case of the Buctouche een some time since sus-Rev. Mr. Murray, was e present to listen to an

aner peculiar to himself that the impression had a the president of a railpacker of lobsters, and t of such an immense inhis church that might be bytery would be sup

ed that he neither was president or a director ny; he was secretary to a it pay to the amount interested in the raild it would be a benefit solicited by members of t as secretary beca ence towards forwarding had never neglected his her the interests of the xpense he had visited cton, and while in those had been consulted by tters the same, as he frefor his friends in St. out compensation. He r packing business, and ing or waking partnered in the business ster packers and as they imself he always gave solicited. But in advisorgot or neglected

ation being entirely satd to apply supplement nes and Chipman, but ons be informed that er application be made for the following connames of which the e placed: Shediac, \$200; sex, \$260; Woodstock, 80; Buctouche, \$300, Sederunt.

ere called for and those were presented. Rev. Stewart were appointed e these records. cted to draw attention og the presentation of churcnes to have them eting. cinted reported that the church had been cornmended that they be

ENTATION

Mr. Bruce rendered his eived. Voted that Mr. Voted that Mr. for his services in con-ch building fund. I committee's report was nd was received for con-the building fund comof their number to can-ns in St. John for this action to that end. bytery fund be handed ind, and that the moneys congregations with the ey taken from the pres-

was provided for except Sederunt. perance was read by J. busly adopted. The fol-

sbytery of St. John. perance, appointed at the ohn Presbytery on the 26th on the evening of that day estituted, resolved that the

nstituted, resolved that the communicate with the dif-tions and the Prohibitory led action by them towards islation to enforce the pro-in such countles and cities adopted that act, and that yen in the newspapers of St. that such notice was given

result of same was given result of same was that a of temperance representing John, and the alliance was ident of the alliance, on the lith ultimo, at the hall of secretary of your committee That the emphatic desire of effort should be made tola committee was appoint at a petit on to His Honor of this province, and to the council at d the house of

afterwards met and drafted vening of the 18th February epared by the committee ap-read by the secretary of the llows:

cently published in THE as appointed to procure and mailing copies of int temperance organiza-

the form of the petition hen reported with draft ture and no doubt these the different minist

the committee. DOUGALL, convenor. cently published in THE

copies of the petition em-t be forwarded to each tery, with the request that res to the same and for-Smith, secretary of the y Alliance, not later than

tee was reappointed, with Mr. McDougall for Dr. for Mr. Mullen. used to accept the proon of western and eastern

ng was approved. on the first Tuesday in

Microscopic Vision. Bits)

, do you know, I think I t night?" is morning my valet dis-my moustache that were lon'tcherknow."

id you tip that waiter, s, didn't you see me give efore he went for the d me back." waiter tip you, Henry!"
rtainly. He tipped me
nded me an eighty-five

-and-a-half luncheon. y Exposed.

itable Tip.

ters stand for?" asked a usband, as she looked at Well, really, my love," he "I presume it is because She postponed further

(FOR THE SUN.) A PICTURE OF NOBODY'S GIRL

March 10, 1886.

I. In his studio, painting, the artist Was seated as oft of yore, With the shadows of day and its sunlight Still falling along the floor. He tinted a cheek that was lovely; He finished a shade on a curl; O'er the face of an angel of sweetness, The picture of nobody's girl.

Dear eyes of the blue of the ether, Sweet soul of the earnest and true;
Pale hrow of the palest, what wonder
That nobody's girl are you.
What wonder the graces celestial,
Which followed thee here from abovo, Should dazzle the gaze of the noblest, And keep them from talking of love!

Ah, me! I'm nobody's suitor, But she is an angel of light, And all the sweet words we can think of, Her image puts ever to flight. But we dream as we look at the picture, And see the last shade on the curl, Some day she'll be longing and lonely— Some day she'll be somebody's girl.

SERMON

By Rev. Mr. McDougall, pastor of Calvin Presbyterian Church.

The Swerd First, and Peace Afterwards.

Taink not that I am come to gend peace on earth I came not to send peace, but a sword. Matt x : 24.

What do you think of the mission of the

man whose object it is, not to sow the seeds Progress involves conflict. Every advance of peace and harmony upon earth, but to sow the seeds of discord and divisions-not to send peace upon the earth, but a sword? Has not the earth suffered enough already peace and becomes prosperous only through struggles and often protracted encounters. Every advance in thought provokes hostility frem divisions, and hatreds, and feuds and wars? Has not earth drunk almost to sati--arouses the combativeness of the intellec-tually pugnacious. Every attempt to make ety of the blood of those already slain by the a practical application of any new thought or theory is followed by disturbances, by commotion. The new comes into collision with the old, and if the new survive and sword? What do you think of the man whose object it is not only to stir up nation against nation, but also to stir up the nation against herself, to incite to bloody civil wars, prosper it must be through successful comto divide the orderly community against it-self, to enter the quiet and peaceful home, mar its harmony, breed divisions, engender etition with the old. The sharpness, severity and continuation of the contest will depend upon the extent and fixedness of the hatreds and turn the milk of human kindold, the radical nature of the change which ness into the gall of demoniacal hatred? Can strife-torn, war-devastated earth suffer the new seeks to effect, the energy which it displays, and the persistency with which such a man to live? Will not thousands of t presents and presses its claims. peace-loving homes on earth rise of one accord and seek the destruction of such a moral

think that his object is to establish and pro-

mote peace and not to unsheath the sword? Yet this is something which leads us to pon-

der his words before we come to a conclusion concerning the object and the character of

to destroy the peace of happy homes, he would not be likely to state so freely and so frankly that such is his mission. If his sole

aim were war the unsheathing of the sword

—it would seem that there would be little danger of being misunderstood by his follow-ers. Is it not possible that the sending of

the sword was only a means—a necessary means—to secure the desired end, that end being peace? and does it not seem probable

that there was something in this fact (assuming it to be the end in view) which was calculated to lead his followers to suppose that his mission on earth was the establishment

of peace without the historical antecedentconflict? His disciples seem to have been inclined to think of his mission as having

for its object the establishment of peace without the almost, if not altogether, un-

avoidable contest which precedes an honorable, advantageous, and abiding peace. If such was the opinion of his disciples, then the object of the master would seem to be to remind them that a struggle—a contest—

was necessary in order to insure peace; that although the kingdom which he came to set

up was a kingdom of peace, yet a conflict is necessary in order to the establishing of this kingdom. And if such was the opinion of

his disciples—if they believed that he would establish a kingdom of peace without the ordinarily preceding contest—it would seem

that there must have been some reason, or

reasons, which were calculated to lead them

thus to believe.

If we suppose that at this time the disciples regarded Jesus as the promised Mes-

slah, then, being as they were acquainted

with the prophecies concerning him, there was in this belief that which was calculated

to lead them to suppose that his mission was one of peace—that peace would be the great characteristic of his kingdom. The whole

drift of ancient prophecy was calculated to leave such an impression on the minds of those who were acquainted therewith. With the prophecy which relates particularly to the kingdom of the Messiah the idea of privated in the minds of the messiah the idea.

of universal permanent peace) is closely interwoven. The Messiah is termed the

prince of peace. The prosperity attendant upon and the chief glory of his reign are designated by the phrase "abundance of peace." In his reign "Judah shall not vex Ephraim and Ephraim shall not envy Judah." The strong shall not oppress the

weak, but they shall dwell in peace and concord together, for "the lion shall lie down with the lamb," So tractable, agreeable

and peace-loving shall be the nations of the

world that for their government no armed force, no iron hand shall be required; for "a

little child shall lead them.' In the advent,

life and teachings of Jesus there was that which was calculated to leave the same im-

pression upon the minds of his disciples. At

his advent the celestial choir came down to earth and to the tune of eternal love sang

The strong shall not oppress the

Christianity seeks to effect the most radical of all changes. It aims at the most radical of all revolutions in the heart of each monster? And what do you think of him who comes among us to foment quarrels, en-gender strife and cause man to unsheath the individual and it presses its claims with a love-begotten, love-sustained energy upon the individual, upon the home, upon scolety and upon the nations, and there it stops not; but aims to revolutionize the whole world sword against, and seek the life of those to whom he is bound by the strongest ties of nature-"I am come to set a man at variance against his father and the daughter against her mother"—but who also has the boldly and persistently presses its claims upon all the nations of the earth. hardlhood if not the audacity to proclaim his The old-the world is opposed to Chrisintentions and who not only proclaims his intentions, but seems to feel that his object will be misapprehended—that others may

lanity. The human heart revolts against the change which Christianity would effect.
The home has been built upon a different foundation from that which is recognized by the Christian religion. Often constructed upon conventionality instead of love. Society is too often constructed upon a basis which Christianity cannot acknowledge. The order of the world's life has to a great extent of the change of the change of the change of the personal constructed upon a basis which christianity cannot acknowledge. The order of the world's life has to a great extent of the christian is engaged? Victory,

The human heart revolts against the personal considered? Because he personally considered? Because he personally considered? Because he humbled Himself to engage in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us breather that at highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every name, that at the presence of God we speak too much; we do not listen enough. Suffer the master to speak. It is right, in this is the profit. In the presence of God we speak too much; we do not listen enough. Suffer the master to the name of Jesus every knee should bow."

And what is the result of that conflict in which the Christian is engaged? Victory, Balief is enough to the upon the construction of the profit of the p the man. If his sole aim were to disturb the nations, to incite to bloody quarrels and the principles of Christianity. Evil, to which Christianity is diametrically opposed is deeply seated in the heart of man, finds a place in the home, to a greater or less extent pervades society, permeates the world's life, fashions the world's customs and influences if it does not control the world's acts, Christianity is inflexible in her demands, uncompromising in her proposals, radical in her measures, and revolutionary in her move-ments. Christianity is not a new life which comes into the world to

work in harmony with the life of the

world-men do not put "new wine into old

pottles"-but a life which proclaims a war of subjugation when not of extermination against everything which is opposed to its progress. The kingdom of God which Christ progress. The kingdom of God which Christ by his gospel would set up is not a kingdom which can be built up in harmony with the self-complacency, conventionalities, judg-ments, pride, selfishness and sins of the world; but a kingdom which overturning the structures, conventionalities and organizations of the world lay its foundations upon, yea beneath the ruins of the world's selfishness, pride, pomp and glory. Hence when Christianity comes in contact with the selfish, avaricious and sinful nature of man, with the doubtful, dangerous or debasing customs of society, and with the ambitious, selfish and immoral order of the world's political and national life it produces disturbance at the outset, awakens antagonism, elicits hatred, and provokes hostility. God's eternal and celestial kingdom cannot be built upon the foundations which the world life in the conflict. What then? Where has laid. These foundations—"the things was the victory then? Even though the which can be shaken"-must be removed, that upon the basis of ed the victory or to have been strengthened eternal truth and love that "kingdom by his death, yet like his master, by death which cannot be moved" may be established. he has triumphed over evil. His victory is Christianity would arise a heavesly—a complete. Death to him has been a call to spiritual temple—to the Lord, but ere the rest. He has laid aside the sword to take up oundation of the temple be laid and the foundation of the temple be laid and the walls of the senctuary be raised, the tower magistrate under whose eye he fought has of the world's pride, the world's selfishness and the world's iniquity must be overturned. The altars which sin, under the supervision of satan, has erected in the hearts of men must be torn down ere the altar of the Lord be erected thereon. The sword first, peace afterwards. The coming of Christ to the souls of men is followed, if not accompanied by conflict, and the entrance of Christianity into the world, the spread and practice of

its principles therein, or in any part thereof, involves commotion, revolution—intellectual, moral and spiritual upheavals, and peace only by the sword. That the coming of Christ to the souls of That the coming of Christ to the souls of men is accompanied by disturbance, by internal commotions, by spiritual conflicts, is a truth to which many of my hearers can testify. There was a time in which, like the Psalmist, when you thought of God you were troubled. Perhaps prior to this, like the apostle Paul, you were "alive without the law;" but at this time when the commandment came sin revived. when the commandment came, sin revived

"Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will towards men." To his disciples his life must have seemed to have been devoted to the welfare of men and the and you died. peace of earth. A short time prior to this they had heard him say "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." But now he tells them, "think not that I am come When your thought of God and of your relations to him was nothing more than a mere trueism in your mind—before it became a living thought, perhaps you had a very fair opinion of yourself, and perhaps Pharaisee-like you could even thank God that you were "not as other men;" but when the thunderings of the law broke forth, when to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." He considered it secessary to remind them that his kingdom, though a kingdom of peace, could not be established on earth without a struggle the thunderbolts of Sinal rent the sepulchere-opened the graves of buried sinsand these resurrected ones moved in ghastly Perhaps there is a necessity even at the present time, when the cry of many is peace procession as if to precede you to the judgment seat, amidst the law-awakened comat any price—a time when statesmen are induenced, or at least hampered by the sentimetion of your soul self-complacency departed, your tower of pride was overturned, your ment in which such a cry originates—a time when honor and truth and righteousness would by many be sacrificed for the sake of a necessarily dishonorable peace—a time when by the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church cry to the same cry the church cry to the same cry the church cry to the church cr great extent shorn of her strength, and a necessary element of Christianity to such an soul's upheavals and borne down by a conextent eliminated that she oftentimes seems to stand as a suitor begging for mercy, if spostle Paul, you cried out: "Oh wretched

not as a mendicant asking for alms—a time man that I am, who shall deliver met when a craven spirit, a whining sentimentality misnamed peace, or a love of peace, in a great measure pervades the ranks and permeates the souls of many whe profess to be soldiers of the cross—at such a time, perhaps, there is a necessity that we should be reminded of the fact that while the kingdom which the constant which the constant with the conflict was in a measure stayed, and Christ being accepted as your peace—as the ground of your acceptance with God—that peace was proclaimed in the kingdom of the soul, for being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

But although you had peace with God which Christ came to establish is a kingdom of peace; yet that an advantageous, an honorable, an abiding, and a glerious peace can be obtained only through conflict—by the sword.

and a consolousness of peace which flowed therefrom, the soul's warfare was not at an end. Peace is often preserved and conend. Peace is often preserved and con-firmed by conflict. Religious life begins with mental, moral and spiritual disturb-That an honorable, prosperous and permanent peace can be obtained oftentimes only by the sword is a truth to which you will all ance, and in its development it is seldom completely free from disturbance and con-tests of one kind or another. Christian life readily assent. That present peace is the result of past conflict is a truth to which victory bears evidence. That war is an evil is largely characterized by self-dissatisfacis generaly conceded; but that in the past tion. Repentance is not simply the door and present state of affairs (to say the least inits favor) it was and is a necessary evil, those who have thought upon the subject sion of sin in the first instance, but a necessary must perceive. Our present civil and religious rights and privileges are the result of a is made in knowledge the conscience becomes educated: as the conscience becomes edu long series of severe struggles and deadly contests. The thongs of bondage have gradually been cut by the strokes of the unsheathed sword. The oppressed and downtrodden have often hewed their way to the shrine of liberty through the serried ranks of the tyrant with the sword. Peace has often been purchased by years of conflict in which the blood of thousands has been drained by the sword. Peace, life, and liberty dearer more elevated, so will our perceptions than life, have oftentimes to be purchased of imperfection increase, and an increase by the sword. So long as evil—unlawful ambition, injustice, cruelty, hatred and oppression exist in the world, so long will peace be dependent upon conflict and this, in eace be dependant upon conflict and this, in peace be dependant upon country and state, in a great measure, by the sword. And until flict with evil—evil within and evil without evil be eliminated from the world, or at least In the Christian life the soul is never safe le be reduced to a minimum, a nation's peace and prosperity must depend to a great extent upon her power and success in the use of the sword.

To preserve and promote that peace which is established in his kingdom she must necessarily seek to drive forth from his realm made by a nation, a society or an individual involves a certain contest, more or less severe, and more or less protracted. Each and which by nature are intended to be his serevery art, science or philosophy arrives at | vants, watch against the return of his foes encounter them upon their first appearance and be ever ready, for her own welfare, for the good of others and the glory of his Lord to advance with drawn sword upon all opposing forces.

If the Christian life is a portraiture of the life of Jesus, then it must be a life of trial, of struggle—of moral and spiritual warfare. His was a life of trial, of trouble, of serrow, of persecution—of unbroken conflict with the powers of darkness. In numerous ways He was assailed by the forces of evil, now through the medium of man's great enemy, and then through the medium of those wh professed to be priests of the most high God. Now He had to contend against evil as it appeared in all its naked deformity and hideous proportions in the prejudices and vices of the masses, and then as it appeared clothed in the robes of proud conservatism and self-deffied Phariseeism. Through all, even unto death, He remained true to the nature of man in its unsulfted purity and God-given nobility, and true to the grand archetype of that nature—steadfastly ad-hered to the performance of that "work which

the Father gave Him to do." What was the result of this conflict so far as He is personally considered? Because he order of the world's life has to a great extent | which the Christian is engaged? Victory, eace, glory, everlasting joy.

The Christian can, should, and ultimately

He encouragingly and assuringly adds, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

When the Christian, in spite of opposing powerful and blind. Yes, blind theology, that even is wanting to it. succeeds in controlling the awful appetites and illegitimate desires he obtains the victory. When in adhering to the principles of truth and righteousness he in the estimation of the world suffers loss, in reality he obtains the victory. The world may see in his apparent loss an evidence of defeat; yet for him a victory is registered in heaven. The world may think of his actions as productive of trouble to the mind and of sorrow to the heart, it but enlarges and secures the peace of his soul. Apparent defeat often issues in a glorious victory followed by a soul-satisfying peace. Sometimes the Christian lies at the feet of the enemy all but hopeless and fying peace. Sometimes the Christian lies at the feet of the enemy all but hopeless and apparently lifeless, when under the influence of heaven-sent strength he unexpectedly arises with the shout "Rejoice not over me, of life," * O contradiction! O wretchedarises with the shout "Rejoice not over me, O mine enemy, though I fall yet shall I rise again," and strengthening himself in the Lord and grasping the sword of the spirit he hews his way through the serried hosts of the tyrant into the liberty wherewith Christ

makes his people free.

The Christian soldier has often lost his cause of truth does not seem to have obtainrest. He has laid aside the sword to take up pronounced him the victor, and angelic beings hasten to meet him with the victor's crown. As a victor he is welcomed by the grand assemblage of heaven and amidst peans of victory he is led to a seat The Local Government would positively take upon the throne of the Christ. 'To him that overcometh will I give to sit with me upon the throne, even as I also overcame and am set down with my Father upon His throne.'

throne."

Let us be of good cheer; we can overcome through him who overcame for us. Let us not be discouraged on account of the conflicts in which we may have to engage, of whatever nature they may be, for our labor shall not be in vain in the Lord, and we shall triumph in the end. Murmur not if some disagreeable or dangerous position is assigned unto you; but rather rejolce that the captain has counted you worthy to occupy the post of danger, and be encouraged amidst the trials, struggles and conflicts of life by the promise of the Master, "To him that overcometh will I give to walk in white in the midst of the paradise of God."

To invigorate our weakly faith, brighten our conflict-bedimmed hopes, and stimulate our flagging zeal, let us take the telescopie glass of apocalyptic vision and pointing it above the struggles and contests of earth to the celestial regions in which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throne of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the first showed his hand. Conservatives. It is not necessary for us to tell our readers that in this, and Conservatives. It is not necessary for us to tell our r Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throne of the Eternal, upon which sits the Lamb of God—the captain of our salvation—that the scul's vision aided thereby may be able to perceive the final issue of earth's hard-fought battles and terrible sufferings; and as we look, lo i "A great multitude which no man can number, of all nations, and kindreds, and peopes and tongues standing before the Lamb, clothed in white robes and palms in their hands," and our spiritual senses being quickened by such a magnificent vision, the

spontaneously arises in our minds, one of those white-robed, gold-crowned elders re-plies, "these are they who have come out of great tribulation and have washed their robes great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," * * * "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes," and under the hope-brightening, heart-cheering, zeal-inspiring influence of apocalyptic vision our souls confidently, hopefully and joyfully exclaim, truly the final issue of the Christian's varied and bitter conflicts on earth, is victory, peace, glory and everlasting joy in the home of the redeemed—in the city of our God.

(For THE SUN.)

JOSEPH ROUX, BY EDWARD JACK. While spending a few days at the house of French gentleman in the province of Quebec, on the bay of Chaleur, a book which lay among a pile of papers met my eye. The first words on the cover were "Joseph Roux." Taking it up I saw it was printed in 1885 in Paris, and that it was entitled Thoughts. The introduction which was by Paul Marie ton, stated that the author of these thoughts was born of humble parentage in Tulle, in 1834, and educated for the priesthood, and at the time when this work was published was in charge of a country parish in France.

That the public may judge of his great ability, I translate a few of his thoughts on

GOD, RELIGION.

Scitole has studied and remembered everything, he has at his fingers ends all the dynastics of the Pharaohs, all the incarnations of Vishnu, all the migrations of the Arayans.

Enquire of him the colonies of Gaul, the divinities of Carthage, Athens and Rome, the name, age, country of the Syblis, the titles, subjects, personages, authors of the Greek drams, he will answer you without hesitation. Of what species was the fish which restored to Polycrates of Samos, his golden ring, or the pearl which Cleopatra caused to be dissolved in the time of Cyrus? School boy questions? he will say, shrugging his shoulders: Have you only that to ask me?

It is then an acknowledged truth, an understood thing, an avowed fact, that Scitole is ignorant of nothing.

Hence, should one impute to contempt if not to modesty the fact that when he was holding his sister's child at the baptismal font the other day he was neither able to finish the Lord's prayer nor begin the creed.

One ray of the sun brings more happiness to poor people than all the dreams of our economists.

The sun aspires the drop of dew which reflects it and God absorbs the content of the content GOD, RELIGION.

economists.

The sun aspires the drop of dew which reflects it, and God absorbs the soul which reflects him.

O thou whom one caluminates, have patience! God knows; be resigned thou despised one, God sees; hope, thou forgotten one, God remembers.

remembers.

All is against us, even curselves! God alone loves us well, and he alone it is whom we repel.

Morality is the fruit of religion; to desire one without the other is to desire the orange

without the orange tree.

Man is naturally pious; but is only supernaturally, virtuous.

Two kind of men despise opinions, sinners

The Christian can, should, and ultimately does overcome the world. He does not escape the conflict, he does not escape tribulations. The master himself says, "In the world ye shall have tribulation. But then the encouragingly and assuringly adds "Re tribulation and assuringly adds "Re tribulation and assuringly adds "Re tribulation."

In God conquers neaven.

God endures us when we offend him; let us one of the names of love.

Saint Thomas Aquinas proves as if he could not believe and believes as if he could not

When the Christian, in spite or opposing forces, adverse circumstances, and what the world calls misfortunes, unswervisgly adheres to the right, he obtains the victory. When he are claim; "Liberty!" One desires it to become the slave of all, the other in order to make all slaves.
Love all the world for God, little of the

Who loves not the truth * * * speculatively?

The Duty of Liberal Conservative. (Fredericton Capital.)

When the Blair Government assumed office, four years ago, one of the strongest appeals the leader made for the support of the country was that his Government was a coalition of Liberals and Liberal Conservatives, and would consequently hold themselves aloof from all interference in Dominion issues. We were no part in Federal politics. It would be their object, Mr. Blair declared, to protect the interests of New Brunswick, and in so doing he hoped to merit the support he then

The by-elections in St. John last fall, however, effectually removed the mask of the local government, and the patronage, the power, the influence and the public money at the command of the local administration were used openly to defeat the Liberal Conservative candidates. The members of Mr. Blair's cabinet did not scruple to use the road money and local offices, supplemented by promises for the future; to obtain votes for the opposition candidates. It is a fact that cannot be gainsayed, that ever since the assumption of office by the Blair party the provincial treasury has been depleted to supply their Grit friends, and if the local government is sustained at the polls next summer, the result will be claimed throughout Canada as a Grit victory. It is, therefore, the plain duty of every true quickened by such a magnificent vision, the waves of the heavenly paen become audible and intelligible to our souls, as that white robed "congregation of the Lord" cry with a loud voice, "saying, salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unte the Lamb, and in anticipation of the question, "who are these and whence came they? which

(From Thursday's DAILY Swn) BROKEN AT LAST.

New Brunswick Railway Overcomes the Saow Blockade.

AND THE INTERCOLONIAL DOES THE SAME THING.

How the Storm Worked in New England and New York.

The great snow blockade on the chief railways running to this city is now broken, and yesterday evening the I. C. R. depot present. ed a lively appearance, as the New Brunswick railway trains, one after another, rolled in, with their snow-bound passengers and mails. The first train of cars to come over the road from the blockaded district arrived about ten o'cleck yesterday morning, but it had no passengers on board except postal clerks, bringing back the mails that had left this city on Saturday and had been hung up at Fredericton Jung. tion. The postal clerks and trainmen brought the first information that would give any true idea of the magnitude of the blockade and the hardships of the railway employes in their endeavor to battle with and overcome the

ARRIVAL OF THE SNOW BOUND PASSENGERS. ARRIVAL OF THE SNOW BOUND PASSENGERS.

It was just 6 45 last evening when a large train of cars pulled up in the L. C. R. depot from the scene of the blockade. The train had on board all the east bound passengers and mails due here since Saturday. The amount of mail matter was something enormous, amounting to 200 bags, which included Saturday morning, Saturday night, Sunday morning, Monday morning and Monday night's mails. Of this number 83 bags were for forward delivery and the remainder for St. John. ward delivery and the remainder for St. John. ward delivery and the remainder for St. John. Among the passengers was General Superintendent Cram. In charge of all this mail matter were Richard G. Magee and J. Phillips. They were not idle while snowed up, for they had all the letters sorted prior to the arrival of the train last evening.

CONDUCTOR BURGISS. who went out in charge of Friday's Bangor express, and was laid over at Vanceboro till Saturday morning, and, as a consequence, was in charge of one of the stalled trains, said the storm was beyond description. The drifts in the vicinity of Green Point were semething tramendous. The core description. The drifts in the vicinity of Green Point were semething tremendous. The cars were completely embedded. He had only fifteen passengers, two of whom were ladies. They experienced no hardship whatever as the sailway had authorized comfortable provision for all storm-bound passengers. He said he had never experienced such a storm. What made it more severe was its continuance; more than once the trains had been nearly released when the storm would come on again with re-newed fury and in a short time the work of half a day would be covered up. The wind blew a perfect hurricane fer some time and a man could not be seen half a car off by reason

days and nights, he arrived at Bangor en Monday at 12 o'clock noon. He left there on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock and arrived at Vanceboro, only encountering two small drifts. At eight a, m. yesterday he left Vanceboro for this city. The train he was on was delayed two hours at Green Point, but the blockade had been completely broken before he got there. Still full evidence of huge drifts was to be seen at that point. Snow was piled upon either side of the track to the top of the cars. He never saw the evidence of nuge dritts was to point. Snow was piled upon either side of the track to the top of the cars. He never saw the like of it before. Mr. Ripley who left for Halifax last night, spoke in the highest terms of the railway officials and while regretting he had not stuck to the steamer, consoled himself with the fact that the railway management did

CONDUCTOR CASSIDY

took Saturday morning's Bangor express out of St. Jehn, with a snow plough and flanger ahead. The accommodation, which had left some time previous in charge of Conductor Wade and Driver Lamreaux had stuck two miles this side of Green Point. On Conductor Cassidy's arrival at this point he immediately gave all the assistance possible The materialists say 'tears, tears, that is to say, water!" The Nile also is water, and yet its sacred origin is a mystery.

ductor Cassidy's arrival at this point he immediately gave all the assistance possible to the accommodation train, and after some time the latter was released, but having no time the latter was released, but having no snow plough ahead only proceeded about three car lengths when she again came to a standstill, where both trains were compelled to remain until released yesterday morning. It was blowing a tremendous gale at the time these trains were blocked. The passengers were comfortably provided for, lots of provisions fowarded to them and all made to feel as much at home as the autroughing world. as much at home as the surroundings would permit. During the storm three trains were blocked at this point, and at Green Point there were three more.

CONDUCTOR SHORTEN was in the blockade three days and nights and his description of the severity of the storm agrees with the testimony given by all others with whom THE SUN reporter conversed. J. Phillips, postal clerk, said the drifts just before Harvey lake is reached were 20 feet deep, while at Lambert lake they were level with the telegraph poles. the telegraph poles.

INCIDENTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

During the blockade some of the locomotives entirely exhausted their supply of fuel, although the railway had only one "dead" engine. To keep the engines "alive" it was necessary to use fence railings, etc., and the difficulty experienced by the train men in getting them was considerable. A man would start out, procure an armful of this fuel and when only a few feet advanced on his return would step into a soft drift and down he would go to his neck. Such instances as these were numerous, and while laughable to the onlocker were very discouraging to the train men.

The railway authorities made most extensive The railway authorities made most extensive arrangements for the supply of provisions, of which there was full and plenty. Toboggans were used to haul supplies to the imprisoned trains. Five men with a toboggan hauled a full load of provisions from Fredericton Junction to Green Point, while four men did a similar act from Tracy to

E, LEBOI WILLIS

was one of the postal clerks on the blockaded train and Tuesday he became tired waiting a chance to getthome. Procuring a pair of snow-shoes at Harvey he snowshoed to Fredericton Junction, put up for the night, intending to resume the journey next morning, but a train was on hand and he abandoned his snow-shoes and boarded the train, reaching here

of passengers and baggage in charge of Con-At 9 30 the Bangor night express was sent

ductor Henderson.

At 9 30 the Bangor night express we sent off with mails and passengers.

At 10 o'clock a train arrived from Federication in charge of Conductor Hagerman.

The Quebec express was held over the hour last night for the western mails and passengers. It had the largest amount of mail matter carried over the I. C. R. for a long time. There were about two hundred passengers and a heavy list of baggage.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the New Brunswick despatched the first American trains since Saturday. It had five days' mails and over two hundred passengers.

The New Brunswick road is now clear and all trains have reached their destinations, exan accommodation, which remains on a siding between Fredericton Juncton and McAdam.

This train will be moved this morning. All trains will depart this morning at the stated hours and as the road is clear no further interruption to travel is anticipated.

In all the severity of the storm and the great strain on the rolling stock, the New Brunswick railway has suffered no damage to its engines or cars.

ON THE GRAND SOUTHERN.

The Grand Southern railway trains are now running on time. Traffic was interrupted on Monday, but on the following day the trains got through all right. The drifts along the line were unprecedently heavy, but with a good gang of men the anow was quickly cleared

ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Greater trouble than was at first anticipated has been found in breaking the drifts on the northern division. Still the Quebec express, due here last Saturday, is working its way along gradually, and the the St. John officials are led to believe that she will reach St. John some time today.

THE I. C. R. OPEN ONCE MORE.

(Special to THE SUN.) MONOTON, March 3.-Your correspondent was premature in saying yesterday that the snow blockade had been completely raised. The misapprehension arose from the fact that a special had been despatched from Campbell-

ton on the time of the Quebec train.

The blockade was, however, finally raised today, and the belated train is, this evening, making good progress on a clear track. It is expected to arrive here not more than two or three hours behind the regular time tomorrow morning, and no further delay is anticipated.

The blockade lasted six days, no mail from Quebec having arrived since Thursday last, and it is the longest ever reported since the Inters is the longest ever reported since the Interelonial was opened.

AT BANGOR.

SNOW DRIFTS SO HARD THAT WOODEN SHOVELS WERE USELESS.

The blockade beyond Bangor was even more serious than between Bangor and St. John. Such at least was what THE SUN reporter gathered from the remarks of some of the passengers whom he hurriedly interviewed last night, and that impression is fully borne out by the Bangor Commercial's account of the

blew a perfect hurricane for some time and a man could not be seen half a car off by reason of the flying snow.

STEPHEN RIPLEY,

of Boston, was among the snow-bound arrivals. He left that city on Fiday by steamer State of Maine and experienced pretty rough weather to Portland. At that place, so afraid was he that some days would elapse before St. John could be reached, that he decided to leave the steamer and take the train for St. John, his destination being Halifax. He boarded a Maine Central train, and for three days was stalled at Monmouth. It was next to impossible, Mr. Ripley said to go outside of the car door. The wind blew the worst hurricane he ever experienced or heard of. The drifting snow was blinding and to go the length of one's self meant suffocation in the snow. The number of Maine Central engines and snow ploughs stalled and derailed by the snow. The number of Maine Central engines and snow ploughs stalled and derailed by the snow. The number of Maine Central engines developed. The drifting snow was blinding and to go the length of one's self meant suffocation in the snow ploughs stalled and derailed by the storm was over thirty. Every person he heard speak agreed that the storm was the most of the plow was broken. To repair it at the left there on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock and arrived at Vanceboro, only enrived, it was found that the combined force was still too small to accomplish much. The men kept at work all night, stopping only long enough to eat. In the morning, yesterday, communication with Bangor was effected, and a relief train was sent from here. It was a long and hard fight with the wind and the great drifts. The snow blew in fearfully and the air was so cold that some of the men frozatheir ears and fingers, and one poor workman had his feet badly frost bitten. It was late yesterday afternoon when the great drift was shovelled out.

BANGOR NOTES.

The train men, yard men, section men, shovel-lers and railroad men of all stations are working without any rest on all roads. Never be-fore was such a blockade known in the state, fore was such a blockade known in the state,
All locomotives and snow ploughs are in use,
One of the passengers on Tuesday morning's
Boston train, describing a drift at Carmel,
said: "It was just like going under a bridge,
the snow was so high. I should say that the
drift was one hundred yards in length."
A special despatch to the Commercial from
Portland announces that there has been a series
of fatal accidents along the line of the Grand
Trunk Railway all due to the street.

or tatal accidents along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, all due to the storm.

By the overturning of a snow plow near Bethel, Me., J. Chadwick's shoulder was dis-located, Thomas Kilpatrick was badly cut about the head, S. Lydon was hurt severely on the head, and Almond Smith is thought fatally hurt. NEWPORT, R. I., HARBOR FROZEN SOLID.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 2.—The harbor is frozen solid and all travel is suspended. Ne steamers left here today. All mails go and come by train via Providence, causing delay. The wind is still high for the fifth day, and the weather cold, [with no prospect of TH WATER ALL BLOWN OUT OF A

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A great blow continued throughout the day in the vicinity of New York. At Red Bank, N. J., the gale blew all the water out of the Shrewsbury river. The river-bed froze hard and much damage will ensue to the oyster beds.

RIVER.

Some two weeks since, at the foot of a lofty precipice, a Shoshone Indian found the kele-ton of a man and a bear. In the grip of deadly combat they had toppled over the dizzy edge of the cliff to a crushed and mangled death on the jagged rocks below. The frames of both the jagged rocks below. The frames of both bear and man were powerful specimens of their respective species. The bones of the man elosely approached the gigantic, while those of the bear suggested the great strength of the terrible and dreaded silver-tip or Rocky mountain grizzly. Amid the massive ribs of the bear there was still planted the long and once trenchent blade of a hunting knife. The keen weapon had been driven home by a vigorous hand. On the crushed hips of the human skeleton were still the battered remains of a handsome revolver, evidently of English make. On the breech plates of this weapon were some words. These, as traced by the Indian, were J. B. Lon.

shoes at Harvey he snowshoed to Fredericton Junction, put up for the night, intending to recume the journey next morning, but a train was on hand and he abandoned his snowshoes and boarded the train, reaching here yesterday morning.

All passengers spoken to, agree, that it was only the great push and energy displayed by the railway management that released the railway management that released the railway trains as soon as they were.

MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

At 8.45 last night the Bangor express, due here at four, arrived with a large number of passengers, fifty of whom were through passengers, for which the Quebec express was held.

A nine o'clock a train was made up for Fredericton and started with a large number.