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WEEKLY SUN

PUBLISHED BY

PUBLISHING COMPANY

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

Printing Establishment,

bury Street, St. John, N. B.

Dollar per year, Liberal Indorsement

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

NO. 52.

O-SUGA-SAN. (ON THE KAMO RIVER.)

The night, and o'er the homes of men The moon shines from a cloudless sky; Like dainty lullaby I lie, And string the lute-like samisen. (1)

Near by, in strangely figured gown, A product of Kyoto's art, O-Suga, mistress of my heart, Sit, with dark eyes demurely down, Child of Japan, sing once again That ballad old I love so much; Lift up thy throat pipes, and touch, With fingers deft, the samisen.

Lift up thy voice and let me hear, In thy monotonous, low strains, The story of Gompaichi's (2) palis, Ko-Murasaki's loving tear.

O-Suga-san! O-Suga-san! Far from my boyhood's home I lie, Above me bends the Nippon sky, I hear the rustle of the fan. This is the East no restless brain, No Saxon hand, must enter; Mikado, Sultan, mandarin, Rule here; forever may they reign. As, on Zola's island coast, Circle the wise Ulysses charmed, Who, by the ocean god unharmed, Regained Penelope at last;

So, in this land of old Japan, Encircled by the summer sea, Am I charmed, with no wish to flee, My island queen, O-Suga-san.

O-Suga-san, look forth again Upon the swiftly gliding river! Hark! then the myriad lamps that quiver? Hark! then the thinking samisen? High o'er the Kamo's pebbly bed, A thousand boats like ours are set; Tonight, methinks, no troubles fret These hearts which from dull care have fled. Sweet child of nature, life to thee Is love to love to love to love; And, as the moon the waves hath moved, So hath thy spirit mastered me.

Come what come, may I rise not up; But here, a wanderer, I will rest My head against thy gentle breast, Within my hand the sake (3) cup! KIYOKU, Japan, 1886.

I. Samisen. A guitar or banjo of three strings. 2. Gompaichi and Ko-Murasaki. The Abolition and Heiolen of Japan. 3. Sake. A liquor brewed from rice.

MARJORIE'S ERRAND. An English Story. Mrs. Leonardson was looking vexed as well as worried when she came from the housekeeper's room to join her daughters; and the wadded away the drawing one of them held up for her inspection.

"By and by, Nora; I cannot look at it now. Was there ever anything so provoking? I thought, 'we were suited, with really good, reliable servants. Cook manages for us admirably; the new housemaid will do with a little instruction; and Marjorie—why, I was beginning to think of Marjorie as a fixture; one of those that will do it at once, and go to the other side of the world, and get a young woman, who would never think of going away to better herself, and here she has just given me notice."

Eda said to her as she went about the room for the new member she insisted on giving up all her earnings to his wife, and even supplemented it on rent-day with a few shillings from the small sum she hoarded in her box, because it might be needed by-and-by to carry her back to London. All day and every day Marjorie told for those who befriended her, but in the evening, when the children slept, she would find her way to the end of the quay, and question the coast-guardmen or the old sailors hanging about there.

These inquiries always took the same form. There was a yacht named the Leolia that, unless she had been mistook, would pass her way to the quay before her own steamed away for the South Pacific; could she not tell Marjorie when it would arrive? "Sir William won't leave home till after the regatta," said one of the old sailors. "Was there any danger of the Leolia being lost? England without calling here at all!"

But presently as Marjorie was smoothing the ruffled contents of a collar-box, a little white hand was laid on her arm, and she looked up. "I'm afraid, Madge, I've fault you've frequently forgotten myself, and spoken to you as a woman should speak to one who serves her faithfully. But I have been in trouble; let this be my excuse; and in future I will be less selfish, more considerate." Marjorie's eyes moistened, and she was quivering in every limb. "You shouldn't have said this to me, Miss Eda! Have I ever minded a cross word? You? Haven't I seen and known—"

But the rising flush in the young lady's cheeks may have warned her that she was treading on dangerous ground, for Marjorie choked her tears, and waited till she could speak in calmer tones. "You must have said so, please, Miss. I shouldn't be able to contain myself without. 'But where are you going? Home?' After some hesitation, Marjorie named the well-known resort on the northern coast, coupling the information with a friendly request to be told the best way of getting there.

"For whose sake are you doing this?" Eda demanded; and when the girl only hung her head and gave no reply, surprise and sorrow that she should be so rash prompted another and more urgent question. "Can you take with you the comfort of knowing that you are acting rightly? You've pondered awhile, then her eyes brightened. "You see, Miss Eda, there's many things which young ladies as have been carefully brought up wouldn't choose to do, that the likes of me can see no harm in. But she didn't ask me any more questions, she added impudently, 'I didn't make up my mind till I'd thought it well out on my knees.' After this what more could Eda say.

The sight of a neatly dressed young woman lounging on the beach long after the grey mist of twilight had driven the light away, and the children to bed, attracted the notice of half-a-dozen cottage mothers who were filling their pincers and pails at the spring bathing out of the sea. "It was a busy time in the fishermen's quarter. It was the mackerel season, and the wives were unusually late. Every morning a boat would come in from the bay, with their silvery prizes, and the fishes' wives worked hard at washing and packing for the London markets, or when this was over, the tramped streets of the seaport town offering the surplus fish from door to door.

One of the women, who was resting awhile before she started away her pincers, gave a half-evil, glancing eye at the newcomer, and then, as if she had been struck by a stone, she turned away. "How very odd!" exclaimed the Nora and Winnie Leonardson, in the next breath. "But perhaps," added the former, "Marjorie left a heart at her country home, and is going back there to see her folks."

"If that were the case, one should feel bound to say no more; but the exasperating part of the affair is that she is not content with the purpose leaving her box early this morning, so eager is she to be off!" "Will it be right to let her leave us so hastily?" queried Nora, peering almost at a stranger in London, and has always seemed so steady and reserved to make any acquaintances.

"She has no intention of staying in London," Mrs. Leonardson replied; "I satisfied myself on that point. Neither has she another situation in view; but beyond a doubt, she is going to see her folks."

"Why not turn her over to Eda, mamma?" "Eda! she is so intimately acquainted with that last I came away quite angry."

"I wish that Eda would try," Mrs. Leonardson responded, turning to her youngest and prettiest daughter, who had been sitting at a distant table, apparently so much absorbed in a book to hear the animated tones of the speakers. But any one who had peeped over her shoulder would have seen that the volume was upside down, with the pages at which it lay open blattered with the tears which had fallen upon it.

However, she came forward as soon as she was appealed to, and readily promised to try the effect of her influence on Marjorie. If Eda Leonardson had a secret sorrow just then—if she were suffering from a miserable consciousness that pride and a hasty temper had parted her forever from one who was very dear to her, that same pride helped her to conceal her regrets.

The sudden influx of visitors drove the subject of Marjorie into the background till she came into the room where her favorite amongst her young mistresses was changing her dress for dinner.

Mrs. Leonardson's under-housemaid was tall, strong, and swarthy; a girl who was often mocked and teased by her fellow servants for what they considered her old-fashioned ways, but as she showed a readiness and alacrity in her movements.

And yet they liked her, too; if her honesty and firmness to her own convictions, and her youth not infrequently proved irritating and as variance with their laxer notions of right, she was always so good-tempered and obliging, so ready to take upon her own shoulders the blame no one else cared for, that they would miss her greatly.

"Is it true that we are going to lose you?" through this addition to his family circle, for the new member she insisted on giving up all her earnings to his wife, and even supplemented it on rent-day with a few shillings from the small sum she hoarded in her box, because it might be needed by-and-by to carry her back to London.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Glance at the Census—The Fisheries—Constructing Public Works, etc. ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 21.—The census taken in the end of 1884 has not been published in extenso until about a fortnight ago. We had an abstract of it in 1885; but for some unexplained reason we have had to wait for it in full till now. The total population of the island of Newfoundland in 1884 was 193,124; of Labrador (including Requinman) was 4,211; making a total for both of 197,335. The total population of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1874 was 161,376; so that in ten years the increase was 35,959, or over 22 per cent. The average increase of civilized nations is 18 per cent in 50 years. The rate of increase in Newfoundland, which is not owing to immigration to any appreciable extent, shows that the human stock in this island is healthy and vigorous, and that the climate is favorable to longevity. It is further proved by the fact that in 1884 there were of males over 70 years of age 1,778, and of females over 70, 1,915; of males from 50 to 70 there were 5,822, and of females 5,700. The number of males married was 30,137; of females married, 30,171. The number in 1885 were 5,944; deaths, 2,691; the number of marriages in the place of birth, of the whole population 187,136 were born in Newfoundland; 4,037 in Ireland; 441 in Scotland; 1,338 in the British colonies; and 464 in foreign countries.

THE NUMBER OF WIDOWERS was 2,369; of widows 5,729; of orphans 1,333. These figures show how heavy the draft on human lives among those who "go down to the sea in ships"; "Men must work and women must weep." "Through the harbor-bar be meaning." The number of crippled, aged and disabled paupers is 2,474. The number of males deaf and dumb is 35; of females deaf and dumb 36. There are 82 male blind, and 88 females. The number of male lunatics is 114; of female lunatics 97; of male idiots 82; of female idiots 57. The number of insane 389; the number of insane 389; the number of insane 389.

The handsome face that had grown dark with sunburn, and the eyes that had been flushed with the bronze, and Marjorie was eyed incredulously. Aware that the girl, thoughtless Mrs. Fielder drew around her, she asked her how she had been so long in coming. "I had been so long in coming," she said, "that I had not time to be present at this ball; yet when he returned to town, whence I had not put up the petition he was expecting."

"No, sir," Marjorie made answer; "but I will live with Mrs. Leonardson." His brow contracted. "What has she to say to me?" he demanded almost harshly. "Not many words, sir. Only—that that she should be so rash prompted another and more urgent question. "Can you take with you the comfort of knowing that you are acting rightly? You've pondered awhile, then her eyes brightened. "You see, Miss Eda, there's many things which young ladies as have been carefully brought up wouldn't choose to do, that the likes of me can see no harm in. But she didn't ask me any more questions, she added impudently, 'I didn't make up my mind till I'd thought it well out on my knees.' After this what more could Eda say.

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THE SITUATION IN YORK.

Writing from Indian Head, in the North-west Territory, on September 6, the correspondent of the London Times has the following: While journeying along over the prairie there passed us east-bound a train of freight cars laden with tea, on the through route from Japan by way of the Canadian Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard. This tea trade is an important matter for the railway, and is working a great change in the route taken to fetch tea and Japanese goods to Lower Canada and New York. I had an interesting conversation with Everett Fraser & Co., of Japan and China, who are the agents for shipping these tea cargoes and kindred goods. One ship's cargo, numbering 30,000 packages, has already been passed over the railway in 47 days from Yokohama to Montreal, and 49 days to New York. This course required 59 freight cars to transport, and about half of it was left in Canada for consumption, while the other half went to the United States. The trains made the distance between Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle, Canada, where the tea is delivered to the United States railway, in 137 hours. A second ship, with 30,000 packages of tea, and other goods, arrived at Port Moody a few days ago, and the train passing us was carrying part of her cargo, 15 cars laden with tea. The entire consignment will occupy five or six through trains. Three other vessels, with 50,000 packages each, are crossing the Pacific, the cargo being of an aggregate value of \$400,000. A sixth cargo is now being arranged for, the intention being to start the ship from Shanghai, freight being paid by the railway, and the tea being called at Japanese ports. The delivery of the tea is accomplished ahead of the other transcontinental routes by moving the tea trains at a speed of about 20 miles an hour, which, added to the fact that the line across Canada is the shortest, gives the shipper much advantage. Compared with the time to Montreal, the saving of time to Montreal from New York is 25 to 30 days, besides the advantage of avoiding transshipments at New York, which saves both expense and time. The freight on the railway is about \$100 per car, making \$25,000 or more for the whole shipment now en route. The distribution for the Western States is from Winnipeg by the railways leading southward; while the Eastern consignments, as above stated, are delivered at Brooklyn, on the St. Lawrence, just below Lake Ontario, on the station system. The New York Central railway station system, which is the early development of a new trade route half-way round the world that may become very important.

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Is it Legal?—Another G. F. Specimen. To the Editor of The Sun:— Sir—Please allow me the privilege of giving a short sketch of the way our municipal election was carried on this year. For the past few years the election has been run on party lines, the conservatives gaining every time. This year we expected a similar fight, and there was two for each party nominated. The girls had Henry Johnston, their standard-bearer through several years, and with only one vote, and a majority of one, and George Smith. The girls were in a compromise and Mr. Johnston brought his powers of persuasive eloquence to bear on the other candidates, trying to induce two of them to resign and have no election. Mr. Johnston was selected by his party and he was bound to fight for it. Mr. Smith, principally on account of sickness in his family, declined to fight, and to do so did Mr. Bell, who went to the parish clerk, and Mr. Bell, who went to the parish clerk, and Mr. Johnston withdrew their nominations, and Mr. Johnston advised the clerk to post up notices stating that two of the candidates had declined, and that these would be no election. This took place on Friday, the 20th of October. This took place on Friday, the 20th of October. This took place on Friday, the 20th of October.

THE FISHERIES OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER. The weather continues usually fine, indeed nothing like it at this season is remembered. The fish are in a very good way, and bringing it to market. The cure is unusually good the price has gone up lately two shillings per cwt. The fish are in a very good way, and bringing it to market. The cure is unusually good the price has gone up lately two shillings per cwt. The fish are in a very good way, and bringing it to market. The cure is unusually good the price has gone up lately two shillings per cwt.

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THE TEA TRADE VIA CANADA. To the Editor of The Sun:— Sir—The great party are in a sad way in York. They have had their convention and nominated G. F. Gregory, but that gentleman would think the matter over, and would-think it, quite disturbed the equilibrium of the convention, as it was supposed Mr. Gregory, who it seems to be understood, has been seeking the nomination for some time past, would have placed himself at once in the hands of this party. The fact of the matter is Mr. Editor, things have kind of changed in York, and during the proceedings of the convention it is believed the reason of this is that a bombshell thrown in amongst them, and this is believed to be the case, and that Mr. Gregory is in a bad way. The fact of the matter is Mr. Gregory will be elected fast by the convention. But makes no odds what Mr. Gregory or any other man gets for Mr. Gregory will be elected fast by the convention. The cause of liberal conservatism is growing in York, and the people prefer the reign of Mr. Gregory to the reign of Blakeley. It is becoming evident that Sir John will not get on great ground through severe battling with Mr. Gregory is going to help well the liberal conservative majority. Our metropolitan county has been doing well. That was done before will be done again. You may brag on York now every time. Y. Y. Z. Frederickton, Nov. 1st.

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