

## HE SAT DOWN AND WEPT

## The Painful Experience of an American Tourist.

## A Loyal Citizen Also Receives a Somewhat Startling Shock.

## And Constrained to Make a Hasty Exit From the Old Burial Ground.

"Sir," said the American Tourist, "I like your town. Have a cigar and let's take a stroll. Great climate you Bluebonnets have. Good hotels, too, for their size. I've eaten more in the last twenty-four hours here than I would in a week in New York. Have a light."

"Thanks," said the Loyal Citizen. "Yes, we consider we have a city to be proud of. We claim there is no finer health resort in the world, or a more hospitable people. We pride ourselves on that. Haven't you noticed that St. John people have an offhand, free-hearted way of welcoming strangers? Not a bit like Halifax, nor Ant. a bit."

"Well, now, to tell the truth," said the Tourist, "I think Halifax pulls harder for visitors than you do. And she gets more, too. But, as you say, your people are an offhand, free-hearted lot. I like you for that. Quite like being at home, you know."

"Yes, yes," eagerly assented the Loyal Citizen. "Just so. All Americans say that. Just like an American city they say. Quite a compliment, too. He, he! Haw, haw."

"Now this street," said the Tourist, indicating King street, "would be a credit to any city. I had no idea you had such a town down here. Your stores are fine—elegant. They're up to date. Nothing slow about your merchants, evidently."

"No," said the Loyal Citizen. "Our merchants are as wide awake as they make 'em."

"They paused at the head of King street and surveyed the crowd of evening strollers."

"Bright town," cried the Tourist. "No wonder you want to come under the stars and stripes. Then you'd be all right."

"Sir," said the Loyal Citizen with an expression of offended dignity, "you do not understand us. We have no desire for annexation. We are loyal to the old flag. We remember the memory of the Loyalist founders of this city. Their blood is in our veins. Their spirit of unswerving loyalty dominates our political aspirations and outlook. This monument—observe it—sir! It was erected here at the head of King street by the women of St. John in honor of the Loyalist women of a hundred years ago. In yonder church, whose spire you see, is placed the royal coat of arms that had adorned the state house of Boston in the old Colonial days. We observe the day on which the Loyalists landed on this rugged shore to found a city, as a public holiday. I tell you these things, sir, to show you that whatever our failings may be we are true to the traditions of our forefathers, and we honor their memory. Annexation, sir—we scorn it!"

"I beg your pardon, I am sure," said the Tourist. "You are quite right. I honor you for it. I don't think we quite appreciate your feelings in the matter on the other side. But when you put it that way the thing is clear enough. I should feel that way myself. Hello! Nice little square, this. Well kept, too."

"Ah—yes," said the Loyal Citizen, much pleased at the frank avowal of the Tourist. "Yes—a neat little square. We have a Horticultural Association, a most active and influential body of citizens. They are doing a great work on the squares, and they will have over yonder in the suburbs in a year or two one of the finest public parks in America."

"Good thing," said the Tourist. "Fine thing to have a park. You can't get it any too soon. It draws you'd have more visitors if you had a good park."

"They strolled through the square toward the Old Burial Ground, and the Loyal Citizen pointed out the Young monument, the court house, and other features of interest. Just as they crossed Sidney street into the Old Burial Ground and moved down toward the fountain the Tourist exclaimed:

"Why—here's a graveyard!"

"He paused, made a survey of the place, and observed:

"Old settlers, evidently. French? Or Indians? Am I right?"

"Sir," replied the Loyal Citizen, reverently removing his hat and speaking with a certain degree of pride, as well as impressiveness, "these are the graves of the Loyalists."

The Tourist dropped into one of the seats beside them as if he had been shot.

"Gt out!" he ejaculated.

The Loyal Citizen stared at him in surprise.

"You don't mean to say," went on the Tourist, "that the forefathers you have been talking about are buried here?"

"I certainly do," replied the Loyal Citizen, greatly puzzled at the Tourist's manner.

The latter indulged in a long whistle, while his glance once more moved over the place. His eye fell on the fountain presently, and to the utter amazement of the Loyal Citizen he burst into tears.

"Had you some relative among the Loyalists?" sympathetically enquired the Loyal Citizen.

"No," said the Tourist, pointing to the fountain, "but that goose pond is the dead image of the one that stood in father's barnyard at Kinky Holler when I was a boy. I haint seen it for forty years. The old folks are all gone, and I suppose I wouldn't know the old place itself now. But that goose pond—"

"Goose pond!" sharply interjected the Loyal Citizen, "that's a fountain!"

The Tourist rose and they walked down to the spot. There were no geese in sight, but the water was overflowing from the basin, as usual, and the industrious small boy had churned the surrounding earth into mud with marked success.

"And you, tell me," said the Tourist at length, "that this is the resting place of the Loyalists?"

"Is," replied the Loyal Citizen.

"Well," said the Tourist, as he surveyed the fountain, the broken and defaced tombstones and general neglect, "I guess I don't think quite as much of you as I did. Why some of these walks haven't even got asphalt on them. It seems to me if there was one spot in this town where things should be ship-shape it would be here. Over in our country, we have almost got to the point where we northerners will deck the graves of southerners. We call their conduct treason, we hate and despise the principles they fought for, but we know they were brave men—and they gave us a pretty tough sort of a fight. They believed in what they fought for, and I expect to see the day when we'll remember them on Decoration day—as well as the boys in blue. But you people here—say you honor the men and women buried here. You always did. You uphold their principles. Then why in Heaven's name don't you pay some sort of respect to their dust? Have you got a city council?"

"We have," said the citizen.

"Well," said the Tourist, "if I were a citizen of this town I'd never let up till this old graveyard was made the prettiest spot in St. John. How would a man talk to his boy if he brought him here? Something like this, I should say: 'My son, the Loyalists are buried here. They were true to their principles. If you are true to your principles you may also die here, have a broken tombstone. These people suffered great hardships, and we are giving them the reward of a city. If you suffer good and hard and somebody else gets the benefit, perhaps your grave will also have the distinction of being the worst kept of any in the country. Now,' said the Tourist in conclusion, 'it seems to me that if there is in all this country a chance for a thrilling object lesson in patriotism, loyalty to principle, and reverence for the dead, it is right here in the heart of St. John. If we had such a spot in my town there'd be a Fourth of July every day out of my eyes. I'm going back to the hotel. I'd want to swear if I staid here, and a man shouldn't swear in a graveyard.'"

He turned away and the Loyal Citizen was so astonished that he remained as if glued to his tracks till his companion was out of sight. The fall of a tombstone roused him. He started, and sent a swift, apprehensive glance all around, as if half expecting to see a swarm of apparitions pointing ghostly fingers of scorn at him. Nothing unusual was to be seen, but he pulled his hat over his brows and hastened away from the place as fast as his legs could carry him.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—I notice in an article in the Frederickton Gleaner a suggestion that in filling the presidency of King's college, in case it should be decided to continue the university, the governors should be free to appoint a layman to that office. Only the names of clergy—Mr. Gleaner, Mr. Archdeacon, Mr. Dean Partridge and Canon Roberts. All these are admirable men, but they are not likely to give up their present important positions. There is one distinguished layman who seems facile princeps among all possible or probable candidates. His reputation as an orator is more than provincial; as an orator and writer it may be said to be imperial. Mr. George R. Parkin, for sixteen years head master of the Collegiate school at Fredericton, and now the gentleman referred to. An effort to secure his services may be worth the making, and if he should prove to be the most suitable among those actually open to an offer, the lack of clerical officers should not be an insuperable obstacle to his appointment.

AN OLD PUPIL OF MR. PARKIN AND GRADUATE OF KING'S.

MAY 31, 1895.

AT SPRINGFIELD RECTORY.

Springfield, June 4.—A very happy evening was spent Monday, June 4th, at the rectory. It being the 10th anniversary of the marriage of the rector, a large number of his parishioners and others gathered at the rectory to celebrate the event. The visitors thoroughly enjoyed themselves in singing and inspecting the many curios brought from the Holy Land by Miss Cresswell. A sumptuous supper was served at 10 p. m., followed by ice creams, etc., after which they witnessed a display of fireworks. A large collection of useful and fancy articles were left behind, and the steam in baking bread or rolls put a saucy flavor to the water in the oven. The steam in baking bread or rolls put a saucy flavor to the water in the oven. The steam in baking bread or rolls put a saucy flavor to the water in the oven.

Col. Amyot followed by reading an old letter written for the United States press by Mr. Charlton in 1866 at the time of the Fenian raid, wherein he made great fun of the Canadian militia which marched against the Fenians, describing them as awkward and ill-dressed, and remarking that the Canadian people generally were not remarkable for intelligence. He then read Mr. Charlton's later letter concerning his leader as a Frenchman and Mr. Edgar as a machine politician. He (Amyot) saw no hope for the spirit party so long as it had for allies men who repudiated their country and conspired against it, and who despised the Canadian people and expressed contempt for their own leader.

Col. Tisdale who represents the other riding in Mr. Charlton's county, and who is a studiously moderate man, closed the debate in a remarkable speech. The letter quoted by Col. Amyot reminded him of (Tisdale) was one of the awkward young men who marched out to the frontier against the Fenians. He did not deny the awkwardness, but he would never forget the day when he left his young wife and babe and went off with his comrades, expecting that the many would never come back. His colleague from Norfolk might sneer, but he himself hoped that he would never live to forget the high ideals which possessed him in those old days. Col. Tisdale in descending the stage he remembered it almost broke down and made a strong impression on the house.

After his speech the speaker left the chair.

When Mr. Charlton was disposed of the house went into supply and passed the estimates for legislation.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Frequent turning is the secret of successful broiling.

Use a wooden spoon for mixing cake, as an iron one discolors the butter.

A dash of cinnamon in a cup of chocolate sauce is said to add a piquant flavor.

If the children have no appetite in the morning, don't allow them to start for school without first drinking a glass of hot milk.

Onions, potatoes and cabbage for soup should always be scalded before being used, to draw out indigestible qualities.

Boiling water into the oven. The steam in baking bread or rolls put a saucy flavor to the water in the oven. The steam in baking bread or rolls put a saucy flavor to the water in the oven.

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## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## The Second Vote of the Session Brought on Unexpectedly.

## Charlton Makes an Effort to Justify His Action Against Canada.

## Mr. Bennett Shows up the Member for Simcoe in Fine Style—Geo. Cushing's Case.

(From a member of the Sun staff.)

Ottawa, June 4.—The second vote of the session came on this morning unexpectedly upon the house within half an hour after the house met this afternoon. The usual time having arrived for taking over Thursday's government business, leaving only Monday for private members' day, Hon. Mr. Foster proposed a motion to that effect.

Mr. Laurier admitted that the course proposed was usual, but said the opposition would ask as a condition of consent the government to announce what was proposed to be done with the Hudson Bay railway, Chignecto railway and other matters.

Hon. Mr. Foster said he was not prepared to answer all Mr. Laurier's questions, but he would tell him that it was proposed to introduce legislation respecting the Chignecto Ship railway.

Mr. Laurier claimed more information and divided the house.

About two-thirds of the members were within reach and Hon. Mr. Foster's motion carried by a vote of 87 to 55; majority 32.

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Charlton made a half hour speech in defence of his action in trying to influence congress to secure changes in the Wilson bill. It will be remembered that Mr. Charlton writing as a Michigan lumberman urged that the free lumber clause of the Wilson bill be made not operative, except on condition of the abolition of the Canadian export duty. This course Mr. Charlton defended to day by arguing that the lumber clauses in the Wilson bill would have been defeated in the United States senate if the modifications he proposed had not been made in it.

He claimed that he had used his influence to prevent retaliation on Canada at the time of the boom stick trouble, and declared that the Canadian government had made use of his good offices in the modification of the Wilson bill.

He claimed to be entitled to the gratitude of the government and people of this country, who had gladly availed themselves of the Wilson bill, which his efforts had been chiefly instrumental in obtaining.

Mr. Bennett, the brilliant young member for Simcoe, took Mr. Charlton in hand. He read the manifesto sent to the United States minister by "John Charlton of Michigan." This document sets forth that the Wilson bill as it stood was too lenient to Canada and was against the interests of the Michigan millowners. John Charlton of Michigan might not be Mr. Charlton, M. P., but whoever he was he was evidently an enemy of Canada, and if he was a Canadian he was a traitor.

While Mr. Charlton claimed to have the acquiescence of the Michigan millowners, Mr. Bennett pointed out that the date was about the same as that of the great Northwest timber grant to H. H. Cook. It seems some of the lumbermen concerned were close friends of the Mackenzie government. The government announced today that the charges had been kept on the books as a matter of book-keeping, but it was their intention to strike them off in accordance with the Mackenzie government's order and agreement.

The public accounts committee this morning also considered an item charged by the militia department against Mr. Mills, M. P., Annapolis, for alleged arrears of rent for military property. Mr. Mills explains that he never leased or had possession of the lands. Ten years ago he, as counsel, acted for another party who leased the property. Afterwards, Mr. Mills, of opinion arose between the tenant and the department on account of repairs on the property, but Mr. Mills had nothing to do with it.

The act respecting the judges will be amended by the government bill, which provides that the judges who have served fifteen years or have permanent infirmity resign their office, her majesty may grant them an annuity for the balance of their lives equal to two-thirds of their salary.

(From a Member of the Sun Staff.)

Ottawa, June 5.—Yesterday morning, the minister of militia informed the house that there was no record in the department of any resignation tendered last year by General Herbert. The general is now absent on leave granted last February, and doing some work in England. At present the duties of the commander were performed by the adjutant general. The government does not contemplate a change in the law to permit the appointment of a Canadian officer as general commanding.

Haggart informing Mr. Patterson of Chester that the Collector McColby of the Intercolonial had been dismissed because he was not a fit and proper person for the position.

Replying to Mr. Forbes, the same minister gave information concerning the leasing of military grounds at Annapolis. The facts were set forth in yesterday's despatches.

The first regular order of the day was the resumption of the debate on Mr. Davin's Woman Suffrage bill. Mr. Dupon opposed the bill in French, after which a vote was called on Mr. Laurier's amendment. This amend-

ment, which declared that franchise should be a provincial concern and should not be brought up in this house was of course opposed by all liberal conservatives. It was defeated by more than two-thirds vote, 47 voting for it and 103 against it. Messrs McCarthy and O'Brien voted nay and two or three of Mr. Laurier's supporters deserted him.

The main motion brought on the same vote as the amendment, but drew most of its support from the government side of the house.

Mr. Davin's resolution was lost by a vote of 47 to 105. Among those who voted for woman suffrage were three ministers, Messrs. Foster, Costigan and Dickey.

The private members voting on the woman's side, included Messrs. Hazen, Temple, Weldon, McAllister, Flint, Borden and Macdonald of P. E. Island.

Mr. Laurier and all the front bench liberals except Mr. Charlton, voted against the proposition.

The next order was Mr. Charlton's amendment to the criminal code respecting seduction and abduction. Mr. Davies and others criticized the measure adversely.

The minister of justice moved the six months' hoist. On the call for yeas and nays, an almost unanimous vote was given for a hoist. Mr. Charlton did not call for the names, but gave up the case.

A vigorous constitutional amendment next with a bill to amend, nearly out of existence, the superannuation act. He made a long speech on the superannuation practice general and moved the second reading. One clause in the bill provided for the repayment with compound interest of money paid in by civil servants as the abatement of salaries. As this seemed to create a crown liability, Mr. Speaker ruled that he could not, according to constitutional practice, receive the bill from a private member.

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