THE HERALD.

VOL. VI., NO. 14. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

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Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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March 4, 1893.

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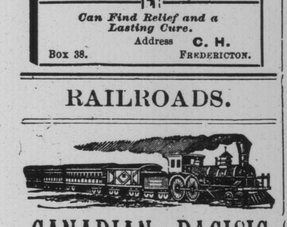

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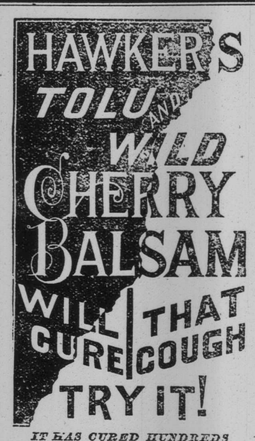

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN F. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON, Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sansom

F'ton, July 21, 1894.

Nails! Nails!

Just received by rail:

25 KEGS Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Horse Nails, 1 barrel Pipe Fittings, 12 boxes Window Glass, and for sale by

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THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

AS ADOPTED AT THE

CONVENTION HELD AT OTTAWA,

—ON—

June 20th and 21st, 1893.

FIRST DECLARATION—THE TARIFF.

We, the Liberal Party of Canada, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as itis now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and haste the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly support it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2. That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present Government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3. That the Convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The Government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the Government for retaining in office a Minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the Government, with one hand, was receiving Government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4. We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5. That the Convention regrets that by the action of Ministers and their supporters in Parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a Minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the Ministry contrary to the well settled practice of Parliament; and this Convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the House of Commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against Ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of Ministers to the House of Commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the House over the Executive Government, and this Convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6. That in the opinion of this Convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7. That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion Treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the Government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many Provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this Convention the Acts should be repealed, and we should revert to the Provincial Franchise.

8. That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the House of Commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the House of Commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9. The present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of government and is in other respects defective, as it makes the Senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

10. That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the minds of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of Prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

BATHURST SCHOOLS.

The Subject of Discussion During the Closing Hours of The Legislature.

The York Agitator Soundly Spanked by Hon. Mr. Emmerson.

In the Legislature Monday, Mr. Pitts moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That whereas the Protestant minority at Bathurst and Bathurst village have petitioned this house at this session for remedial legislation to compel the trustees of the schools at those places to conduct the schools according to the spirit and letter of the Free Schools Act; and

Whereas, The difficulties regarding the administration of the school law still exist in the village and town of Bathurst, as doth appear in the said petition, number 63, on the table of this house, to the detriment of the general public interests throughout the province;

Therefore resolved, That the house regrets that the school difficulties at Bathurst and Bathurst village have not been amicably adjusted, and recommends to the board of education that they interfere and insist that the dual system of grading be abandoned that the free schools law may be carried out in its true intent and purpose.

MR. PITTS

said that despite the resolutions passed in former sessions, the grievances complained of at Bathurst still existed, and the government were taking no steps to remove them. He denied that the matter was a political agitation. At least he had no connection with it as such. As long as special privileges were granted to Roman Catholics the difficulty would continue and grow in magnitude. One of the greatest obstacles in the settlement of the Bathurst trouble was the carrying of a dual system of schools there, and the necessity which the Protestants were under obligations to maintain private schools at their own expense. The cost of educating pupils at Bathnrst was $10 a head, while in St. John it was only $3. There was no reason why the convent school should be carried on at all, for the public school building was amply large enough to hold all the pupils. Only 75 pupils out of 198 attended the public school building, and two of the class rooms were vacant. The Protestants in the locality would never consent to send their children to convent schools, taught by nuns in their religious garb. The necessity was urgent that the matter should be settled once for all by the government, but he believed they were disposed to utilize the building for political purposes.

HON. MR. EMMERSON

said that he found no fault with the member for York for moving this resolution. The time, however, was inopportune and a want of courtesy to the petitioners, as well as a want of sincerity had been shown by this tardy action. The speech of the member from York was very tame compared with some of those he had delivered on the subject before. He was something like the rattlesnake which had lost the sting out of his mouth and the rattle out of his tail, and had become indeed a very harmless reptile, using that term in no offensive sense. The member for York had the supreme effrontery to say that the government desired that this matter should be a political factor, when the very action taken by himself indicated that that was his own object. The petition had been in the possession of the member for York for weeks, yet he had delayed bringing it forward for consideration until the dying hours of the session, and had the house prorogued at the time it was expected to prorogue no consideration at all would have been possible. This was a strange position for the self-constituted champion of the Protestants of this province to occupy. His object in bringing the subject before the house now was simply that he might not be lost sight of—that he might seem to be sincere and earnest in the cause which had given him the only importance he ever possessed. If, as he had stated, the matter would exercise an important influence on the general elections, was it not passing strange that he should simply sit in his seat and pay no heed to the petitioners with whom he professed to sympathize?

Mr. Pitts—I got that petition the day you were expelled from the Orange order for non-payment of dues.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—When the member for York makes a statement of that kind he ought to have some foundation for it. He (Emmerson) did not wish to discuss the affairs of the Orange order in the house, that he had a discharge as a member of the order from Lone Star lodge of Dorchester and that he had his certificate of being a member in good standing. The member for York wished to excite religious animosities among the people of this country to serve his own selfish ends. He had just uttered a remark that showed him to have not a spark of manhood or good breeding, and to be unworthy to be either a member of this house or of the Orange order. The member for York hoped to gain importance by his present action, but the people of this province would class him, and properly class him as a reckless fanatic, or else as a political hypocrite who wished to array class against class and creed against creed. It was all important that people of different races and different religions should have forbearance and liberal feelings for each other, having each a regard for the conscience of the other. It was all important in the dominion field that such questions should be divorced from politics, and it was equally important in the provincial arena. No respect was due to the man who simply associated himself with any institution for the purpose of making it a political football, and while he (Emmerson) was a member of the Orange order he would feel that it was a disgrace to belong to an institution if it was to be led by men of that class. The Orange order was a benevolent order and semi-religious in its character, yet it was being degraded and trampled in the dust, dirt and mire of politics by some of the exponents of its principles. It was unfortunate that a few self-constituted champions of that organization should be so regardless of their oaths, their personal dignity and the general well being of the society as to be willing to make it the instrument of setting the heather afire all over this fair land. The member for York had said that the agitation would spread over the whole province. He (Emmerson) did not believe the people would be seriously influenced by a person of the calibre of the member for York, but if the agitation was going to spread, who was spreading? Possibly there was a desire on the part of some of the political associates of the member for York on the other side that political capital should be made out of this school question. Would the member for York have the temerity to say that his aim and object in bringing this motion before the house was to redress any grievances that might exist at Bathurst? He (Mr. Emmerson) repudiated the idea that the hon. member for York was the spokesman of the Orange order. He neither represented the intelligence nor the respectability nor the benevolent aims of that order. If he did, the usefulness of that institution must be recognized as gone, and gone for ever. As a member of that order, he had respected neither its constitution, its obligation nor its laws; he was neither absolutely ignorant nor wilfully ignorant of its principles when he spent his time in going around the country exciting religious prejudices which had been dominant in this province for a quarter of a century. He would find himself mistaken in his attempts to gain political capital, for there was a citizenship in the country which was honest, which was intelligent and which was tolerant, that would not respond to the appeals of fanatics and demogogues two years ago, when this matter was most fully discussed in the house, which resulted in one of the fathers of the school law, a member of the judiciary, and the present honored governor of this province, being appointed to investigate the subject, which he did most exhaustively. Subsequently the matter was taken before the supreme court and is now sub judice. The member for York, as a party to the suit, knows that in agitating this matter in the country and bringing it now before the house he is violating his very oath of office. (Hear, hear). He was having no regard either to the constitution of the country or that of the Orange order. Though dignified by the name of a representative of an all too confiding people, he forgets the laws of his country and betrays the confidence of those whose sentiments he assumes to voice. The matter of the Bathurst schools was now before the court, and the house, as law-makers of the country, should respect the laws by refusing to discuss a suit now pending. The member for York either did not know this or did not wish to know it. If no other aspect of the question was presented to the attention of the house than this, the house would be justified in knocking down this resolution.

The house would remain here for the next four weeks, if necessary, to find a remedy for any difficulties that it was in the power of the house to solve.

Mr. Emmerson then moved, seconded by Mr. Sivewright, the following amendment:

Whereas, A petition has been presented by the citizens of Bathurst town and village praying for remedial legislation in respect of the administration of the school law in that locality, and whereas the alleged difficulties appear to be confined to Bathurst, have not extended throughout the province, are of a pecuniary nature and under the control of the trustees, and upon the recent investigation were shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner not to involve any violation of the school law or its true purpose or intent; and

Whereas, If there be any such violation of the law taking place at Bathurst, the legal proceedings which it is understood have been taken and are now pending before the courts will not fail fully to disclose the same; therefore,

Be it further resolved, That the house do now pass to the next order of the day.

The debate was continued by Mr. Phinney, who moved, seconded by Mr. Powell, the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word "that" on the first line, and insert in lieu thereof: Inasmuch as this house is advised that the question of school administration at Bathurst town and village is now before the courts, this house desires it advisable to postpone consideration of the alleged difficulty existing as in the petition set forth until decision has been given by the courts.

Dr. Stockton spoke next, and was followed by Messrs Blair, Powell, White, and Pitts closed the debate.

Mr. Phinney's amendment to the amendment was lost, the vote being:

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. John), Howe, Pinder—6.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Dunn, Pitts, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Sivewright, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit, Dibble, McLeod, Wells, O'Brien (Charlotte)—25.

Mr. Emmerson's amendment was then put and carried, the vote being:

Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Dunn Powell, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Sivewright, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Veniot, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, O'Brien, (Charlotte)—25.

Nays—Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. John), Pitts, Howe, Pinder—6.

Lower Prince William.

FEB. 27.—Herbert Lawrence, of Dumfrios, cut his foot very badly while working in the woods at Lower Pokiok, on the 16th inst. He was brought here to the resieence of his brother, where he was attended by Dr. Coy.

Miss Maria Wheeler has returned home from Calais.

John McAdam, of Nashwaaksis, who spent a few days with friends here, has returned home.

Miss Annie Fraser is visiting friends in Fredericton.

Charles Longfellow left here a few days ago for New York much to the regret of the fair sex.

Harry Lounsbury has returned from a business trip to Miramichi.

The Baptist quarterly meeting will convene here March 8th.

G W Burden has returned home from Spruce Lake station, St. John county, where he has been working in the lumber woods.

Mill Settlement.

FEB. 22.—Mr. Samuel McCracken who was probably one of the oldest and best known residents of Blissville, died at his his home on Tuesday, Feb, 19, aged 87 years. He was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

Mr, and Mrs. James Mersereau are rejoicing over a certain domestic event that occured last week. A boy.

Frank Knorr, one of our popular young men, has returned from Maine where he has been spending the winter.

J. Byers, of Danforth, is visiting friends here.

Miss Alice Smith, of Harvey, has been visiting her sister, Miss Emma Smith.

Mrs. Henry Knorr, who has been ill for the past month, is improving.

Miss Mary Knorr, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to St. John.

A GREAT CURLING MATCH.

"An End" Minutely Described.

THE RINK:

Dauvit, (Leading Stone)	The Schoolmaster, (Leading Stone)
George Brown, (2d Stone)	Sandy, (2d Stone)
Dr. McQueen, (3d Stone)	Rev. Mr. Duthie, (3d Stone)
Smion London, (Skip)	Carberry, (Skip)

Simon—lighting his pipe—Dauvit. ye ken the road—Nev-er a (puff, puff) kowe!—Verra guid stane, Dauvit.

Carberry (his besom at the tee)—Noo, Schulemaister, doon the soo's back, and mind, it's gleg 'ccc.—Huts, man! You're owre hard! owre hard!—Dinna touch'm. Let'm alane. You're through a', Schulemaister! (Aside) Him a curler?

Simon—Same as last, Dauvit, same as last—You're like it!—Cannie! up hands!—Up hands!—Weel, weel, you're in the parish yet, Dauvit!

Carberry—See an' keep your hand in this time, Schulemaister. Leave something to the besom. Stand by to soop, Sandy—He's comin' brawley—soop! soop!—Up kowes; he's 'a there—Let'm dee! Let'm dee! Let—'m—dee! So! Pat-lid!—Wha' said ye coulda' curl, Schulemaister!

The rink—Pat-lid! Weel played, sir! Weel played!

Simon—George Broun; d'ye see that? It's a pat-lid! Aff wi't! Plenty o' pouther! Weel laid doon, sir, weel laid doon!

The rink—Will we bring that ane on? He's on't—He's aff't—He's on't!

Simon—He's on't!—Na! He's aff't! He's aff't! Up haunds! E—h! Missed it!—Maun, that's a pecty!

Carberry—Oh! for a gaird, Sandy! Oh! for a gaird! Creep doon the centre ice; we'll soop ye Brawley! Brawley!—It's a hog? Oh! gee'd owre!—Soop! Soop! See'd owre! See'd owre!! See'd owre!!! See'd owre!!!! It's owre! Ay? Let'm dee, then! There!—it's no a gaird, efter a'—H'm!

Simon—Hoo muckie d'ye still see o' this patlid, George Broun? The hale o't? Tak' your wull o't then! Plenty o' pith an' awa' wi't this time. I dinna want to see'd again!—I like ye, George, I like ye—Gie 'm legs. He's comn' straucht for't Soop! Soop! Chap and lie! (Bump.)—That's—the curl, Geordie. You for a medal player.

Carberry—Noo, follow George Broun—Huts, man! you're awa' Sooth! Let 'm gaun! Man! man! Sandy! Sandy!

Sandy (on his stomach in front of the brander)—See that ane up, lauds! See that ane up!

Carberry—Soop! He'll get a wick aff that ither stane! Soop—up kowes! He's far eneuch! (Bump.) (Bump.)—the winner.

The rink—Weel played, Sandy!

Carberry—The shot! You for a curler, Sandy. Tee high and deid gairded. Shake hands wi' your luck, Sandy, man!

Simon—D'ye see onything o' this stane, Doctor?—No; weel, we lie second. This is owre ain stane. A canny draw doon to here for a gaird. So!—I like this ane—it's comin' fine, man! Let 'm dee!—Thank ye, Sir! A braw gaird! Thank ye!

Carberry—Noo, Maister Duthie, I want ye to gaird this port to the tee. Come awa' tae my besom, an' ye'll fa' tae 't!—Oh! man! you've a fine deleevery!—See 'm owre the hog an' he's plenty!—Canny, Schulmaister. Up kowes! It's no the bairns you're licking. Up kowes!—That's better, noo! Weel played, Maister Duthie.

Simon—Doctor! ye maun redd the ice!—What?—Na! na! It's owre narrow a port.—Break up their gaird. There's breeks for ye! But dinna throw awa' your stane. Play for my besom!—Watch this ane, George Broun. I'm no sure o' ye Doctor.—Dinna middle 'm Dauvit! He's hard eneuch.

The rink—He's got them baith.

Simon—No, he's no! He's through the port! Let 'm dee! Let 'm dee!—Never mind, Doctor, we'll pu' their teeth the next time.

Carberry—That's better!—Noo, Maister Duthie; you're accustomed comin' in whaur the Doctor's failed!—Fill up!—A tee-high wecht. If ye promote this ither stane a yaird it doesna' matter. Come quietly doon for a draw—ane o' your insinuatin' kind that gets at the hairt—Dag on't, you're like it, man!—bring him owre the hog!—Leave 'm to me! Up kowes!—Capital, Maister Duthie, capital.

Mr. Duthie (jubilant)—Ye'r not in great form to-day, M'Queen.

Dr. M'Queen—Come, sir! Come, sir! Who lost the last end? Tell me that, sir! Tell me that!

Simon—It's na lukin' verra braw, Doctor. I'll hae to break up their gaird. Eh? An in-wick aff that stane? Weel, I'll see what I see o't!

M'Queen—What d'ye see o't, then? Half o't? Will ye try the in-wick? All right—Keep oot ahin' the tee, Mr. Duthie—an' let the maun see wha's playin' on—I'll gie ye me besom to play to, Simon—Weel laid doon! Tha' should find her! Kittie her up, lauds!

Simon—Soop, lauds, soop!

M'Quuen—Up wi' 'm! Up wi' 'm!—That'll do!—Let'm dee! (Bump)—Verra bonny stane, sir!—Just missed bein' shot.

Mr. Duthie—Noo, Carberry, we're a' playn' on one side—D'ye see this stane? Crack an egg on't then, an' ye'll lie another—What? Weel, it's dangerous; bnt take ye'r ane shot.

Carberry—Put doon ye'r besom on the stane—Stan' by to soop, Sandy!

Mr. Duthie—He's got it! Never a kowe! Never a kowe! Oh, maun; I like ye! Fine, maun, fine! (Bump, bump) There's me haun't'ye, sir, there's me haun'.—Better gie Simon safety, Doctor.

Dr. M'Queen—Wha' d'ye mean, sir?

Simon—Whaur there's life there's hope, Doctor. Which is the shot?

M'Queen—Me besom's on't. It's again' ye. Can ye come doon on the back o't? Ye'll lie shot.

Simon—I'll try't.

M'Queen and the rink—Fine laid doon!—I'ts ragin'—Na! Na! It's a dull stane. See'd up—see'd up! Soop! Soop! See'd up!—That's a' the curl!—Come on wi' ye!—It's fair on't!—Shot! Shot!! Shot!!! You'r singin' sma' noo, Mr. Duthie—Gi'e me a shake o' ye'r haun', Simon.

Mr. Duthie—Noo, Carberry, there's nothing for us to do but lift this stane a fut'—Take plenty time—So.

The rink—Hoo dy'e like thaut ane? Is he on't?

Mr. Duthie—Soup! Soup! Gi'em every inch o't!—Oh! He's on't! No! He's on the gaird! No! He's all right!

The rink—He's on't! He's on't!!(bump) Got'm!—Soop! Soop! Soop!—Awa' wi' that ither ane—Soop! That's the twist! You for a curler?

Carberry—I'll gie ye a snuff for that ane, laud! Shot! Shot!!

Mr. Duthie—One for Carberry.—Glasgow Herald.