standing for judgment, it is believed will lead to a decision that Provincial legislatures have not power to charter boom companies to build booms on navigable waters. A meeting of the New Brunswick members of the Commons and Senators was held to-day, in the committee room, to consider what action is necessary. After consultation it was decided to appoint a committee to wait on the Government, recommending immediate action to legalize existing boom companies in their work. It is thought that should the Supreme Court decision be as anticipated, the Government may ask power from Parliament to act by order in Council. A committee composed of Messrs. Botsford, Weldon, L Burpee, Mitchell, Burns and King will wait upon the Government in the Council Chamber, at 3 o'clock to morrow.

March 12.—In the Commons to-day Mr. Mitchell inquired whether the Grand Trunk Railway had made returns of accidents.

Sir Hector Langevin said it had.

The debate on the Kings, P. E. I., election was resumed by Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, who made an ingenious argument in favor of referring it to a committee.

Mr. Mackenzie replied, engaging the attention of the House till six, resuming in the evening. A full house and galleries greeted the first night session. Mr. Mackenzie closed a clear and forcible speech with an appeal to the higher law—requiring us to do to others as we would have them do to us. Referring to Sir John's charge of Mr. Blake having feigned illness when Mr. Anglin's case was before the election committee, he said he had a personal knowlege that nothing could be more unfair, unjust or unfounded. (Prolonged opposition cheers.) He moved an amendment to Sir John's amendment, reciting the facts of the case and precedents, and declaring Mr. Robertson entitled to the seat.

Sir John raised a point of order that the amendment was so like the original motion of Mr. Cameron as not to be in order.

Mr. Blake cited precedents, and the Speaker ruled Mr. Mackenzie's amendment in order.

Mr. Woodworth replied to Mr. Mackenzie. He was well listened to in his maiden speech.

Mr. Fleming rejoined, in his maiden speech. He said Mr. Woodworth had advanced nothing but what had been better said before. He made a clear and forcible argument in favor of Mr. Mackenzie's amendment.

Mr. Amyot replied, followed by Mr. Anger. The latter is a new member, who defeated Mr. Huntingdon, and had been claimed as a Conservative. He was warmly applauded from the Opposition benches on supporting Mr. Mackenzie's amendment in a humorous and sensible speech. Mr. White replied, and Mr. Davies, in an able and animated speech, closed the debate.

At 10.30 the members were called in and a vote taken on Mr. Mackenzie's amendment: Yeas 61; nays 119.

Mr. Anger was cheered on voting for the amendment; Messrs. Foster and Wallace were cheered ironically on voting with the Government.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

The editor, proprietor and printer of the *Freethinker* have been found guilty of blasphemous libel and have been imprisoned.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunville, Ont., writes: "I can, with confidence, recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Mr. Henry Irving, the actor, is now a son of temperance.

Johnston's Anodyne Liniment is richly worth $10 a bottle in certain cases. For instance, in cases of diphtheria, croup and asthma when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath and something is required to act instantly. It costs only 35 cents.

The distress in County Mayo, Ireland, has not been so great since 1847.

Ask Your Neighbors about Them!

And if they have used HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS mixed with the feed of their poultry, hogs or cattle, they will at once say they have resulted in more eggs, more meat, more milk and more butter than previously realized. Sold everywhere.

The False Prophet has captured Obied; but he has lost his grip on the weather.

Veterinary surgeons all over the country are fiercely denouncing parties who put up *extra large* packs of worthless trash and sell it for condition powders. They say that *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are the only kind now known that are worth carrying home.

Two small children were burned in a stable which one of them set on fire at Lawrence, Ohio.

D. M. FERRY & Co., Seedsmen, Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., have sent us a copy of their Seed Annual for 1883. It is more beautiful and valuable than ever. The hints on the formation and management of gardens, as well as the cultural directions it contains have evidently been prepared by careful hands, and cannot fail to be of great service to all who garden, whether for profit or pleasure.

After twenty-nine years' imprisonment an innocent man has been pardoned in Michigan.

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: "I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hundreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda, and determined to try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted.

The "Northern Light" has been cut out of Georgetown harbor. It is expected she will commence to make regular trips shortly.

THE aroma of the tobacco leaf is so completely conserved in the manufacture of "Myrtle Navy," that age has no effect in diminishing it; even after the plug has been kept for years it gives out its full flavor under the combustion in the pipe, mellowed in tone by its age and making the most exquisite smoke which tobacco can be made to give. Age too hardens the structure of the plug and gives the tobacco, when cut, that almost granular appearance in which all connoisseurs delight.

General Business.

CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the shelf room in premises now occupied by the Subscriber being so limited, he has decided to make a complete CLEARANCE of his Stock of

GLASSWARE,
EARTHENWARE,
CHINA TEA SETS,
LAMPS,
CLOCKS,
WRINGERS,
COAL HODS

AT COST.

—STOCK OF—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

will be kept up to usual Standard and at LOWEST PRICES.

Come Early and Secure Bargains.

GEO. STOTHART.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property known as the "old Curry Farm," (now occupied by Mr. Robert Wall,) Bartibogue, containing 100 acres, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, having a frontage of 150 rods, and produces about 18 tons of hay besides the other crops usually raised on first class farms in this section of the country. This property is situated in the centre of a thriving settlement, alongside the main road and the Bartibogue River. This place is excellent for sportsmen, and every accommodation can be found for them.

If not sold by private sale before

MAY FIRST,

will be offered by public auction. For terms apply

JOHN JOHNSON, Chatham,
or to DANIEL WALL, Bartibogue.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Also for sale—A good Mare, gentle, kind, 6 years old, "Old Conqueror" stock, and can trot a mile in three minutes; also a spring Colt from "Island Chief," very fine.

DANIEL WALL.

SPRING 1883.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE ARE PREPARING ACTIVELY FOR THE

SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Our Travellers are now on the road with a

Full line of Samples,

Our Stock is ordered from Europe, the United States and elsewhere, and with increased facilities for business we hope to keep all our old customers and make many new ones.

BUYERS WHEN IN ST. JOHN, are respectfully invited to inspect our

WAREROOMS and SAMPLE ROOMS,

where they will see the large variety we keep of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY.
PAINTS OILS.
GLASS.
ROPE.
TAR. PITCH.
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.
FANCY GOODS. ETC.

Orders by Mail Promptly attended to

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

"Boo, Boo, I'a dot Worms. Oh! my, I's so Sick." | I had 'em too, but 'ey' all don away now.

PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.

The most eminent Physicians are agreed that about **Fifty per cent of all Childreadie before reaching the tenth year of life.** Many children suffer from day to day- fretful, cross and peevish—and the cause of the trouble is not suspected.

A pallid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appetite, or great voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, great thirst, gradual emaciation, irritable temper, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicating the presence of **WORMS!** If any of these symptoms are noticed, or the presence of worms suspected, procure a bottle of **Pleasant Worm Syrup,** which costs but 25 cts, and give it according to directions. If any worms are present they will soon be expelled and your darling restored to health again. If there are no worms present the remedy will do no harm, but will move the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition.

PLEASANT WORM SYRUP requires no castor oil or other purgative medicine with it.

PRICE 25 Cts. PER BOTTLE at THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday, the 12th day of May next,

in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right title and interest of Nicholas Barden in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the town and Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and bounded as follows, viz:—Commencing on the easterly side of St John Street at the northwest corner of a field at present occupied by the Right Rev. Bishop Rogers, thence northerly along the easterly side of the said street sixty feet, thence easterly at right angles with the said street until it strikes the land now owned and occupied by Captain James Brown, thence southerly along the westerly side line of the said James Brown's land sixty feet or until it strikes the northerly side of the said field, thence westerly along the northerly side of the said field to the place of beginning, being all that lot of land conveyed to the said Nicholas Barden by Edward Johnson and Jessie his wife by deed bearing date the 18th day of May, A. D. 1861, and being the land and premises at present occupied by the said Nicholas Barden.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court against the said Nicholas Baiden.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 31st January, A. D. 1883

Beans and Pot Barley.

In store and to arrive:

100 Bbls. Hand Picked Beans;

60 Bbls. Pot Barley,

FOR SALE BY

C. M. BOSTWICK & Co.

St. John, Feb. 20th, 1883.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - - MARCH 15, 1883

Political Notes.

The Moncton *Times'* leader of 7th inst. was devoted to Mr. Hanington, whom it contrasted favorably with Hon. Mr. Blake. From the *Times'* standpoint Mr. Hanington is the greatest of great men, but the article may be intended as a bit of sly fun-poking at the gentleman who was willing to lead a party while it was in power, but backed down from the position as soon as he had carried it to defeat. Mr. Hanington, as known to ordinary observers of the late local Premier was a very affable person to his political friends, so long as they carried on the joke of pretending to believe that he was a leader of men, but to the majority of people who came in contact with him and were not visibly impressed with his greatness, he was about as offensive a person as could well be imagined. The first personal pronoun expressed the object of his veneration, and of his constant solicitude while it was the great centre around which every other interest recognized by him must revolve. His own "humble judgment" was infallible—his peculiar prejudices were immutable facts founded on undoubted principles, and whatever and whoever did not coincide with his views—conceived or expressed—was sure to be visited by his undisguised and harmless scorn. That a gentleman so constituted ever appeared in the Assembly as the head of a Government, can only be accounted for by the supposition that he possessed the largest share of ability of the kind left in the unfortunate combination which so soon crumbled under his leadership. Instead of being the angelic being pictured by the *Times* Mr. Hanington always seemed to be overbearing and intolerant, even to the length of insolence. Great he can never be, because he is too much inflated with bumptiousness—with the cheapest and most palpable kind of self-esteem.

ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.—Referring to the visit of Hon. Messrs. Ryan and Gillespie to St. John last week, the *Telegraph* says,—The Chief Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Council met a considerable number of our citizens, within the last two days, and obtained a good deal of information about matters in this part of the province, including the road and other services. We have reason to believe that the impressions formed of these gentlemen, who are not so well known here as some other members of the new Administration, were decidedly favorable.

The Newcastle *Advocate*, in its comments on the change of Government, says: "There are three gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connexion with the Board of Works," and it asks for an explanation. Nothing is easier than to explain this. Chapter 20 of the Consolidated Statutes provides that "there shall be a Board composed of a Chief Commissioner and two other members, being members of the Executive Council, which Board shall be styled "The Board of Public Works." Of this Board, Hon. Mr. P. G. Ryan, is the Chief Commissioner, and Hon. Messrs. Gillespie and Turner are the other two members.

It is not probable that many persons in Northumberland shared the ignorance of the *Advocate* respecting the Board of Public Works, but, perhaps, the explanation of the *Telegraph* was necessary in order that even the shiretown paper might have an additional item of information added to its too meagre stock.

The *Advocate*, though endeavoring to gain the favor of the new Local Government seems particularly spiteful towards Hon. Mr. Gillespie. It says,—

It will no doubt cause considerable surprise, that this County, which has for so long a period been represented by the head of a department, is now left out in the cold, probably because Mr. Gillespie had not the pluck to demand an office and trust himself in the hands of his constituents for re-election.

Mr. Gillespie's failure to press the claims of the county for a department will at once be attributed to want of pluck on his part, and fear of defeat had he accepted an office with salary, and returned to his constituents for re-election.

Was it a "want of pluck" that induced Mr. Gillespie to reject the offer by a member of the late government of the position of Surveyor-General if he would go at once and be sworn in? Is there any spitefulness in the *Advocate's* references to Mr. Gillespie because he could not see his way clear to accept the office named as a bribe to induce him to desert his party? Besides, it may be asked, are the *Advocate's* friends disappointed because they have not got Mr. Gillespie in a position to force him into pledges of his support for subsidies and other accustomed pickings? It is interesting to find the *Advocate* abusing Mr. Gillespie, while the prominent members of the clique whose pliant mouthpiece it is, are chasing him about daily, and professing a friendship as new as it is interested and insincere. The spectacle of men who made themselves insultingly prominent at the elections in fighting against the party that has given the new Government to the Province, now fawning upon the representative of this County in that Government, indicates their sense of what is decent and consistent. The *Advocate's* abuse of Mr. Gillespie is the voice of these men's real party feeling, while their chasing after him every day is prompted by the fact that they are willing to dissemble a little because they have "axes to grind."

The Chignecto *Post* which was strongly in favor of the late Government thus refers to the new one,—

"In point of ability, the new Government makes a very respectable appearance. Mr. Blair is a man of energy and decision, and has proved himself a forcible and polished speaker. He will make a good leader. Mr. Elder is one of the most gifted men, mentally, in Canada, and while it is said he lacks "staying power" this is the first time he has had a chance to prove his mettle. Mr. Ryan is an elderly and dignified legislator, quiet in his demeanor, but credited with good reserve powers. Mr. Ritchie is a clever lawyer. Mr. Mitchell is yet an unknown and untried man. The exalted and dignified position of President by a comical satire of politics falls to Mr. Gillespie, who beneath a calm exterior hides more mischief than a box of monkeys."

It is not probable that Surveyor-General Mitchell will be opposed in Charlotte and not improbable that Mr. Estabrooks will retire from the contest in York.

The Carleton *Sentinel* remarks that as Hon. Mr. Lindsay's resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council had been so long delayed the late Government might have restored him to his former seat. Mr. Lindsay was at Fredericton for some days endeavoring to get the Local Government not to accept his resignation. But the exigencies of the Government made it necessary to fill the seat racated by the death of the late Mr. Seely. Then, as Mr. Davidson had been appointed to fill Mr. Kelly's place, but as Mr. Kelly's place was not vacant, the number of the Council was made up, and there was no alternative but to let Mr. Lindsay walk.

Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, M. L. C., who has been in Toronto since the last session of the legislature, is now in Chatham, from which he makes excursions into the different parishes in order to keep himself acquainted with the requirements of the County. He will remain here for a month, when he will again proceed to Fredericton and occupy his place in the Legislative Council. The unconstitutional attempt of the late Government to displace him, to make room for a favored supporter, was one of the elements which hastened their downfall. It is probable that the Legislative Council—while it continues to exist—will be quite capable of guarding its privileges against Government encroachments—especially when they are attacked for purposes which are recklessly subversive of the most cherished and time-honored safeguards of constitutional liberty. If the late Government could, of its own motion, "abolish" Mr. Kelly as a legislative councillor, it could abolish the whole council, by simply abolishing the members, one by one. The Local Government cannot, however do this and it was because they attempted to do so much that was high-handed and illegal and so little that was in the interest of honest and capable administration that they were obliged to resign and allow more capable men to take their places.

The desperation of the late Government is shown in the efforts being made by its displaced members to work up opposition to the return of the members of the new Government who have accepted office. Mr. Colter, whose career as Chief Commissioner of Public Works was as brief as his abilities and experience were limited, seems, with the aid of other disappointed persons, to have accepted the candidacy of the returned fortune-seeker, Mr. Estabrooks, who publishes a card announcing that he is running against Attorney-General Blair simply in order that Mr. Colter may have the Chief Commissionership restored to him. Mr. Wetmore, who was induced to pick up the Opposition leadership mantle which Mr. Hanington would not consent to wear after his palpable failure as a Premier during recess, does not feel comfortable over Mr. Colter ignoring his claims as prospective Attorney-General, but between poor Estabrooks' inordinate desire to secure a seat in the legislature and Mr. Colter's efforts to be revenged for the loss of his office, it is probable that Mr. Wetmore, as leader of the Opposition, will be forced to canvass for the man he put forth such efforts to defeat in last summer's elections and who, practically, says in his card that Mr. Wetmore need not hope to be Attorney-General. This is pretty hard on poor Wetmore who now finds that while his prominence as a York County lawyer was his chief recommendation to the leadership of the Opposition, he must not aspire to the office of Attorney General, because the "bushman" he canvassed against last summer has published a card claiming election as the candidate of Mr. Wetmore's party, whose only avowed principle is the new doctrine that poor, inexperienced Mr. Colter shall be Chief Commissioner of Public Works. No wonder that Hon. Mr. Blair's election is a foregone conclusion.

The Bridge over the Southwest.

The treatment which the people of this County received from the late Government in connexion with the proposed bridge over the Southwest river was of a piece with its general course in other matters affecting our interests.—Last winter, both the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and the Surveyor-General refused to entertain a request made by petitioners and two of our local members for the construction of the Bridge, but when the elections were pending the Engineer of the Works Department was brought here and a survey was made with the alleged object of having the work begun. This had the desired effect, but no more was said about the Bridge until the Government—fearing the defeat which awaited them and expecting to be able to bring on another general election—were induced by their fears to advertise for tenders for the work. The plans and specification now turn out to be useless and the men who went to the trouble of making estimates upon them and putting in tenders only wasted their time. There are no plans of the Bridge on fyle in the office of the Board of Works in Fredericton, and it is also given out that the supposed copies are missing from the private office of the late Surveyor-General in Newcastle. Such contemptible deception of the public is unworthy of any Government. The new Government will, of course, proceed to construct a bridge over the Southwest, but, so far as we can learn, new plans will have to be made and new tenders asked for. A good deal of time has been wasted over the matter and the late Government's mode of treating it indicates that they did not intend to do anything more than to make use of it as an electioneering dodge.

Wiggins and his Storm

It is not necessary for us to state that Wiggins' prophesied storm,—which he predicted would be the greatest that ever visited the earth, or that could possibly occur—failed to put in an appearance on 9th inst. On the night of the 10th there was a high wind in New Brunswick accompanied by snow, but we have had storms of much greater violence every March without fail and may expect a heavier storm of longer duration before the month is out. Reports from other parts of this continent and elsewhere show that Wiggins' prophecy was a most mischievous attempt to forecast the weather, prompted either by lunacy or the same desire for notoriety that inspired Guiteau to kill President Garfield. The prophecy has caused great anxiety everywhere, involving losses to business and the disturbing of certain branches of trade. The Dominion Government ought, at once, to dismiss the lunatic from the public service or send him to an asylum. Referring to this subject the New York *Herald* says,—

Wiggins is said to have made an oracular observation about the condition of the head that dips into the future, which, however, cannot possibly apply to Wiggins' own head, as he has never yet dipped into the future, but only pretended. Wiggins is the father of false reports, and is not merely a humbug—that name is too innocent for him. He is a flagrant evil.

An Ottawa press despatch says,—

Now that reports from all over are in Wiggins' stock has fallen to zero and his reputation as a weather prophet has gone never to return again. A few days ago he was offered a thousand dollars for the copyright of his almanac, now he could not sell it for five dollars.

The Boston *Post* says,—

Lost, strayed or stolen—a great storm; in fact, the greatest since the days of George Washington. The finder may return to Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, Ottawa. A reward will be paid and no questions asked.

The Boston *Herald* says,—

A prominent shipping merchant estimates the damage caused to the commerce of New York by the Wiggins' scare at a round million dollars. It seems a pity that some arrangement was not made with the Canadian charlatan. We have an idea that he would have prophesied fair weather for half the money.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is now stated that in all probability there is truth in the rumor that the Marquis of Lorne will be succeeded by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster as Governor-General.

PROVINCIAL PARTRIDGES.—A box containing about fifty partridges passed through this city by train last evening en route from the Provinces to New York. It would be advisable for our New Brunswick neighbors to better enforce their game laws.—*Bangor Whig.*

The *Whig's* wrath will, probably, be appeased when it learns that thousands of partridges are killed on the North Shore of New Brunswick every autumn in the proper season and kept in freezers until the people of Boston, New York and other American cities are so partridge-hungry that we ship them to those places at a snug profit. If the *Whig* knew more about our enterprising ways it would not presume to lecture its New Brunswick neighbors on the enforcement of their game laws.

An Important Matter.

The following is from the Ottawa correspondence of the Halifax *Chronicle*:—

The delegates of the Government of Prince Edward Island who have been here for some days have gone home. They attained the desired object of their mission, viz., a refund from the Dominion Government for money spent by the Province on wharves, etc. It seems that the Local Government, under the supposition it owned the foreshores, granted letters patent allowing the erection of wharves. The first intimation they had to the contrary was when the case of Robert T. Holman *et al*, appellants, and Charles Green, respondent, was decided in the Supreme Court of Canada, coming before that body on May 4th, 1881, on an appeal from the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. The facts of the case cited are: "An action of ejectment was brought by the appellants against the respondent to recover possession of a piece of land, being part of the foreshore, between high and low water mark of Summerside, lying outside of and to the Westward of the Queen's Wharf. The appellants claimed title to the place under a grant to them from the Crown in fee, under the great seal of Prince Edward Island, 25 vic., chap. 19, enabling the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council to issue grants of certain parts of the sea shore of the Island. The jury found a verdict for the appellants for all the lands in issue. From the decision the respondent appealed, claiming among other things the point upon which the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada proceeded, that the grant was void on the ground that by the British North America Act all public harbors are vested in Canada, and Summerside is a public harbor. After the argument of Davies, Q. C., for the appellant, and Peters for the respondent, Chief Justice Ritchie said one of the points raised, and one on which the case must turn, was that Summerside Harbor was a public harbor, is vested in Canada under the B. N. A. Act of 1867, section 108, and 3rd schedule and that the making of grants of the foreshore or land between high and low water by the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island is inconsistent with the rights of the Dominion Government in the harbor, and therefore the grant under which the plaintiff claims is void. The place in question was between high and low water mark in Summerside harbor, which is a public harbor, and under the B. N. A. Act this was too clear to admit of doubt. It was contended that public harbors referred to in the B. N. A. Act were only such public harbors (if any) as Local Governments, as such, had acquired as actual property, that is to say artificial harbors constructed by the outlay of moneys and not natural harbors. He found nothing in the Act to justify this restriction being placed on the clear word of the statute, and Parliament intended to use the term in its full grammatical sense, as the harbor in question is applicable to all harbors. It applied to P. E. Island as though originally united by the Act of 1867, and the Local Government ceased to have supervision over the works in question. Therefore he found the grant to the plaintiff under the great seal of P. E. Island, and the plaintiff has right of action against the defendants though a wrong-doer. The Chief Justice concurred and the appeal was dismissed with costs. The judgment takes the foreshores out of the control of the Local Government of P. E. Island, as well as all provinces. The P. E. I. Government has sought for a refund, and to-day it was announced that they were to get $125,000 as a refund for the moneys expended. It is openly reported that the Governments of several other provinces are about to make similar applications for a refund.

Dealing with this matter the Ottawa correspondent of the Moncton *Transcript* writes:—

The decision has a much wider range than this. Other provinces having wharves, which were built, owned or assisted by local government money, must, in the nature of things, be placed upon a like footing. In this, New Brunswick must share, and as our province has been in the union for a number of years longer than the Island, the arrearages have been longer accumulating. There are, if memory serves me, public wharves such as must be included in the category of St. John, Grand Lake, one or two points on the St. John River, as well as in Albert County. I am not sure but the wharf at Shediac is also a public wharf. It is confidently expected that these will hereafter be a Dominion charge At the first blush it might appear that this would be of advantage to the province, but when it is remembered that all the provinces must, in like manner, be cared for, this becomes more than doubtful. Nova Scotia, with its extensive coastline, Quebec, with its numerous wharves in Gulf and river; Ontario, with its great length of lake shore, and far off British Columbia, with its great length of seacoast, will, in the aggregate swell up a large expenditure for public wharves, if, as is supposed, the system becomes general. It looks like a scheme to give new patronage to the Central Government. They may acquire private wharves, by purchase of their friends who own them, thus giving new openings for favoritism. Possibly an excuse will be found for the appointment of new officials with salaries and perquisites for Tory hangers on. The scheme will afford further pretext for keeping up the present enormous burden of taxation, by providing ready means to expend another considerable portion of the surplus. It is said the concession to Prince Edward Island was made on recommendation of a committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Messrs. Tilley, Langevin and McLellan, to whom the Island claims were referred. On their report an order in Council was passed, as above indicated, if report speaks true.

A Halifax despatch says:

The success of the late delegation from Prince Edward Island to Ottawa in securing promises from the Dominion Government of the return to that Province of expenditures on navigation securities, causes much satisfaction to politicians here, this Province having expended on such works upwards of $180,000 since Confederation.

General Notes and News.

Maine legislators have passed a law forbidding the killing of birds and game on Sunday, but an amendment to prohibit fishing was voted down.

An American newspaper is responsible for the story that "Queen Victoria is a large real estate owner in New York. An advance in rents by her agents has changed the tenants in a large block on Broadway near Eighteenth street."

Alexander H. Stephens once challenged Ben Hill to fight a duel. Hill declined, saying he "had a family to care for and a soul to save, and that Stephens had neither." Stephens didn't fight, but he never forgave the imputation that he had no soul.

A "sign of the times" is to be found in the union between aristocracy and commerce, which daily becomes more close. Of twenty-one "persons admitted to act as brokers within the city of London and its liberties," a few weeks ago, two are sons of peers.

A splendid salmon, weighing 55 lbs., and measuring 47½ in. in length, and 28½ in. in girth, which had been caught in the Tay, near Perth, has been exhibited in London. This fish is the heaviest salmon which has been taken in the Tay for many years past.

The Avon Bridge at Windsor, the only toll bridge in the Maritime Provinces, last year yielded a dividend to the company of 10 per cent. For three years previously no dividend had been declared. The shares are valued at $100 each. The bridge was built in 1836, and cost $40,000.

Mr. T. C. Adams, of New London, P. E. Island, caught quite a large haul of lobsters through the ice in the harbor, at that place, a short time ago. This is a new departure, as it has always been understood that lobsters went into deep water during the winter months.—*Journal.*

The recent carnival at Malta was unusually exciting. An effigy of the Governor, Sir Arthur Borton, was paraded through the Strada Beale in a coffin. On reaching the square in front of the palace it was taken out and hanged on a gibbet, amid tremendous cheering from the mob. An effigy of Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour) was also treated with contumely.

A petition has been presented to Parliament by J. S. Carvell, Peter Mitchell, Josiah Wood, W. W. Sullivan, A. C. Macdonald, Frederick Brecken and L. H. Davies, praying to be incorporated as the Canadian Rapid Telegraph Company, for the purpose of using recent discoveries in electric communication between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I., and to establish a new system of telegraph between these Provinces.

The full returns of the Ontario elections give the following as the strength of parties:—Ministerial, 48; Opposition, 36; Independent, 2, with two elections to be held. These totals are almost identical with those of the election of 1875, when they were as follows:—Ministerial, 48; Opposition, 36; Independent, 4. It is clear that Mr. Mowat has a good working majority, and that in all probability he is safe for the next four years.

The Union mail steamer Alaska, "the greyhound of the Atlantic," left Liverpool for New York on January 21st, and arrived back at Liverpool on February 11th, making the voyage out and home in 21 days, 3 hours, including all detention in discharging and loading at New York, and several hours detention at sea through fog. The passage home was made in 6 days, 23 hours, 42 minutes. The following are the distances run daily: 326, 430, 409, 396, 381, 378 and 136 miles.

At Millford, Mass., thirteen school children were thrown from a double runner sled, which struck a tree, and nearly all of them were picked up unconscious. Mamie Murray had a leg broken necessitating its amputation. Edward Hogan also had his leg broken and was injured internally. Lewis Crane and Willie Hickey were badly bruised about the head and perhaps internally. Lucy Gleason sustained severe injuries to her legs and back, and Mary Doherty was badly injured about the face and head.

A Dublin despatch of 5th inst. says,—The prevailing impression among the detective officers here who have been working up the assassination conspiracy cases, and endeavoring to trace the members to the so called "Invincibles," is that "No. One" is a myth. A leading member of the detective force, who has been unusually active for the last few days in following up some of the many clues which have resulted in nothing, virtually admitted to-day that he believed "Number One" to be an entirely mythical individual, created by the informer Carey for the purpose of making himself appear a subordinate in the conspiracy, whereas, in the officer's opinion, he was in reality the chief officer of the society.

The following which seems to be a theoretical fiction rather than a statement of fact concerning a material invention, is being published,—A substitute for wood is now made from compressed straw, flax, hemp, or any other fibre which will work into a pulp.—The pulp is rolled into thin sheets, which are cemented together by a waterproof glue, then pressed into a solid. The boards can be sawn, planed, and polished like ordinary wood, and are now made into counter and table tops, doors, and ornamental frames. They sell at one half the price of the finer pines and walnuts. The artificial timber is practically fire, proof and waterproof, having been manufactured under 500 degrees of heat, and boiled without any apparent change of structure. Its tensile strength is greater than that of oak or walnut, and it weighs more than walnut when dry. A ton of straw produces about 1,000 square feet of boarding.

A prominent Canadian gentleman just returned from a sojourn in England speaks in very strong terms of the want of some person in London to say a word for Canadian interests when they are assailed. When articles appear, as they often do in the London press, to the detriment of Canada as a field for immigration, there seems to be no one to come to the defence and show up the slanders in their true light, or to point out the advantages as an offset which are offered to emigrants He thinks that the Canadian High Commissioner would be much better employed in doing something of that kind of a practical nature for Canada than in attempting to convert the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce from free trade notions, or the British Empire to Imperial Federation views. The Canadian who takes up the London papers finds plenty of letters urging New Zealand and Australia as a splendid field, and also talking up the United States, but there is nothing about Canada, which is to the great mass of the people an unknown land.

A letter from Lady Frederick Cavendish was read at a meeting of the Skipton Liberal Association. It was written in answer to a request of the Rev. S. Lloyd, who had asked permission to dedicate to her a sermon upon the assassination of the late Chief Secretary. Lady Frederick Cavendish says:—

The Dublin disclosures do indeed teach the awful lesson contained in the last verse of the third chapter of II. Samuel. You will, I am sure, forgive me if I beg you, before sending the MS. to the printers, to look through it first with the special view of seeing if there is any word that could be turned into a desire for vengeance. You will readily understand how I must shrink from any such feeling. I would rather, as far as I reverently may, adopt the Lord's prayer on the cross—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." The law, I know, must take its course for the sake of the unhappy country itself. I pray that neither the unspeakable greatness of my sorrow nor the terrible wickedness of those men may ever blind either myself or any of the English people to the duty of patience, justice and sympathy in our thoughts, words and deeds with regard to Ireland and its people at large. Believe me, dear sir, yours truly,

LUCY CAROLINE CAVENDISH.

P. S.—I can't say how deeply I feel all the kind sympathy shown me, most especially by Lord Frederick's constituents.

An Ottawa despatch of 7th inst. says,—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association commenced here at noon. His Excellency the Governor-General addressed the meeting briefly. In the course of his remarks he said he regretted that there was a feeling in some quarters that our whole militia system was merely a matter of fuss and feathers. This was wholly unjustifiable, for it was highly important that Canadians should be trained up to handle arms. England was pledged to come to our assistance in case of trouble and in that event the first question that would arise in the old country was "What steps has Canada taken for her defence and what kind of an army have they there for us to co-operate with." In view of our militia system, the grants to the Dominion Rifle Association, and the excellent work done by the Royal Military College, Kingston, he felt that he could give a favorable answer to such a question, and he thought that with proper training and guidance Canadians would make what would be reckoned among the best troops in the world. He announced that he would not be in Canada to attend another meeting of the Association. This proves the truth of the rumor that he will leave this year, although his term does not expire till 1884. Lt. Col. Gzowski was re-elected president of the association.

The Wife-Murderer's Doom.

A solemn scene was witnessed in the St. John Circuit Court on Tuesday afternoon, and is thus reported in the St. John *Globe*,—

At 12.20 the Grand Jury returned to Court and announced through their foreman that they found a true bill against William Hughes for murder.

Solicitor General Ritchie moved that prisoner be arraigned. When brought into Court Hughes looked quite unconcerned, though, when the clerk read over to him the indictment, he seemed to struggle mentally as if to comprehend the meaning of the legal verbiage that enshrouded the charge. When asked, however, whether he was guilty or not guilty, the reply came clear, "I am guilty."

His Honor asked him if he understood what he was doing and he answered 'Yes, I am guilty, your Honor."

His Honor—"Do you fully understand that by pleading guilty you place yourself in no more favorable position than if you had been tried and found guilty by a Jury?"

Prisoner—"I understand I am guilty."

The tone of resignation in which these words were uttered by the unfortunate man was singularly impressive, and the silence that gathered on the crowd that thronged the court-room seemed to indicate that already the angel of death was hovering near. The prisoner, as he grasped the rail of the dock for support, seemed every moment to realize his position more keenly. Not a stir was heard as His Honor, in trembling accents, said: William Hughes, you stand here to-day charged on a presentment of the Grand Jury with having with malice prepense murdered Catherine Hughes. When you were called upon to plead I warned you that your reply was, in its effect, the same as though you had been found guilty by a jury. Your crime was a heinous one.—You murdered her whom before the altar of God you swore to cherish and protect. Whether from unkindness or other cause she left you and repaired to her mother's home. You followed her and then committed the crime for which you will forfeit your life. Not content with striking her until life was extinct, you hacked the poor inanimate body. Surely you must have been perfectly aware of what you were doing, and you must have known that by no possible means could you restore the young life you had taken. You have violated both the Decalogue and the law of the land. With the former, God alone must deal, but the latter declares that he who takes the life of another shall sacrifice his own.

Before I pronounce sentence upon you, let me urge upon you to repent of your sin—to make your peace with the God you soon will meet. Seek by deep repentance and true contrition to cleanse the bloodstains from your soul.

The sentence of the Court then is that you be taken hence to your place of confinement and there kept until Wednesday, the 9th day of May next, when you are to be hanged in the jailyard of the jail of the City of St. John by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead, and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

A slight tremor of the body and a scarcely preceptible movement of the muscles of the face were the only indications that the prisoner was more interested in the proceedings than the spectators.—The audience filed out slowly from the room, and the condemned man was taken to his cell to await his doom.

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