tion from the Chairman and Town Council of Woodstock in favor thereof; by Mr. Nowlan, to amend the act relating to the election of members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Crawford committed a bill to establish a Lock-up and authorize the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Sussex, Mr. Butler in the chair.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 19—*Afternoon.*

This afternoon Mr. Crawford explained the necessity for the establishment of the lock-up and the appointment of a magistrate. The sessions are to order an assessment for the expense of erecting the proposed building.

In reply to Mr. Lindsay he said that the magistrate would be entitled to the same territorial jurisdiction as any other Justice of the Peace. The sessions may build the lock-up or not as they choose.

Mr. Nowlan suggested that the jurisdiction be of less extent than over the whole county.

The Attorney General said that when the Gloucester Stipendiary Magistrate Act passed, the Minister of Justice doubted whether the Local Legislature could give such officer the power usually vested under our statute in two magistrates. He suggested that progress be reported, with leave to sit again, so that he could look further into the matter. He differed from the Minister of Justice on the point. Progress was reported accordingly.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill to authorize the further issue of Carleton water debentures; also a bill to vest in the Common Council of St. John the appointment of the Recorder; also a bill to provide for a special assessment on the East side of the harbor of St. John; also a market bill from St. John, all accompanied by petitions.

Mr. Covert introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Mary's, Sunbury and Grand Lake Railway Company.

Mr. Alward introduced a bill relating to a part of the St. John Street Railway Company; also a bill for an increased police assessment, with petitions in favor of each.

Mr. Gough introduced a bill relating to the qualification of members to serve in Assembly.

Mr. Butler committed a bill to amend the act for the protection of moose, Mr. Gillespie in the chair. The bill provides for the confiscation by the wardens of all moose killed out of season.

Mr. Napier suggested a clause providing that lumbermen might be allowed to kill moose for their use.

The bill was agreed to, after amendment, by the Attorney General, the clause proposed by Mr. Napier being lost.

Mr. Beckwith introduced a bill, with a petition, for the closing of the burial ground at Fredericton.

Mr. Thibbets introduced a bill to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the Fredericton Boom Company; also, a bill to repeal the act authorizing Victoria County to aid the New Brunswick Company; also, a bill to incorporate a part of the Parish of Drummond; also, a bill for the removal of the Shiretown of Victoria to a more suitable place in the parishes of Andover or Perth. Petitions in favor of the latter were also laid on the table.

Mr. Harrison introduced a bill relating to the travelling expenses of the Legislature.

Mr. Gough called attention to the distress in New Kincardineshire.

The Attorney General said the Government were not to blame because these people got frozen.

Mr. Napier introduced a bill on immigration.

Mr. Adams committed a bill to enable the Northumberland Justices to dispose of the "Strawberry Marsh" in Newcastle and distribute the proceeds among the poor of the county, Mr. Ryan in the chair.

Mr. Adams said he did not intend to vote for the bill though he brought it before the House. The bill received the three months hoist.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20.

The bill introduced by Lindsay, yesterday, related to the Maduxnakik Boom Company Act, and not to the Madawaska Company, as it appears in the report.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the Moore's Mill Cloth Manufacturing Company. The rule was suspended and the bill admitted.

Dr. Alward introduced, with a petition, a bill to increase the St. John City Court's jurisdiction; also a bill to authorize a special assessment for the streets in St. John, with a petition.

Messrs. Ryan, Willis, Lindsay and Butler introduced Petitions in favor of the Orange Association bill, headed severally by Edward Woodwerth, Louis Wilson, David Hamilton, M. M. McMonagle, Rev. John Meme, Henry Osburn, Chas. N. Darrah and A. D. McPhee.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to incorporate the Duck Brook River Driving Company.

Mr. Nowlan committed a bill to incorporate the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co., Mr. Montgomery in the chair. The applicants are Wm. Pugsley, Dr. James Christie, Hon. J. H. Crawford, Mr Nowlan, M. P. P., and others. The capital stock is $50,000, with power to increase to $100,000; shares $20 each. Passed without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Crawford presented the petition of Thos. Stratton and others in favor of the Orange Bill. He also introduced a bill to incorporate the King's Co. and Grand Lake Railway Co.

Mr. Irvine presented a petition from Rev. B. McKeay and seventy-nine others of Wicklow and Kent, in Carleton, praying that the School Act may be so amended as to give the Catholic minority of New Brunswick the same educational rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the Pretestant minority of Quebec.

Mr. Lindsay presented the petition of H. A. Connell and over five hundred others in favor of an amendment of the Maduxnakik Boom Co. Act.

Mr. Adams re-committed a bill in amendment of the Southwest Boom Company Act, Mr. Maher in the chair. It gives the Boom Company one half of the unmarked logs, the balance to be divided amongst the owners of logs in the Boom pro rata. Mr. Adams read a letter from Judge Williston, who manages the Company's affairs, advocating that all the logs not marked with an axe, as is done when cut, be considered unmarked, and that marks put on with a marking iron be not recognized. Lumberers now know that some parties have men in their interest who search out unmarked logs and put their names on them, whether they own them or not.

Mr Beckwith endorsed Mr. Adams' remarks.

Mr. Adams said if he could not get one half of the unmarked logs for the Company he might accept a quarter.

Mr. Gillespie spoke in favor of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Fraser thought lumberers should be allowed to put what stamp or mark they pleased on their logs. He was opposed to allowing the Company any portion of the unmarked logs. This provision of the bill was apt to lead to abuses.

Mr. Hibbard thought that the Boom Company who found logs belonging to no known person had a right to them, especially as they would expend the proceeds on keeping up piers and booms. The Company should have the whole of the proceeds, rather than half or quarter. He himself marked his logs on the end with an iron and a man should mark as he pleases. Any man had a right to put his mark on an unmarked log, just the same as he had a right to pick up a bank note in the street. He referred to the inadequate Booming on the St. John River and consequent bankruptcy of some lumberers. Let the whole proceeds of unmarked logs go to extend and maintain booms. Legislation should be for the general good. Hundreds and thousands of logs went to sea every year from the want of booming, and if these stray logs could be made to assist in preventing it it should be done. This bill would secure that end. He believed in lawyers expounding law, and he would listen, but when logs were talked about the lawyers must listen to him. His remarks were based on experience, and he earnestly hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Hanington relied on Mr. Hibbard's experience, which coincided with his own. He urged the adoption of the bill in the interest of lumberers.

Mr. Robinson thought a quarter of the proceeds of prize logs was just, for there should be some encouragement to the Company to save prize logs. The proceeds would, he believed, be devoted to strengthening and extending booms.

Mr. Lindsay objected to the Company taking lumberers' property to keep up their works. There is no analogy between finding money and marking prize logs.

Mr. Adams showed that it was the lumberers of the Southwest who desired the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Donald said the boom-master had as much right to take a prize log as a driver, especially when he devoted the proceeds to maintaining the boom.

Mr. O'Leary thought the provisions of the bill fair and honest, and he would go for giving the whole of the prize logs to the Company.

Mr. Adams, by amendment, reduced the share of the proceeds of prize logs for the Company to one quarter.

Mr. Landry agreed with Mr. O'Leary's views of the matter, and thought it would be only justice. He referred to the responsibility of the Boom Company as an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Phillips thought a quarter of the proceeds should go to the Company and the rest to the fund for such repairs or improvement to booms as the lumberers might think necessary, and the Company not obliged by law to make.

Mr. Tibbets thought if the company did not get sufficient tolls to pay expenses they should come to the Legislature and ask for an increase. The company erected booms to make money, as much as to conserve the interests of the lumberers. He went generally into the question of lumbering, opposing especially the provision of the bill relating to marking with axes only.

Mr. Adams said it was absurd for any man to claim he was right in marking prize logs, while the company, in the interest of all the lumberers, would not be right in doing the same thing.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21—*Afternoon.*

After dinner the consideration of the South West Boom bill was resumed, Hon. Mr. Fraser contending against quarter proceeds prize logs going to the company.

Mr. Adams withdrew his proviso relating to axe mark, and moved that progress be reported with leave to sit again, so that the section might be framed to protect Mrs. Wilson's rights, and add a section making it an offence for persons to mark prize logs in their course to the Boom.

Voted accordingly, and bill referred to committee composed of Messrs. Fraser, Gough, Hibbard and Adams.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to alter the time of holding annual School meetings.

Messrs. Coram and Crawford submitted petitions from J. T. Pitt and Thomas Sullivan and others in favor of Orange Association Bill.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill to incorporate Chamcook Wharf Company.

Mr. Blanchard presented the petition of Felix McCouer, George Smith, G. C. Sutherland, John E. O'Brien, Robt. Ellis, Boss & Desbrisay, Kerr & Sutherland, against the Nepisiguit Boom Company bill.

Mr. Hibbard introduced a bill to amend the Act for imposing a tax on wild lands, and for opening up roads in the same.

Hon. Mr. Willis moved the House into Committee on the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of New Brunswick; Mr. Butler in the chair. It is in the usual form of Company incorporation. Mr. Willis explained the bill as one asking only for such enactment as would enable certain citizens to hold property. He said the institution was one for the encouragement of loyalty, benevolence and charity; more objectionable bills had passed many a time.

Mr. Adams said that as on the previous occasions, he would move postponement of consideration for three months.

Mr. Coram referred to the fact that the title of the association in whose interest the bill was framed was the sole objection. He addressed the House earnestly to shew why this should not be, and claimed same consideration for this bill as if it came from any ordinary organization of citizens, asking for similar rights.

Mr. Gough thought the present a very inopportune time to bring forward the measure, on account of the agitation going on between two great classes in the Province, to one of which the Orange Association belonged. It would not make the Orangemen more loyal nor yet advance the principles of their society.

Mr. Hibbard said the bill should be met fairly and squarely on its merits and without reference to the principles of the society in whose interests enactment was sought. He had shirked a vote on a former Orange Bill, but was determined not to do so again. If Catholics presented a similar bill he would vote for it.

Mr. Wedderburn said he could not understand why there was so much opposition to this Bill and excitement over it when it was introduced. No unfair advantage was sought by one class over another,—members need only assure them that the enactments sought were not different from those made for bodies of citizens and not unconstitutional. With the principles of the Society, so long as they were known not to be subversive of the laws of the country, the House had nothing to do. He would support the bill.

Mr. O'Leary said he believed he was the only Celt in the House, and he knew that Orangeism was the curse of his country, and it should not have been brought to this country to disturb its harmony. The passage of the bill would encourage the formation of Ribbonmen, and produce other bad results.

Mr. Donald warned the House against the bill. Such associations as that seeking the passage of the bill had overturned empires and made thrones tremble. Orangeism should not be imported into this country to disturb its peace and harmony. He esteemed Orangemen as individuals, but did not approve of them as a combination any more than he did of other political and religious secret societies.

Mr. Beckwith favored the bill because Orangemen were good citizens, and were entitled to the same rights and privileges as any others.

Mr. Napier opposed the bill and believed the subjects it opened up deserved the deepest thought that could be brought to bear upon it. He thought its passage would ultimately lead to difficulties with the United States.

Mr. Lindsay thought the bill gave only the same rights to those asking its passage as had been given to other citizens. He referred to his experience in Ireland with Orangemen, and thought them honest and good citizens, well deserving the rights they sought.

Mr. Hanington did not believe that the House should not look beyond the bill itself when considering it. The duty of members was to act on their knowledge of all facts in their possession. The bill had been refused here year after year, and similar measures had failed to pass in other countries. The name of Orangeism had been the watchword for keeping up a feeling between two classes in the country too long. He had many friends among Protestants, and polled a majority of their votes. Orangemen had assured him privately that the passage of this bill was not a necessity to them, and some of them cared little about it. If the Act was necessary to enable them to be charitable and benevolent, he would go for the bill, but he did not believe it was.

Mr. Willis again spoke, arguing the passage of the bill.

Mr. Ryan thought that as the bill was not an infringement of any one's rights it should pass. He would favor a similar bill for Catholics if they wanted one passed. The title seemed to be the chief objection to it.

After a call of the House, a division was taken on Mr. Adams's motion for postponement for three months as follows:

YEAS—Kelly, Gough, Blanchard, Montgomery, Landry, Adams, O'Leary, Gillespie, Hanington, Phillips, Donald, Napier, Girouard, Maher, Brown—15.

NAYS—Fraser, King, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Willis, Tibbets, Wedderburn, McPherson, Hibbard, Beckwith, Coram, Robinson, Palmer, Ryan, Williams, Covert, Harrison, Irvine, Lindsay, —20.

Theriault, Alward, Nowlan and Humphrey were absent.

The bill was agreed to without division; and when the Speaker resumed the chair, Butler, who had presided over the discussion had his name recorded against the postponement.

Willis introduced a bill to incorporate the St. John Industrial School.

At the suggestion of the Attorney General the Speaker added three new members to the Accounts Committee, as follows: Ryan, Robinson, and Phillips.

At his request Gough was relieved from same committee, and Gillespie was appointed in his place.

The Provincial Secretary laid Report of Auditor General on the table.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to increase the jurisdiction of Magistrates in civil suits.

FREDERICTON, Feb 21.

The rule was suspended, and Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the Union Church, St. David.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill to prevent fraude on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal property, which which was referred to a special committee—Wedderburn, Fraser and Gough to report thereon.

Mr. Wedderburn referred to the fact that so many members are on committees that they cannot do justice to those they represent in the House and the committees too, with the sittings for business taking place as they do now He knew there were several committees that should be appointed, but neither he nor others would move for them because they would be put on them, and thus be obliged to be out of the House in committee when discussions in which they were interested were going on. He suggested that the Speaker take the chair at ten, and, after routine, leave it till the afternoon session, making the order of the day for three o'clock, thus giving more time for committee work and preventing considerable discussion, which could then take place in committee, enabling members to concentrate their attention alternately on the business of committees and that of the House.

Hon. Mr. King suggested that Mr. Wedderburn's proposition be so modified as to make the time of taking up business twelve, instead of after dinner. After discussion, in which the views of Messrs. King and Wedderburn were endorsed, the suggestion was accepted, and the Speaker intimated it would be acted upon for a time, commencing on Monday.

The rule was suspended and Mr. Brown introduced a bill to regulate the levying of taxes in Charlotte.

Dr. Alward introduced a bill to establish simultaneous elections throughout the Province for members to serve in the General Assembly

Mr. Landry gave notice of a resolution for Tuesday next, calling for the names of the teachers who, during 1873, have forwarded returns, registers or claims for payment for teaching, and to whom Provincial allowance has been refused during the period of 1873, with a copy of said school returns or registers.

Mr. Hibbard introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand International Railway Co. of St. George.

In reply to Mr. Brown the Secretary said the matter of appointing Commissioners to inspect Railways aided by Government for the purpose of ascertaining if they are safe for the public to travel upon and properly stocked for traffic, was an important one, and Government would give an early answer in reference to what action they would take in the premises.

Mr. Napier called attention to the article in the *Intelligencer*, stating that an Hon. member was drunk on the floor of the House. He denounced the assertion in strong terms as a breach of the privileges of the House, and as untrue.

Mr, Lindsay said that no name had been mentioned in the article alluded to.

Mr. Gillespie moved a resolution relating to Sheriffs, according to his notice.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Willis the Maduxnekik Boom Company bill was referred to a special committee. He said he had been informed that there were persons who had objections to it and he wished them to be heard.

Hon. Mr. King said the bill was a very important one, so much so that it had attracted the attention of the American Government as affecting the rights of citizens of that country owning lands at the head waters of the river. Messrs. Attorney General, Lindsay, Willis and Hanington were appointed the Committee.

A message from the Legislative Council was read stating that that body had agreed to the Westfield Hall Co. bill.

Mr. Hanington committed a bill to regulate the sale and leasing of diocesan church society lands; Mr. Ryan in the chair. The bill enables the executive committee of the society to sell and lease lands. Agreed to without amendment.

The Secretary laid on the table some papers asked for by Mr. Gough, relating to the N. B. Railway Company.

Mr. Hanington, according to notice, moved the resolution relating to the Dorchester school district and the expenses of the Executive.

The editor of the *Religious Intelligencer* having come in Mr. Napier moved "the standing order" and the galleries were cleared.

The House adjourned at one until ten Monday morning.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23.

Hon. Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to amend chap. 53, cap. 8, Revised Statutes on rates and taxes.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to authorize the erection of a sorting boom on Bartholemew River.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to incorporate the Becaguemic Boom Co. with a petition.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill to incorporate the Hopewell Corner Institute, with a petition.

Mr. Adams recommitted the Southwest Boom Company bill, Mr. Harrison in the chair. Sections protecting Mrs. Wilson's rights, and imposing a fine of $20 on persons marking unmarked logs within the Boom Company's limits were added, and the bill was then agreed to.

Hon. Mr. King committed a bill concerning actions at law by representatives of persons whose death may be caused by the negligence of others, Mr. Butler in the chair. The bill authorizes action for recovery of damages by the persons indicated against any one by whose act of negligence in the performance of duty the death of any person shall be caused.

Mr. King explained that at present damages caused by the neglect of others could be recovered by a person so damaged, but should such person die in consequence of such damage no action lies on the part of his or her relatives. Such a law exists in England and it is only a matter of wonder it has not been passed here. The Act in England was framed by Lord Campbell, and this differs in some particulars from it. The English Act gave at first damages beyond pecuniary loss. This act authorizes the recovery of pecuniary loss. That act's provisions leave no limit to damages in certain cases. This Act covers only the loss of what would be the probable pecuniary benefit to the representatives had the deceased lived ten years after the time of death. The jury may, if they think best, award damages for much less time. This bill, unlike Lord Campbell's, provides damages for money spent for doctors' bills, personal services, etc., while lingering before death. Every such action shall be brought within twelve months after the death of the person injured.

Mr. Wedderburn endorsed the bill and said he had drafted such a bill which, owing to sickness last session, he could not put before the House. He cited a case in point—a man in Kings Co., injured by the carelessness of others at a time when his brother was killed. The injured man was now prosecuting while the family of the man killed had no redress.

Hon. Mr. Crawford asked whether such damages, when recovered, would go amongst the general assets of the deceased or for his wife and children only.

Hon. Mr. King said if recovered by the wife and family it would not be assets at all. The expenses of the executor in prosecuting would come out of the award. The action would be a civil one.

Mr. Hanington thought ten years' limitation was too long. The bill is an experiment and it would be well not to place it in the power of jurors to work injustice to persons who might unfortunately cause the death of others. Five years limitation might be beter than ten at first.

Mr. Donald favored the bill as it was, for the young were as liable to meet such death as the old.

The Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Hanington, said the operation of the bill would not be retrospective.

The bill was agreed to without amendment.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20.

The Westfield Hall bill passed in committee.

Hon. Mr. Hanington presented a petition from the Diocesan Church for power to lease certain lands.

Hon. Mr. Beveridge presented petitions to remove the Shiretown of Victoria to Perth or Andover.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23rd.

Hon. Mr. McInerny and Hon. Mr. Robinson-Owen presented petitions for the amendment of the School Act.

A bill for the protection of moose was discussed in committee.

Hon. Mr. Hanington explained that the bill left existing laws alone, and only added the penalty of forfeiture if killed out of season.

Hon. Mr. Robinson-Owen thought the bill inefficient, as moose are killed for their hides and left to rot.

Hon. Messrs. McInerney and Saunders spoke to the same effect. The bill passed.

The bill to provide for non-residents of Kings voting at Rothesay passed in committee.

More Orange petitions were presented.

City Police Court.

February 23.

There was an average attendance this morning at the Police Court. Eight were arrested for drunkenness, representing ages, from nineteen to sixty-five.

Henry Lee was charged with drunkenness in King street, and fined $8 as usual on Monday.

Dennis Slattery confessed to the same offence and he was also fined, with the option of two months in the Penitentiary.

Joseph McGinley was arrested in Sheffield street. "You'll pay the same fine as your companion, or go the same road. A young man like you should be ashamed of yourself. If there is no paternal care exercised, I'll look after you." The fact of his being a young man drew the above consoling words from the Magistrate.

James Lowey, who figured a short time ago in the papers in making criminal charges against a firm in the city, went on Saturday to Sheffield St. The nymphs of the street, or some of the male inhabitants, made him drunk, and possessed themselves of such personal property and cash as he had about him, and then put him out in the cold. His watch was taken from him, amongst other articles. The police took charge of him and took him to the station. A fine of $8 or two months in the penitentiary was imposed.

David Poole, Robert McCallum and James Magee, confessed to drunkenness and were fined $8 each.

Wm. McDonald went to the station for protection, and was let go.

A Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Rome is to leave New York in May. It has been promised the blessing of Archbishop McCloskey, and will take the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes in its route.

The Nursery for March is full of pictures, poetry and sketches exactly suited to little children. This periodical has no rival in its own field, and should be in every nursery.

A woman was found, a day or two since, in Beech street, Boston, living amid surroundings indicating the most abject poverty. She was apparently faint from lack of food and her case was brought to the attention of the Directors of Public Institutions, who resolved to send her to Tewksbury, and did yesterday. At the depot she was fed by the sympathising bystanders with oranges and other edibles. When she arrived at Tewksbury the officials found sewed up in her dress lining the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

PREMIUMS.

CLUBS! CLUBS!

In order to secure as many new subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE as possible during the month of January and give our subscribers the full benefit of commissions usually paid by publishers to agents and travellers, we have decided to make the following rates

TO CLUBS.

We will send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year to Clubs at the following rates, the papers to be sent to separate addresses or in bundles to one address at the option of the subscribers:

For Clubs of five,	$ 4.50
do ten,	8.00
do fifteen,	11.50
do twenty,	15.00

These Clubs may be made up of *old* and *new* subscribers, and the cash or P. O. order, must accompany the names.

In addition to these liberal rates we will present to the agent who sends the largest list of names [not under fifty] *between now and the first day of March*, 1874.

A FINE SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH costing $25:

To the agents who send the *second, third* and *fourth* largest lists we will send prizes costing $15.00, $10.00, and $5.00, respectively.

Agents who intend competing for the prizes will please inform us, and an account will be kept with each in order that a fair decision may be made at the expiration of the time named.

For sample copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and such information as may be desired, address

M. McLEOD,
51 Prince Wm. street.

Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. 24, 1874.

Fog Signal Uncertainties.

Some recent experiments of Prof. Tyndall have demonstrated the unreliability of the fog-whistle, and suggested a reason for some of the mysterious shipwrecks that have occurred on coasts within a comparatively short distance of these unmusical alarms. Carelessness on board the ill-fated ships has been the common verdict when investigation has shown that sounds were not heard which ought to have been heard. Prof. Tyndall's experiments, conducted in all kinds of weather for a period of six months, show a marvellous variability in the sound-conducting properties of the air. It has been supposed that sound would travel about as far on one fine clear day as another, and all the experiments that have been made have shown that fog is no barrier to sound. But Prof. Tyndall has ascertained that the capacity of the atmosphere for transmitting the waves of sound depends on other causes than clearness, thickness, or humidity—causes not visible to the eye of the observer. On one fine, calm day he heard the fog-whistle at a distance of ten miles, and on another equally calm, fine day he had to approach within four miles of the whistle to hear the sound. May 19th and 20th he could hear the report of a gun further than the blast of a trumpet, and on succeeding days the trumpet could be heard when the gun was inaudible. The difference was not in the penetrating force of the respective sounds, but in the properties of the air. And now we come to the most singular result of all, the exploding of the common theory in regard to the power of a fair wind for the conveyance of sound in any state of the atmosphere. On the 25th of June, with a favorable wind, signal sounds could be heard at a distance of six miles, while in the next day, with the wind blowing in the opposite direction, the same sounds were clearly distinguishable at a distance of nine miles. It is a pity that simultaneous observations had not been taken both to windward and leeward of the sounds, so that the actual influence of the wind might have been ascertained. One day, during a haze so thick that the land was hidden and the visible horizon limited to a mile and a half, sounds were heard at a distance of twelve miles that could not be distinguished on many clear days at much shorter distances. On the 3rd of July—a clear, calm and sunny day—*nothing could be heard at a distance of three miles.* This is accounted for on the theory that the air lacked homogeneity—that there was an irregular commixture of light and dense air. The experimenter went on shore where the signal sounds were made and found that echoes of fifteen minutes' duration came back from the air. Instead of travelling through space the sonorous waves were dashed back like the waves of the sea from a rock, by striking the imperceptible strata of dense air.

The exact causes of the variability of the air as a sound-telegraph are subjects of interest to the scientist, but the great fact that the atmosphere, under certain conditions, will not carry the song of the steam siren to a greater distance than three miles, perhaps even less, is of vital importance to our mariners, and warns them that they must not trust too implicitly to the screaching guardians of the coast. Scientists will not, we may safely presume, discover any method of improving the carrying properties of the air, nor invent a sound that will penetrate to a given distance without reference to the condition of the atmosphere. The careful navigator, therefore, will not trust to lights or steam signals, when on dangerous coasts in thick weather, but diligently keep his reckoning and unremittingly take soundings and watch for the land. Many ships have been cast away because their commanders trusted to seeing a light or hearing a whistle at a certain distance from the land, instead of trusting first to their own reckoning and soundings and looking on the established signals as of merely secondary importance. Some of our own scientists should institute a series of experiments off this harbor. The Government, we should suppose, would lend its aid and countenance.

Simultaneous Elections.

Our electoral system is a relic of the past. Once the polling took place in different parishes on successive days, an election dragging its slow length along from parish to parish. Now County after County records its verdict with days between, the excitement being kept up for weeks. Simultaneous polling has worked well wherever established, and has never been repealed in favor of the system practiced in the Province now. The party in power at Ottawa process to favor this system, although they did not loyally abide by it in arranging the late elections, and may be expected to do something for its establishment. It is quite probable that, before many years, every Province of the Dominion will have adopted simultaneous polling. Let New Brunswick not be the last to adopt the reform. Dr. Alward has introduced a bill into our Legislature for making the elections for the Assembly simultaneous and it ought to pass. It will be opposed because it will prevent wealthy electors voting in all the parishes they hold property in, but so flimsy an objection should not be given a moment's consideration.

MARCH.

In the snowing and the blowing,
In the cruel sleet,—
Little flowers begin their growing
Far beneath our feet.
Softly taps the Spring, and cheerly,—
"Darlings, are you here?"
Till they answer: "We are nearly,
Nearly ready, dear."

"Where is Winter, with his snowing?
Tell us, Spring," they say:
Then she answers: "He is going,
Going on his way.
Poor old Winter does not love you,—
But his time is past:
Soon my birds shall sing above you,—
Set you free at last!"

—*M. M. D., in St. Nicholas for March.*

Renewals.

A considerable number of subscribers have not yet returned their subscriptions for 1874. We hope they will do so at once, as on the first of March we shall begin to strike out all delinquents.

Club Rates—Special Notice.

The time for receiving subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at *Club rates* will expire this week. Any persons who still wish to avail themselves of the reduced rate must make their remittances on or *before March second.* After that date the full rate—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, in advance, will be charged, invariably.

Brevities.

Several undertakers of the city have been victimized by a man who ordered a coffin for his poor dead mother, and also asked a small loan from each. They drove six miles to where the dead body was supposed to lay, and found they were sold.

The Wesleyans at Milkish intend holding a tea-meeting on Wednesday evening. A party from the city will cross the river and enjoy the tea provided by the Milkish ladies.

Some person, as yet unknown, picked up Mr. Michael Nugent's coat from a table in the Country Market. There was a purse containing $6 in the pocket, and the loss is a serious one.

Mr. William Johnston, master mechanic in the Railway Department, Halifax, was presented, on Thursday, by the men connected with the works, with a gold watch and chain.

Wild Life in the Far West.

A volume bearing the above title has just been issued by a Hartford publishing house. The book gives numerous incidents and details of life in the Far West in years now past, when civilization had encroached still less on the home of the Indian. The author, Capt. James Hobbs, has lived among the Comanches and knows whereof he writes. The identity of the hero of the stirring scenes of the book, with the author, is vouched for by Mr. Wm. E. Goodyear, a well known citizen. The book is profusely illustrated, printed on good paper and well bound. It will prove a very attractive volume to a large class of readers, and much more valuable than the stories of adventures upon which the public are fed.—*N. H. Palladium.*

M. McLeod, General Agent for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Local agents wanted.

Death of Michael Maloney.

The cold bath Mr. Maloney received on Friday was more than his constitution could bear, and he died from the shock Sunday morning. In his death St. John has lost one of its prominent characters. He was born in 1797, and has lived over thirty years in this city. In 1811 he went into the army, and was at the battle of Waterloo. In 1817 he left the army, and afterwards came out to Quebec. There he remained some years, when having heard that St. John was a good place for fishing, he came here, walking all the way from Quebec to this city. For some time he engaged in fishing, but one night he saw a ghost as he was returning in his boat. He considered this a warning that if he continued to be a fisherman he would be drowned. So he sold his boat and afterwards engaged in various occupations on land. For some years he carried the mails from the steamer Empress to the Post Office, and his "Clear the way for Her Majesty's mails," as he pulled his handcart along, will be remembered by many. A few years ago the position of mail carrier was taken from him, on account of his growing feeble. This he considered very wrong, and never forgave the Post Office Department for doing so. His favorite places of resort were the hotels, especially those on Prince William street. There would always find some one to listen to his stories. The ghost story was always told with a great deal of vim, and with a few additions each time. He was a great theologian, delighted to discuss doctrinal points, and boasted that he had read and knew by heart nearly all of both versions of the Bible. He leaves considerable property to his wife, whom he always called "Queen Ann," and for whom he had a reverence amounting to fear. He had only been married about fifteen years at the time of his death.

Heart Disease—Palpitation, Feeble and Irregular Action of the Heart Cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

FREEPORT, Digby Co., N. S., Feb. 10, 1869,

JAMES I. FELLOWS, ESQ.,—*Dear Sir:* Gratitude to you, and sympathy for the afflicted, induces me to send you a written statement of my case and the cure effected by using your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

In April, 1868, I was attacked with palpitation of the heart, I sent for the doctor, and he said that nothing could be done for me, and that I was liable to die very suddenly; being very weak and unable to leave my bed, I became discouraged.

After my physician gave me up, I was induced to use your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and the effect was wonderful. In two days I felt the benefit of it, and after taking half a bottle I was entirely free from the complaint, and to this day have not been troubled with a return of the heart disease. Yours very truly,

SARAH LENT.

Shipping Notes.

The bark Stag, of Halifax, N. S., Kerr, master, at New York 19th inst., from Messina, reports having during the passage experienced strong variable gales; was 10 days north of Bermuda; on the 10th inst., 100 miles N. W. of Bermuda, was struck by lightning, carrying away maintopgallantmast and both maintopsail yards.

DOVER, Feb. 4.—The bark Kathleen was last night towed into the harbor, where she grounded again near the inner jetty; all efforts to move her with two tugs this day's tide have been unsuccessful.

Abandoned at sea.—The bark Scottish Bride, McComber master, from New York Jan. 9 for Malaga, was abandoned at sea Jan. 29, in lat. 28 N., lon. 51 W. Crew saved and arrived at Queenstown to-day. The S. B. registered 403 tons, was built at Windsor, N. S., in 1868, from which port she hailed, and had on board the following cargo: 500 bbls alcohol, 20,000 gallons refined petroleum, 70,800 staves and 78 pieces oak.

Missing.—The bark Sheffield, Shaw master, sailed from Belize on the 15th Sept. for London, and was reported to have been seen off Havana 8 or 10 days afterwards, since which time she has not been heard from. The S. registered 595 tons, was built at Oromocto in 1863, and was owned by Wm. A. Robertson, Esq., of this city.

Quick Passage.—The bark Emma Payzant, Dexter master, which arrived at Liverpool, G. B., on the 14th inst., from Norfolk, Va., made the passage across in 18 days.

The bark Underwriter, which arrived at Liverpool 20th inst. from Charleston, S. C., reports having experienced tempestuous weather during the passage, during which had maintopmast and mizzenmast carried away, and lost and split sails.

Cæsar covered his bald head and grey hair with a laurel crown. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR covers grey heads with the still more welcome locks of youth.

Assault on Shipboard.

A case of assault on shipboard was investigated yesterday, by the Police Magistrate. Samuel Corning, master, and Charles Finch, mate, of the bark Sirian Star, were charged with assaulting Thomas Barrett, a seaman, on board the vessel. The assault took place on the 10th inst., while on the passage from Liverpool to this port. Barrett was ordered to do something aloft during a gale of wind which he said he was unable to do on account of the gale, and also because some of the rigging was rusty. The captain struck him on the head, first with his fist, and then they clinched and fell over a spar. The captain was on top, and the mate rushed forward with a tackle block in his hand and struck Barrett over the head, inflicting a wound from which the blood rushed. The rest of the crew corroborated the statement of Barrett. The mate and captain made their statements, which were not very different from that made by the men. They said that Barrett positively refused to do duty and had threatened to cut the captain with a knife, and was in the act of drawing one when the mate struck him. There was no evidence, however, that such was the case, and the mate said if he had had a pistol at the time he would have shot him. The Magistrate told him if he had killed him he would have been hanged. A fine of $10 was imposed on the captain, and $20 on the mate. The mate was, evidently, most to blame, and the Magistrate said he would have let the captain off if he could. Capt. Corning appears to be a very gentlemanly man, and the crew all speak well of him.

I beg to acknowledge through the columns of THE TRIBUNE the receipt of $5 from J. F. Figgures, Esq., for the relief of the new Kincardinshire Colony.

J. GORDON FORBES.

A solution of gutta percha in ether thrown on a charcoal or crayon drawing, in the shape of spray, will soon form a a transparent and durable coating which allows the dust to be rubbed off occasionally with a wet cloth without damaging the drawing.

"Pa," said a Baltimore boy, "what is Mardi-grass they are talking so much about?" "Shrove Tuesday," said the well informed father. "And what is Shrove Tuesday?" "Look in the Dictionary." The boy looked, and saw, "Shrove Tuesday—the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding Ash Wednesday." Then he knew all about it.