facts as gathered from the in'ernal revenue returns to July 1, '85:

In New Brunswick, of whose population two-hirds have adopted the act, the yearly consumption since July 1, '81, has decreased 7 per cent. In Nova Scotia the decrease during the same four years was 14 per cent. In P. E. Island it was 25 per cent. P. E. Island has the Scott Act in every county and Nova Scotia in not far behind. In Quebec, which province has not yet adopted the Scott Act, the increase in consumption during the nast four years has in consumption during the past four years has Quebec and New Brunswick are lumber and

strength, that reduces the tone of the blood vessels and heat, that reduces the nervous Quebec province have energetically used moral suasion, only to find that under license laws power, that builds up no tissue, can be of no use to me or any other animal as food. Oa drinking has increased. So futile has been this moral sussion that Archbishop Taschareau this moral sussion that Aronbishop Taschareau
of Quebec has appealed to his people to vote
for the Canada Temperance (or Scott) Act,
Today all over Quebec are scattered copies
of this Scott Act, each bearing the archbishop's that side of the question my mind is made up that this agent in the most moderate quantity is perfectly useless for any of the conditions of life to which men are subjected except under the most exceptional conditions which none but scomp of authority-imprimatur-let it be skilled observers can declare." He next pre tends to quote an editorial in the London Lancet to ridicule the tetotallers, but fails to give such passages as the following: "But much of the best work in the world

past four years and during the same period the is now a days done by men who either three maritime provinces should so notally dedo not use alcohol, or use it in such quantities

Fredericton, it is only common sense to conclude that the decrease for the next four years will be at least 20 per cent.

Based on this let us note first, Portland, Lancaster and St. John number in all say 50,-What will they save by the Act? Fifty

reduce that amount 20 per cent, or 1.5th.

Thus the 50,000 people in Portland, St. letter a place among your Scatt Act corres-John, and Lancaster, pay into the dram shops every year the sum of one million dollars, which money is turned over by the liquor men

at a profit. Finally goes to the French and Spanish vine growers, to the English brewers and to the Ontario whiskey still. Under the Scott Act, with Inspectors apwill save \$142,000 each year.

Money saved that went formerly to a trade that is a direct blow to all moral and social laws, that has been condemned by the best men of the country, by Cardinals Manning and Taschareau, by Gladstone and Canon Farrar, by the Christian Bible and by the

many Christian churches.

We have the absolute proof that the Scott Act, even in the mean light of money, is far, far better than the present license law, which is so openly violated by the majerity of the dealers. Can any man decline to vota for the Scott Act, on financial ground? No! for he Every man must decide to vote for the act.

and to do so for the sake of himself, his children and his fellows.

The Scott Act in St. Stephen.

SIR-St. Stephen has hitherto been looked upon as proof positive that the Scott Act is failure, that lits provisions are impracticable and cannot be enforced. This was one of the first places in the Dominion to take the opportunity of voting for the act, and for seven years it has had to bear the ignominy of hav-ing the act in force while the liquor traffic has been unsurpressed. Its enterprizing citizens immediately after the passing of the measure adopted by the house of assembly a few days since, they took advantage of the provisions of the measure to close every liquor store in the place, and they now have the nonored position of being first to carry the Scott Act and first to enforce it.

It is well known that much l'quor has been

sold in St. Stephen until within the last few days. The wholesale liquor dealers in St. John and other places have regarded St. Stephen as a good field for their operations, but they have now come to the conclusion that they can operate there no longer. The town has been over-run with unprincipled men from across the border, who have established small places for the retailing of the worst kinds of vile alcoholic poisons, and this very fact has done much to establish public opinion favorable to

the suppression of the traffic.

The fact is patent to every one that intoxicants are not even sold under cover, because the men who might be suspected of doing so are idly walking the streets and their barten-ders have been discharged.

Owing to a clause in the charter of St. Stephen hich prohibited the using of the public funds

in the prosecution of suits such as might occur under the act, a difficulty arose. The pullic spirited citizens, however, did not allow this to stand in their way for a number of St. Stephen's "solid men" came forward and abscribed their names to bonds to the extent \$5,800 for this purpose.

Very much credit is due to the "Sons of Temperance" for the change in public opinion, which has made it possible to enforce the act now in St. Stephen. The change has be now in St. Stephes. The change has been going on gradually, there have been no public temperance lectures, but the "divisions" have been steadily increasing in membership and many who, when the Scott Act was carried, were opposed, net only to it, but to temper-ance, are now connected with those divisions. The result of the second attempt to carry the act in St. John will, no doubt, show as great a change in public sentiment here as there has been in St. Stephen; and, notwithstanding the fact that some few, prominent even as Christians, are yet opposed to the Scott Act, the majority vote of next Monday in its favor will convince them that their consciences are leading them astray.

cent. decrease

these investigators questioned Lebig's theory in reference to the disposition of sloohol in the system, but acknowledged they did not know

what became of it. In one of his addresses Dr. fish countries, therefore depression in trade B. W. Richardson says: 'Finally to sum it all up I find it to be an agent that gives no effects both equally.

For years the Roman Catholic clergy of

Why is it that Quebec with its moral sussion and its peaceful habitans should increase its consumption of liquors 100 per cent, during the

three maritime provinces should so notally decrease their consumption?

Because Quebec has not yet adopted the Scott Act. If in New Brunswick under a badly administered Scott Act the consumption has been decreased 10 per cent. it is only 1 gical to conclude that, after having adopted the act in Portland, St. John and county (the central fount for the provincial supply) and each common council now having the right to appoint and pay inspectors to enforce the act, as declared by the bill which recently became law at distinct.

They may be unknown to Mr. Richardson, but they stand among the foremost of the day.

Mr. Smith srgues at great length in favor of moderate drinking. I will simply refer to one thousand people pay annually for drink, according to careful estimates, say \$20 per head, \$1,000,000 000. Scott Act adopted here will tinguished teacher, says "on comparing the results of sickness, and death occurring in two friendly societies under my care, the one composed of total abstainers, and the othe non abstainers, I have arrived at the conclusion, that the total abstaires have much better health, are liable to a less amount of sickness and have fewer deaths than moderate drinkers. In the

Annual saving \$200,000

ne-quarter per cent, per annum.

Is not the experience of these men of worldwide renown to be taken before the mere assertion of Mr. Smith, or the inaccurate statements of Mr. Richardson? I will leave the Portland, April 13

ore authority.

From the Mayor of Milltown. To the Editor of the Daily Sun: SIR-Please oblige by giving the fellowing A READER

Are these eminent men unknown to fame.

Henry Munroe, M. D., of England, a dis-

non-abstinent society I find the average

amount of sickness last year was eleven days

and twenty-one hours per member, and the number of deaths one and a half per cent. per

annum. In the total abstinent society the amount of sickress experienced last year did

not amount to more than one day and three-

leaths was only two in five years, or less than

MILLTOWN, April 12th, 1886. Worthy Brother—As you are on the eve of a Scett Act election, I thought a little information on the working of the law in this locality might be of some use to you. We appointed our Inspector about a week ago with inbut we intend to convict the whole of them if we can, letting the penalties hang over them it for future good behavour. In St. Stephen they have appointed the Inspector with in-structions to carry out the law which has closed all the shops in town. I think the question does prohibition prohibit, is being fully ans-wered in the towns of Milltown and St.

Stephen.
You can publish this letter, or any part of t, over my signature, if you think it would be of any benefit to your canvas—I am in hopes to be able to give further information as to the working of the law before election day. Wish-

ing you success in your campaign,
I remain, yours fraternally,
W. W. GRAHAM, Mayor of Milltown.

Board of Agriculture, Province of New Brunswick.

CHAS. H. LUGBIN, SECRETARY. FREDERICTON. April 13, 1886

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-You have felt it necessary lately to refer to me quite frequently, but why, I do not know. I am not before the public in any way which ought to make me an object for a personal attack. You appear to justify your references by the assumption that I am editor of the Gleaner. I am not editor of that paper, and have no more intimate connection with it than with some half dezen other papers in this province and elsewhere. But even if I were the editor of a paper this would not justify you in publishing false and libellous charges against me, and I do not propose to allow you to do in publishing false and libelious charges against me, and I do not propose to allow you to do so with impunity. I have not received any mency from the government for doing work which I have not performed, and you must not repeat the assertion that I have. You know what the facts are about the debates of 1885. You know that the government has not paid me for publishing them in pamphlet form. Your assertions to the contrary are libelious and maliciously so. If I were editor of a newspaper, I would not ask you to publish this letter, but would defend myself otherwise. As it is I ask you either to publish it, or else to state in your column tomorrow, these facts, that I am not editor of the Gleaner, and that I have not been paid by the government for publishing the debates of 1885, in pamphlet form, that part of my contract not having yet been completed. I wish also that a spirit of fair play should lead you to say that you have my assurance that the work of publishing has been delayed by causes beyond my control. You utlication of the debates is being done by J. H. Crocket. It is not: It is being done by James Murray & Ca, of Toronto, as successors of the Grip publishing company.
Yours truly,
CHAS. H. LUGBIN.

Strict Economy. To the Editor of the Sun: -

SIR-One day, at the recent session of the legislatute, a member of the house of assembly inquired shether the government intended to send a special agent or commissirner to take charge of the educational exhibit sent from New Brunswick to the approaching Colonial Exhibition in London. On behalf of the government, Mr. Attorney General Blair replied that 'in view of the state of the provincial financer, and having a proper and careful regard to the public interests in the matter, the government did not propose to incur the expense which would be necessarily involved in sending such delegate or com-mis-loner." These may not be the very words which We have more questions to ask you, but forbear for the present, for fear poor Tommy may weep himself sick for his poor constituents.

Yours, Several Taxpayers.

The sayings of many great men would fill volumes. Their doings could be written on a postal card.

Goldwin Smith's Pamphlet.

Goldwin Smith's Pamphlet.

To the Editor of The Sun:—

Sir—There is a pamphlet in circulation, in this city and county, in the interest of the anti-Scott Act party, by Goldwin Smith and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair embloyed upon the ccasion I speak of, but they are the stock phrases which he usually repeats when he wishes to parade before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair added however the party of the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair added how by and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair added how by and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally. The will Mr. Bair and before the house of assembly and the public interests generally.

Anti-Scott or Scott Act.

WILL TAX-PAYERS GAIN OR LOSE BY IT?—THE MONEY SIDE.

C. G. Richardson, and if all their statements are as far from the truth as their medical quotations, it is entirely unreliable and should bear no weight with the electors. It states there are very few, at the present day, adopting the Scott Act the decrease in consumption of liquors would be 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., others say 20 per cent. Amongst anti-Scott men some argue that "just as much and a state of the country." In the chief superintendent who, in addition to his continuity for the chief superintendent who, in addition to his containt of the chi

phlet to Sir Henry Thompson as a supporter of his contention. Sir Henry Thompson who recently presided at a meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, stated that persons in health were better without alcoholic stimulants, and emphatically declared of all people who cannot take alcohol, it is the brain workers, and you know, it is the brain workers, and those who dare increasing in numbers, and those who do not use their brains are going down. I do not mean only the literary man and man of science but the business man." The writer next denies Baron Lebig's theory that alcohol is not a food, and quotes Dre. Parkes and Anstie to support his statement. The fact is, these investigators questioned Lebig's theory in

necessary expenditure.

First, if Mr. Crocket's services in his office are so

First, if Mr. Crocket's services in his office are so requisite and so valuable as to demand payment at the rate of \$2,000 and upwards per annum, how can he be spared to disport himself-fer several months on the Atlantic and in Great Britain?

Next—If an agent is to be sent to properly present to the notice of Englishmen the products and the condition of our New Brunswick schools, that agent ought, at all events, to be himself a product of the country—a native of New Branswick.

But Mr Blair, out of his deep and economical regard for the public interests, may deem these considerations of small moment, when his own interests or those of his especial and subservient friends, are concerned. concerned.

La Presse, of Montreal, published a few days ago

La Presse, of Montreal, published a new days ago the following paragraph:
'Il est question d'envoyer Poundmaker a l'exposition coloniale de Londres'
If Poundmaker is to be forwarded by the Dominion government, why should not New Brunswick gend Mr. Crocket?
There is this to be said, though, in favor of exhibiting Poundmaker: he is a native of the Dominion Poundmaker: hibiting Poundmaker: he is a native of the Dominion, and a five physical specimen of the red Iadian.

Er. 4 rocket is nothing of the kind.

Yourloba't servt

BLUENOSE.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION Of Industry, Science and Art, Edinburgh.

1886. Visitors to Scotland this year will find an additional attraction in the International Exhibition which will shortly be opened in Edinburgh, the ancient and historic capita of the country. While the exhibition is open to the products and industries of all nations, and of these there will be a large display, the most prominent features will naturally be illustrations of the industrial. scientific and historic pursuits which occupy the time and energies of the Scottish people Every industry throughout the length and breadth of the country will be adequately represented and there will be many exhibits illustrative of the social life and habits of Scotsmen in their own homes. The exhibition has the patronage as well as the active support of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and selections from the treasures in the royal palaces will be included in the exhibition Special arrangements are being made with various tourist agencles, for the cheap conveyance of visitors to Scotland from nearly parts of the world, and daubtless large number of our countrymen will take advantage of this opportunity of visiting a country abounding in romantic scenery and full of historic associations. The exhibition grounds which belong to the municipality are in the centre of the city and extend over an area of 29 acres. The buildings cover about eight acres and are divided into large courts illuminated by electric light. The length of the central corridor alone is 750 feet. In consequence of the great demand for space the exhibition authorities had to greatly increase the area for a made in the arrangement of the exhibits, namely, the general, the fine art, artizan and women's industries. The first of these divisions includes the manufactures and struction to proceed against the violators of the law immediately have had two convictions followed by the closing of both shops entirely, and the rest of them have quit selling, but we intend to convict the manufactures and natural products of all nations, but especially of Scotland, England and Ireland. The fine art section promises to be one of the most interesting collections of pictures both home and foreign, ever brought together in Scotland. Several gentlemen have been on the continent, securing selections from the works of foreign masters and their efforts have been crowned with signal success. The pictures will be shown to the utmost advantage as regards light and position. In connection with this section it is intended to have an art union (tickets one shilling) in which the prize winners will have a choice from among the pictures in the exhibition and from the large number of tickets which will be sold the prizes will be both valuable and numerous. There are 500 artizan exhibitors, all of whom are allowed space gratis, and their exhibits display a

> sive and probably on no former occasion has such a varied and interesting collection, both in motion and at rest, been on view. of the specialties of the exhibition will be the display of different systems of electric lighting. The contract is not in the hands of one firm, but is divided over about a dozen, so that the different systems now before the public will be seen in competition Another specialty in connection with the exhibition is the reproduction in full size of a series of old Edinburgh houses, which are characteristic of early times when John Knox, the reformer, and Mary Queen of Scots found their home in the capital of Scotland. The houses form a most picturesque street and the several floors have been turned to profitable use and do duty as shops and workshops, for which there was a great demand among local tradesmen. Various industries will be carried on, and the workpeople and shop assistants will be habited in the quaint and characteristic cos-tumes of the period. This Old Edinburgh street, with its Mercat Cross, Nether Bow tower and spire, and fac similies of the chapel of the French ambassador to the Scottish court, oratory of Mary of Guise, Cardinal Beaton's house, Heart of Midlo-thian cr Old Tolbooth, the Mint, etc., promises to be one of the chief attractions of the exhibition.

marvellous amount of skill and ingenuity

The women's industries section includes

plain and fancy work, painting, carving, printing and other female accomplishments,

several of which will be seen in operation

The machinery department is most exten

The English Synod.

Preparations are already being made for the approaching conference of the English Presbyterian Synod. In consequence of the withdrawal of his name by Dr. Alexander McLeod, of Birkenhead, on the ground of ill health, the of Birkenhead, on the ground of ill health, the nomination for the moderator's chair was tendered to Dr. MacEwen of Clapham. The nomination has been accepted. Dr. MacEwen is a native of Strathaven. Scotland. He was educated in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was first settled in the town of Ayr. From Ayr he was called to Edinburgh to be colleague to Dr. French, from Edinburgh to Glasgow to the pulpit of Dr. Wm. Anderson, from Glasgow to London to succeed Dr. John Macfarlane. Among other things the synod will be asked to appoint a law officer and to own a newspaper. appoint a law officer and to own a newspaper. During the session there will be a temperance breakfast, at which Archdeacon Farrar is to

Osman Digma Reappears.

SUAKIM, April 10 .- Sir Charles Warren, the new commander of the British troops, has arrived here. Osman Digma has occupied Tamai. Astrong attack was made by rebels upon the British patrols, 2,000 yards from Suakim, today.

LEONA Leonainie—augels m
And they took the
Of the laughing star
In a smile of whit
And they made her
Midnight, and her e
Moonshine, and they

In a solemn nigh In a solemn night o When my heart Blossomed up to gre Like a rose in blo All forebodings that

I forgot as joy cares (Lying joy that caug In the arms of do Orly spake the littl In the angel tongs Yet I, listening, hes "Songe are only a

Tales are told you So must Leonainie While her love is Then God smiled Matchless and st Heaven's glory seen Earth with its es Every heart but mi With the voice of Where my Leonai From me like a

EVOLU

Attribute

ermon by Rev. Her Christianity and

Religion in the Pro The following extra

mon by Rev. Henry V from Plymouth Pulpit was the following:-"And when he had thus loud voice, Lezarus, come dead came forth, bound ha clothes; ard his face was it kin. Jesus saith unto the go."—John xi. 43, 44. Such is the nature and the influences tha

that no great truth ev forward to its demons without producing an cord, divisions, contro evolution been subject of advancing truth, b opposition and difficul ely two camps theistic and atheistic according to their tions, and previous ed cording to the way in them severally. For was contested, reluc-finally embraced; but dictory parties. The England differ from the we might select typic Herbert Spencer wa English thought, and man or continental have taken distinct g thinkers of England toward a spiritual ce continent toward a m The Eoglish school growing intensity, the

it gross and dangeror

further at present tha patient of camping ou ground. The ablest t the ablest man that I turies, Herbert Spenc passed the winter sols dawning spring and life be spared, I shoul ing in him the ablest tial elements of a right tianity that has arisen every part of his syste that I should regard e has established and p tains as true or safe. when by and by the are widened, and the surveyed and settled, Spencer will be found world more truth in or other man that has liv On the other hand, of the continent, the a school, seems eager to of religion. There is which they respect. tated if a man cla anything in the past gious nature. They l upon theists, and upor find in Christianity th of mankind and the ri trine of evolution. A their spirit; the absolu ligion of former times half-way station, no Christianity can be po that read them in this ripe and have read no apt to catch the same well, this preaching and attempting at the to the old church and Either to be a Christia to be a renouncer of r in sunlight, is their d Now when this

evolutionists themse young ambitious men are reading on this et estimony of the r thinkers in their and mother, and wh bold in church assem evolution, good men alarmed; they think revere is going with a gerous to encourage of from the pulpit.

I wish, ther, this n the result is likely t and upon its ministry the doctrine of evolut

TEAR UP by the roots? Is it pulpit? Will it over spiritual truths on been hitherto founded to the unkindly justice world? Is it to o Saviour, and leave without God in this vague fears, evolution the consideration of blind affection to the and they do not gir chance to gain intellig Do you suppose the in the Christian minis

funeral of religion c with every hereditary the whole education my associations, all t past life in my memor living sympathy of truth that would dest in any degree mate forms of religion?

Do you suppose from whose example, I conformed for sermons that I have been sermon