WILL BITCHIE KICK HIM OUT? Solicitor General Ritchie has declared that the office of solicitor general is useless. Nevertheless he draws the salary, and supports the government in perpetuating the effice. His case is not an easy one to defend, and he should therefore retain an abler If he does not know it, his duty is no less journal than the Telegraph to perform that plain. In the first instance, he has the disagreeable office. This is how the Tele. graph begins the defence:

In its eagerness to attack Hon. Mr. Ritchie the organ quite as foolishly, and with untruth and malice, represents him as having often ex-pressed a wish to abolish the solicitor general-

Mr. Ritchie did express such a wish, and the Telegraph knows and dare not deny that he did. The solicitor general will scarcely venture to deny that he used extremely contemptuous language with regard to the office of which he now appropriates the salary to his own use. The solicitor general's defender goes on to say:

Mr. Ritchie renders full value to the country for the small salary he draws as solicitor general. It is not now, as it was under a previous administration, when for the crown prosecutions thousands of dollars were expended among lawyers cutside the government. If by the public services of the attorney general and solicitor general in the courts these sums are saved and the work is better done, there is a second economy in the method. But we cannot expect THE SUN to see this, blinded a it is by partisan bigotry.

"The small salary" which Mr. Ritchie "draws as solicitor general" is not in the least smaller than it was when he denounced the government for the expense of maintaining the office. It appears from the returns that Mr. Ritchie draws his \$1,200 a year with great regularity. We find also that a further sum of \$384 was paid him for travelling expenses during 1884, making \$1,584 in all, Moreover, we do not observe by examination of the accounts that the saving spoken of in Mr. Ritchie's defence is made. It appears by the returns of the last year that George S. Grimmer, who is "a lawyer outside the government" received \$58 for conducting crown presecutions in Charlotte county. Mr. Ritchie did not save that. Nor did he prevent the expenditure for a like purpose of \$25 paid to A. E. McLeod in Kings county, nor \$61 paid to Mr. Desbrisay in Gloucester, nor \$20 to S. G. Morse in Albert, nor \$286 received by Mr. Peck for appearing on behalf of the crown in Westmoreland, nor the sums of \$62 and \$47 paid to outside lawyers in Kent and Northumberland. In addition to these we find sums expended in Victoria, Carleton, Sunbury, Ressigouche-andeven\$50in the St. John circuit court. Furthermore we notice that \$271 was paid during the year to George F. Gregory, who is the law partner of the attorney general, "for professional services," and \$50 to John L. Marsh for a like purpose. The sum expended for criminal prosecutions outside St. John, including Mr. Ritchie's travelling fees, appears to be about \$500 in excess of cost during 1881. This being the case it will that the allegations which Mr. Ritchie made against the solicitor generalship have gained a good deal in force since his succession to the post. It is plainly the duty of Mr. Ritchie to kick the present solicitor general out of the office.

### THE INCH ARRAN MATTER.

It is a truism to say that officials in the honestly do their work, and that they should not take advantage of their position to further their own interest at the expense of the country. It also goes without saying at this late day, that it is one of the duties of the press to call attention to any failure of the public servants in this regard. This duty of the press should, however, be performed honestly or no good comes of it. The journalist who "loveth and maketh a lie" to the injury of any man in the Government or out of it, not only does injustice to the victim of his falsehood but he renders dozen false charges may be believed and may were fighting an hour or so before the author has murder. Mrs. Jones said Hayes went out honest criticism ineffective. The first half effect the mischievous object the author has at heart. But a too great multiplication of these slanders, after a number are shown to be slanders, causes any exposure made by that particular journalist to be treated with scepticism. The influence goes further still.

If the charges are made in the interest of a particular party, the conduct of a few of these wholesale caluminators on one side of politics goes far to cause all criticism from that side of the house to fall flat,

The editor of the Monoton Transcript squarely asserts that certain Government fficials have used the Intercolonial railway for the benefit of a hotel which they own at Dalhousie. The editor declares that in the month of June eleven free tickets were issued at the Montreal agency of the I. C. R. for this "Inch Arran House," and that in the mext month pineteen or twenty such free tickets were issued. The same editor says "it is believed" that in July and August alone these free tickets from Point Levis to this one hotel exceeded in value \$500. This is a serious charge, and if it were made by a person who was in the habit of telling the truth it would cause some excitement. If it were accepted as true that employes of the Government in the I. C. R. department had procured these free tickets for guests at their tel, and had conveyed free over the line, or had been guilty, as charged, of conveying iree over the Government railway the servents employed at their hotel, it would be absolutely impossible for the Government to retain these officials in their employ. Pablic opinion would not permit it.

There is no public protest. Charges of this character have been made so often by the editor of the Transcript, and so often proved to be false, that this fresh ene does not receive much cred-The Moncton Times states flatly contradicts the story on authority, though on what authority it is not stated. The Times claims to be in a position to state that no consideration was given to passengers to Dalhousie by the railway management to this hotel more than other seaside resorts, or more than was given by other railways on commercial principles, and that not one free ticket was issued at Montreal to any servant or other traveler for Dalhousie.

The editor of the Transcript has made serious charge against a number of men who are earning their living on the I, C, R, One at least of these he has personally indicated, and has virtually accused of embezzlement. The editor is a deacon of the church, and is said to occupy a position in society which would make it worth his while to show that he has some sense of honor. He must therefore see the necessity of sub-He must therefore see the necessity of substantiating his statements. If he can bring evidence to sustain his assertion, he can count on the assistance of The Sun in his demand for the removal of any official upon Hayes. From the evidence, claimed

implicated, whether it be the minister of railways on his humblest subordinate. If the Transcript will not do this, it is the duty of any member of parliament who thinks the bare statement of the Transcript is worth noticing to ask for an investigation. But if the editor of the Transcript knows that he is telling the truth, his duty is plain. lternative of acting the part of a true man, or the part of a coward; in the latter, the Iternative of showing himself to be a gentleman, who has honor enough to correct a false charge against another man's character, or of taking rank as a common slanderer.

#### MURDER.

In the Second Degree, Only. Verdict of the Jury in the Hayes Case—Sen-

tence Deferred Until February. BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The second day's trial

of Charles Hayes, of Carleton, St. John, in dicted for the murder of Matilda E. Robinson of Cambridgeport, was resumed at the supreme judicial court at East Cambridge yesterday morning, Judges Devens and Holmes presiding. Peter I. Casey, associate counsel for the

defence, asked that the jury view the premises where the murder was committed The court overruled the request, after which Mr. Casey opened the case for the prisoner. He referred to murder in its various degrees, explaining the law as applied to the several degrees. The line of defence was thus presented: "We shall show, gentlemen of the jury, that the government have put in their case en the evidence of Ella Jones, who was in a condition utterly incapable of intelligently knowing what was going on, and furthermere we shall show you that statements made by that witness have been so altered that her testimony is utterly unreliable. The defendant, after being at work all day, returned to his home. and we shall show you that the condition in which he found his house, and the things that were said to him there were of a most disagreeable nature, far from what has been described. We shall show you that there was a series of drunks on the part of the

people there."
Following out this line of argument, the counsel claimed the prisoner was driven to the murder.

WAS THE FIRST WITNESS called by the defence. She testified: I live in the rear of the house where the murder was committed; there was a loud noise in Matilda Robinson's room from 2 30 to five o'clock of the afternoon of the murder; I knew Mrs. Jones, who lives in the house (the principal witness of the government); do not consider her character very good; heard her voice in the Robinson woman's room; it sounded as though there were several in the room who were drunk; they insulted some person about being blacker than themselves, and I should say there was a fight; I spoke to an officer about the I heard her cursing about her husband, saying she would take a razor and slash him; Mrs. Jones also had trouble with

her nurse. Elizabeth Robinson testified : I was at Clark of Boston on the afternoon of the murder; we got there about 2.30; Mrs. Jones was in the room; we stayed there until five o'clock; Mrs. Jones asked Robinson if she wanted something to drink, and she said yes, but she had no money. Mrs. Jones got together ten cents and sent out and got some whiskey. We all had a drink. L'zzie Ferro sent up word and said she would not drink with any one as employ of the public should properly and black as I was, and I sent back word she need not trouble herself. I knew I was plack; I called at the house the night of the murder-after it was committed: I talked with Mrs. Jones about the murder; she said Hayes came home about 8 30 or 9 o'clock. and that the murder was done in a way that could not be helped; then she said Hayes came in, and she commenced to twit him about being with other women. He said, 'I will put an end to this,' and went to the shelf and put something in his pocket. Then he marched over and caught her by the head, cutting her throat with a razor; the

next Sunday I called on MRS. JONES, AND SHE TOLD ME

about the murder again; Lizzle Ferro, her several times, strapping his razor on his pants; Mrs. Robinson was down stairs, and finally I told her to go up-atairs; she did so, and they had a row; Hayes cut her throat and then fell down beside her, kissing her and saying, 'Tilly, have I killed you?'
Sarah Hatfield testified: I called at the house where the murder was committed, about 12 o'clock of the night it occurred;

there had been no fighting.

Martha Jackson testified: I was at the house where the murder was committed, about ten minutes after it cocurred: while there Mrs. Jones told about the murder, saying after Hayes cut Mr. Robinson's throat he fell down on his knees and kissed her, asking her to forgive him for murdering her; Mrs. Jones said the cause of the trouble

Mrs. Jones appeared all right; she said that

was a family row.
Dr. Wm. C. Lane testified: I am a doctor, located in the district where the murder was committed. I was called to the house on the night of the murder, and saw the deceased woman. Mrs. Jones said that when Hayes came home there was a quarrel, and she went upstairs to quiet them. The trouble was about some women in Boston. and Mrs. Robinson was on the war-path. There was broken crockery on the floor o the room where the woman was killed; also

two stove covers. Mary E. Hamilton, mother of the deceased, testified to Mrs. Jones' telling the various stories of the murder that she had told to ther witnesses. I said to her, why did you let him kill my child? and she answered she could not help it. The officer that was called said there were so many broken dishes about the room that there must have been

RESTED ITS CASE AT THIS POINT, Medical Examiner Mead was recalled by the government, and testified that when he called at the house on the night of the murder Mrs. Jones was sober.

was intoxicated. Officers Stevens, Ducey, Alexander and Fitzgerald testified that Mrs. Jones was sober on the night of the murder.

Edwin D. Walker argued for the defence.

Cross-examined : I never told any one she

reviewing the evidence and setting forth that the condition of things in the house on Hayes' arrival home were such as led him to commit the deed, and that the drunkenness of the government witness of the affair was such that the jury should take her evidence

with caution. At one o'clock the court took a recess until

the lawyer, there was nothing to show that there had been any previous ill-will between Hayes and the deceased. The government asks for a verdict in the first degree by its indictment. The defence claims that such a verdict should not be returned, as the principal evidence comes from Mrs. Jones, woman whom it has been shown cannot be

depended upon to tell the truth.

"I am not going to claim that this man is innocent—that he should not be punished; but I am going to say that upon the ruling of the court, given to you as it will be, I am satisfied there is nothing in the evidence that shows such malice as will warrant you in finding a verdict of murder in the first de gree. Hayes' getting down on to his kness and kissing the Robinson woman and say-ing, 'Tilly, I have killed you?' does not show he intended to commit the deed. At the suggestion of some one he pleaded guilty in the lower court, not knowing his rights. changing it when informed. The officera and Charley that' to get him to confess to what they wanted."

Mr. Walker spoke an hour and forty-five

minutes. Attorney General Sherman began his argument to the jury at three o'clock and closed at 3 40. He opened by saying it had oft-times seemed to him when listening to counsel for the defence that the witnesses were on trial rather than the prisoner in the dock He did not claim that Mrs. Jones was a woman to teach a Sabbath school, but throw her out of the case and it would still be sustained. There was not in his judgment any evidence that indicated manslaughter. I suppose my friend thinks you come from so far in the country that you have forgotten the evidence and hence states it as he has It is not for me to state what the verdict shall be, and I shall not. That is for you to decide on retiring to your room. Judes are to protect the public and see that prisoners have their rights. Hayes saying he "would put a stop to this, or take his next supper in hell," shows he intended murder. The plea of guilty entered by Hayes in the lower court is the most important evidence in the case. It was the plea of a man that knew

best to tell the truth. JUDGE HOLMES CHARGED THE JURY. explaining the law as to murder in the several degrees, reading his charge from notes.

'Under this indictment it is possible to find
the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, but
mere insults and scoldings are not sufficient to warrant such a verdict. Nevertheless with other actions you may take them into consideration. The fact that the prisoner pleaded guilty to murder in the lower court is not to be given any great weight.

As to the two accounts of Mrs. Jones relative to the murder, you are to consider them In the most probable light. You are to take nto consideration whether the prisoner, be ing accused of being with other women, led him to act without deliberation. The case is so fresh in your mind that there is no need

he had committed murder and thought it

my associate and myself, and the court leaves the case with you." This is the first charge ever delivered by Judge Holmes in a murder case. He was ten minutes in delivering it. The charge is very well spoken of by all.

The jury retired at 4.13.

of reviewing the evidence in the opinion of

The jury came in at 6.30 with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Hayes gave a sigh of relief, the spectators looked surprised, and the members of the bar appeared as though it was what they ed that sentence be deferred, which request was granted, the court adjourning until Saturday, February 13, at 10 o'clock, at which time sentence will be passed,

### Titusville, Kings County.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) The following address was presented by

light House Lodge, No. 103 I. O. G. T., to four of its young members on the eve of leaving the district school to attend the Normal School, together with their reply :-To Sister Alva G. Fowler and Brothers Edgar L. Morrison, John C. Robertson and James W. Campbell, members of Lighthouse Lodge, No. 103 I. O. G. T. :-

DEAR SISTER AND BROTHERS,-As you re about to leave the hallowed influences to tender to you our heartfelt congratulations at the noble and praiseworthy course vou have taken.

by your diligent attention to your studies at our district school you have acquired an education that inspires you with that laudable determination to pass a term at the Normal School, whereby you will be enabled to occupy the position of teachers, and thus be classed among the educators of our nation.

As youthful members of our order, we feel deep interest in your present and future welfare. Let us kindly remind you that you are only beginning to fight the battles of life; very many are the allurements set forth to captivate and insnare the young. In view of this, let us say, "Shun the way of

the evil doers. You have taken the obligation of all Good Templars, and as the pledge is a life-long one be ever faithful, and when olad in such a rum proof mantle you can feel as secure as though you were at home in the lodge room. We will miss you at our lodge meetings; we will loose your entertaining abilities, but when the labors of each passing week come to a close we feel that your thoughts and your sympathies are with us to cheer and aid us in our noble work. Believing you will be ever true to the cause and that you will return to your paternal home with warmer hearts and a more determined will to do battle for the cause of truth and temperance, we now bid you a fraternal good-

Signed on behalf of the lodge. LEVI McDIARMID, JAS. M. WEAR.

THE REPLY. To the members of Light House Lodge, No. 103, I. O. G. T. : Dear Sisters and Brothers,—We accept

your heart-felt congratulations with pleasure. and were it not for the encomium given to us. who are so unworthy of it, we would feel better able to give a reply appropriate to your dialectical address, but when we consider the responsibility that rests upon us as members of our noble order we feel incapable of doing what we would desire to promote the cause of temperance,
We thenk you for your timely caution "to shun the way of evil doers." Hoping you consider us more than titular members, and that our lodge may still continue to increase

both in number and influence, and believing

that this is Satis verborum. We remain Yours, Durante vita, ALVA G. FOWLER. JOHN C. ROBERTSON, EDGAR L. MORRISON. JAS. W. CAMPBELL.

LONDON EXHIBITION.—We understand the time for receiving specimens of school work at the education office for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition has been extended by the chief superintendent until 1st March. Geo. Taylor took some fine photographs of the class-rooms in Charlotte streets school this week. He expects to take an exterior view of this fine building on Monday next.—Fredericton Reporter.

# MOB RULE IN LONDON.

## Ten Thousand Starving Mechanics

Hold a Monster Meeting in Trafalgar Square and Set the Authorities at Deflance

Many Etreets in Possession of the Mob and the Police Powerless

Wred and Their Contents Thrown into the Streets.

London, Feb 8.-The "starving mechanics" of London today held a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square around the Nelson monument. and it resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with an assembly of 10,000 men. The police were present in large numbers. They at once saw that the socialistic element of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was also managed by well known social ists and extraordinary vigilance was ordered to preserve peace at all hazards. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Burns, who ran as socialist candidate in Nottingbam in the recent election. He sneered at the police and acted generally as if he wished to BRING ABOUT A CONFLICT

between them and the people. Finally he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering a harangue and the police ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist the "interference with an exercise of the poputhe "interference with an exercise of the popular rights." The officers, however, were determined and they pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented and the streets adjacent were packed with surging mobs. The stir in the elevated spot where the Burns incident took place was easily perceptible over almost the entire area covered by the concourse, and the sight of helmets and piforms in the struggle was accepted as yisible proof of the commencement of a fight against the law. The intelligence was respond-ed to with a general and fearful howl and an attempted rush from all directions to the point interest. Burns had now been removed some distance from the position he had at tempted to occupy. He became emboldened by cries of the throng and made a desperate

He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way and the orator was soon pressed up against way and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other socialist leaders. Burns bore a red flag and waved it to the assembly as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with desfening shoute, repeated again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then read a fiercely-worded resolution. This denonced the authors of the arthur tion. This denounced the authors of the present distress in England, demanded that parlia ment start public works to give employment and bread to the tens of theusands of deserving men who were out of work through no fault of their own, but because of bad government; declared that it was the duty of the government to afford every facility for employment of British capital at home, and for the benefit of the British people, and to give British enter-prise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for parliament to earnestly

RELIEF OF THE DEPRESSION

in English agriculture and industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a minister of commerce and minister of agriculture, and concluded with a resolve that copies should be forwarded to Gladstone. Lord Salisbury, Parnell and the board of public works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by a fierce comment and short explanatory. and short explanatory speeches by variou orators, who stood with Burns. Some of those orators, who stood with Burns. Some of those orators went so far as to warn the government that although the starving mechanics of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by a quiet and peaceful agitation. their needs by a quiet and peaceful agitation, they were bound to get bread and would get the lodge room for a short time, allow us to tender to you our heartfelt congratulations at the noble and praiseworthy course ou have taken.

It is truly gratifying to us to know that by your diligent attention to your studies to ur district school you have accounted. AFTER THEIR EJECTION.

Neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further attempt to get back. They at once left the scene and proceeded to the Wall of the National Gallery. They mounted this wall, pointed to the doors and windows and bitterly denounced the inmates. This looked bitterly denounced the inmates. like an attempt to set the mob on the buildings.
The mob was excited but not up to the point of violence. Burns and his colleagues seeing this, vacated the Gallery Wall and proceeded to he Carlton club, where they repeated the actics. By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers and verging on desperation. Stories of what the police had said and done at Nelson's column had been circulated from mouth to mouth, exaggerated with every repet tion. While the "starving mechanics" wer convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to conflict, such fire as was ready for ignition and within touching distance, was inflamed by speeches delivered on Carleton club steps. The mob was split up into many divisions by being forced down the different streets by the pressure from Trafalgar square to get nearer the occurrences. At the club houses and various divisions they started off hooting, howling and challenging the authorities. Invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who, finding themselves

NO LONGER OPPOSED, ented their ill-will against well housed people and against clubs by stoning dwellings and club houses along the way. At the time of closing these despatches, all that part of the city in the neighborhood of the National gallery, Carlton Club and the Reform Club is in the Carton Club and the Reform Club is in the possession of the mobs. Several faction fights have already taken place among rioters and a furious mob is now, 7 p. m., marching through St. James street and Piccadilly on its way to Hyde Park to hold a meeting. The mob is cursing the authorities, attacking the shops, sacking saloons, getting drunk and smashing windows. On the way to Hyde Park the front of the mob made an effort to enter the war office, but turned away when the senting of office, but turned away when the sentinel at the entrance confronted the intruders with his the entrance confronted the intruders with his bayonet. Conspicuous among the buildings attacked by this mob was that occupied by the Devonshire Club and that occupied as a residence by Arnold Morley, the newly appointed patronage secretary. The police along the route to Hyde Park were brushed out of the way by the rioters, as so many men of straw, and many of the officers were terribly whipped for their interference. That part of Trafalgar square mob, which went to Hyde Park, was composed of hordes which had filled up Cockspur street, Pall Mall and St. James streets, When the Carlton club was attacked, this long-drawn-out throng bent at Regent street, which begins at Pall Mall, about half way between Nelson's monument and St. James street, and moved northward through Regent street to Piccadilly, a quarter of a mile away, and passing around Regent's circus, went north again through Regent street, a half mile to Oxford circus.

THE RIOTERS TUBNED HERE to the left and went west down Oxford street to Hyde Park, some three-quarters a mile. This route was undoubtedly chosen by the leaders for the purpose of keeping the crowd on a safe ground, as they would be on the north side of the park. If the mob had gone along St. James street to Piccadilly and hence to Park

ane it might have run too near the barracks on the south side of the park. It was that part of the mob which was drawn last through St. James' street to Begent, that attempted to enter the rear office, opposite St. James square, but which was scared away. Arnold Morley's residence is in the Piccadilly portion of this sroute. The house was formerly occupied by John Bright and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the John Bright and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house today Mr. Morley was in. He loudly called for help. A number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept saide like chaff and a host of desperate men rushed up Mr. Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded his door, but it was burst open against his face. The house was overrun despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invades were house was overrun despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route faired much worse than did John Bright's old home. The Devonshire club house, which had been previously attacked, is in St. James street. The attack upon this building took place at the very beginning of the riot and was very savage. Hatchett's hotel is a large and well known hostelry at Nos. 67 and 68 Piccadilly, when the mob passed this locality,

the mob passed this locality. MANY OF THE RANK AND FILE were hungry and those made a rush for the were hungry and those made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment and they sacked it of food and drink and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage which had been pressed up against the curb by the passing procession and had been abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken up and the whole spokes about a read of the same and the same should be a supplied to the same and the sa spokes, shafts and other good pieces were carried away for clubs. The Turf club house, being in Piccadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they went by and they smashed all its front do windows with stones. Between Piccad Hyde park houses were attacked indiscriming

ately and their windows smashed in. After Burns had been driven away from the Nelson mounment by the police and had spoken from the National gallery wall and the Carleton club steps, a savage fight took place between his adherents, the socialists and the anti-socialists. 'he battle raged for some time, but the socialists proved victorious and they lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent street, where with him, they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde park, Burns leading the way. At the park, when the mob had all collected, BURNS AGAIN ADDRESSED THEM. This speech was even more violent than the others. He had made the language exciting

and the whole address was well calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town.
Burns was followed by several other
solialistic speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over, the mob broke up into sec-tions and disappeared from the scene. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affrighted residents along this thoroughfare were not yet recovered from their panic and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. The wine shops were broken in and their contents distributed freely to whom-ever wished to drink, and the beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cleth were thrown out into the streets to be taken by those strongest in the fight, which resulted in every person they met who looked like a foreigner being stoned or beaten from the street. A series of stalwart policemen attempted to save the assailed property and to make arrests, but were every time beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners. In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar square, occupying their time in daring the lice to "come on" and in making rushes at constables and other obnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two granite pillars. These fell across Charing Cross and blocked the traffic to and from Charing Cross railway station. The police made several most desperate exertions to clear the way of this obstruction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob. This mob held their ground so well at Trafalgar square that until they voluntarily abandoned the scene the entire pow THE POLICE PROVED INSUFFICIENT

to clear the way to one of the most important to clear the way to one of the most important railway stations in the world, large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot. Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar square and went away satisfied that without having actually collided with the police, they had won the day. As the mob dispersed its sections made have in the streets until they dwindled away. The scenes which characterized retreat of that section of the Hude park mob which went section of the Hyde park mob which went through Oxford street also attended the retreat of the section of that crowd. Every street they entered was surrendered to them and at midnight the police reports concur in stat-ing that never before in the present generation has such tremendous disturbance London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare that upwards of fifty thousand men must have been rioting. For at least six hours, with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they choose to invade the rioters carried on their work. to invade the rioters carried on their work, yet no life is reported to have been taken. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point there might have been terrible records to make, but at midnight everything is pretty much as it was yesterday and the whole thing appears to have been a sort of night-mare. While it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but the mob was essentially English, and it made a frightful demonstration. According to later estimates there were 15,-000 persons engaged in the Trafalgar square demonstration, two-thirds of whom were bong fide unemployed working men, while the remainder were socialists. Two sections of the mob were not in accord and there were frequent collisions between them. The

WORKINGMEN TOOK NO PART the riotous acts that followed the meetin in Trafalgar square. The socialists, aroused to a fury by the violent tirades of the speakers to a fury by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created a thorough reign of terror. Jewelry shops were broken into and the contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing ladies were stopped on the streets and the occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove at the head of the crowd. The mob swept through streets shouting, "Smash the windows, let's get inside the shops." All decently attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usgage. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

appeared at the window of the Carlton club building when the mob reached there. He was loudly hooted and menaced with clinched fists by the ricters. The leaders of the socialists, especially Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, the last named of whom is an excaptain of the artillery, will probably be prose-

The most violent acts were committed on North and South Audley streets and Oxford street. Probably two hundred shops and a dozen club houses were seriously damaged and about fifty shops pillaged, including jewellers, bakers, butchers and wine shops.

Hundreds of inoffensive people were mal-

treated.
The police were powerless at first, but ultimately they succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small squads. The military were kept under arms all the evening, while the policemen patrolled

ST. JOHN ART.-Speaking of the Royal Canadian Academy's exhibition now being held at Ottawa, the Free Press says: John C. Miles has two quiet rural landscapes, "Below the Old Fort, Jemseg River, St. John, N. B.," (40) and "New Brunswick Landscape" (117), which rank in the above order, both honestly painted. Both of the pictures were painted from sketches taken on the Jemseg, and are among Mr. Miles' best works. Both are likely to be sent to the Colonial exhibition. Mr. Miles is making a number of charcoal sketches of scenery about St. John, which attract many visitors to his studio.

Supreme Court Docket.

HILARY TERM, 1886. Crown Paper.

Ex parte Alorzo Smiler—A. L. Belyea to shew cause.

The Queen v. John L. Marsh, re Howard et al—Mr. Belyea the like.

Ex parte James Hanlon—Mr. Belyea the like.

Patrick Kelly—Mr. McMonagle the Ex parte John Campbell—Mr. McMonagle the like. Ex parte John C. Murray-McMonsgle the

like.

Ex parte Jeremiah A. Carroll—Mr. McMonagle the like.

Ex parte Hugh McKenna—Mr. McMonagle
the like.

Ex parte Isaac McElroy—Mr. McMonagle the
like. Ex parte Jeremiah A. Carroll—Mr. Mc-Monagle the like. Ex parte Charles McDonald—Mr. McMonagle

the like. Ex parte Thomas Mahan—Mr. McMonagle the like.
The Queen v. Daniel Crilley re Hugh McKenna-Mr. McMonagle the like.
The Queen v. W. C. Hazen Grimmer, re
Thomas Mahan-Mr. McMonagle the like,
Ex parte Jas. E. Lynott, in re William T. Mc-

Ex parte Jas. E. Lynott, in re William T. Mc-Leod v. Jas. E. Lynott-E. L. Wetmore to shew cause against prohibition.

The Queen v. John L. Marsh, in re J. Alfred Russell—J. A. Vanwart to shew cause.

The Queen v. John L. Marsh, re Thes. B. Dunphy J. A. Vanwart the-like.

Ex parte Blair, in re complaint H. Newcombe v. Edgar J. Morris—Mr. Weldon to shew

Ex parte Blair, in re Robert McKenzie-Mr. Weldon the like. Ex parte Blair in re Peter v. Peterson—the Ex parte W. Godsoe Brown-Mr. McMillan the like. Ex parte Freeze-Mr. Harrison the like. Ex parte Lynch-Mr. Borden the like.

Special Paper. Thomas Clark, Henry J. Thorne, Wm. Kerr and Robert C. Thorne, assignees of Robt. A. Chapman, sheriff of Westmoreland, v. Wm. Deacon—W. W. Wells to enter ver-dict for defendant for nonsnit. Howard Barrs and LeBaron Vaughen v. The Merchants Marine Insurance Company—

Mr. Weldon, Q.C., to move for nonsuit or new trial.

Howard Barrs and LeBaron Vaughan v. The

Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Co.—Mr. Weldon, Q. C.—the like.

Nowlin v. Mayor of St. John—Dr. Jack to

move for new trial. Same - Dr. Pugsley to move The Same v. The Same – Dr. Fugsley to move to enter verdict for plaintiff on the second and third counts of declaration.

Chapman v. Taylor – Mr. Wetmore, Q. C., to support demurrer.

Craig v. Currey – Mr. Wetmore, Q. C., for defendant to move for a new trial. fendant, to move for a new trial.

Carrie v. Heustis—The like for plaintiff.

Ritchie v. Snowball-G. F. Gregory to move for a nonsuit or new trial.

Doe dem Rector and Church Wardens of Trinity church, Andover, v. Rumedy et al—the like. Carrington v. Manzer-G. F. Gregory to show

cause.

Doyle v. Snowball-G. F. Gregory to move for a nonsuit or new trial.

Sinclair v. Johnston - G. F. Gregery to move for a nonsuit or new trial. O'Brien et al. v. O'Brien—The like. Robert Brewer v. Edward Humble and John A. Humble—Mr. Rainsford to move for

Fred. W. Bailey, ex, etc., Thomas Bridges v. Chas. H. Peters—A. H. Hanington to move for new trial. nard I. McGhee v. The Phœnix Insurance Co.-C. A. Palmer to move to enter no Henry Vaughan v. The Providence and Wash-

ington Insurance Co.—C. A. Palmer, the like. Edward C. Richardson et al. v. Henry Vaughan -C. A. Palmer, the like.

Robert McGregor et al. v. James Harris-C.

A. Palmer to move for new trial.

Henry Dale v. Wm. O'Brien-L. A. Currey to

support demurrer.

George Savoy v. Archibald McEachern—Dr.
Barker to argue the case for plaintiff and
G. F. Gregory for defendant.

Barton Gandy v.ithe Melville Mutual Marine
Insurance Co.—Mr. Weldon to move to

enter nonsuit or new trial.

ice M. Vanvart, administratrix, etc., J. M.

Vanwart v. the N. B. Railway Co, and

Robert Low-J. A. & W. Vanwart to move to enter verdict for plaintiff or for new trial.

APPEAL PAPER. Equity Appeals.

Gosline appellant and Gosline respondent—G. F. Gregory to support appeal.

Sarah M. Smith et al appellants and Lewis
Cormier respondent—W. B. Chandler to
support appeal. County Court Appeals.

Benjamin French and Leonard Whelpley, appellants, and Wm. H. Thorne, respondent-St. John county-Mr. Wallace to ent St. John County—Mr. Wallace to support appeal. In Stevenson, appellant, and L. Wesley Mc-Cann, respondent—Kent county court— Soliciter-General to support appeal.

Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery,

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Company held their annual meeting on Tuesday. The report submitted shows a profit of only \$5,777 n the year's business, after paying interest and all expenses. The report states that the refinery cost originally \$460,000, of which \$110,000 was borrowed. The year 1884 was disastrous for the business, from a constant decline in the value of sugar during the year. The refinery sunk \$208,500 in that year, and is therefore in debt over \$300,000. Through the incompetence of the first manager, heavy losses were met the first year. In 1882 there was a profit of \$25,500, and in 1883, \$56,300; in 1884 a loss of \$208,500, as above stated, and in 1885 a profit of \$5,770. It is admitted that the property is worth \$450,000, and the stockholders at the meeting seem to be of the epinion that if the business were now free from liabilities it could be profitably

carried on. Last year \$37,000 was paid in interest. interest.

The meeting was a somewhat stormy one. Several of the speakers considered that the enterprise had suffered on account of unfair freight charges on the I. C. R., and also that the Montreal importers were able to enter the same class of sugars as lower grades, at lower duties than those of Halifax. The first manduties than those of Halifax. The first manager of the refinery come in for a good deal of blame, and some of the steckholders charged that the company had not represented their case properly to the Government. The main question before the stockholders, whether the property should be sold and the affairs of the company closed up, whether the business should be continued on the present basis, or whether preferential stock should be issued, was not decided. A committee was finally appointed to discuss the situation with the company's creditors.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT submitted at the meeting was as follows: Liabilities. mounts due ..... 555,841 84

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Cash on hand Memo.

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