the Weekly Sun

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 20, 1886.

A "REFORMER" MEARD FROM.

M. C. Cameron, M. P., has been making a speech, in which he denounced in the usual forms the corruption of the Dominion Government and of the Tory party. This M. C. Cameron is an authority on such sub jects. He once figured as respondent in an election trial in which disgraceful revelatiens were made as to his conduct. He acknowledged that he had spent over \$10,-000 in one campaign. One of the judges who heard the case on appeal said of him:-

There are strong grounds for thinking that the respondent was guilty of personal bribery, and had the learned judge who tried the case and unseated him found the respondent guilty of personal bribery, we should have sustained the judgment.

Mr. Cameron spent the greater part of his time making false assertions about the sale of timber limits. He read a list of 34 persons, all of whom he described as Tory wire pullers, who had received from the Dominion Government grants of timber limits on lands which belonged to Ontario. The minister of the interior has investigated the subject and points out that there were a few alight mistakes in this statement. Among the persons accused of taking those grants was Hon. Mr. Costigan, who never had anything to do with timber limits. Of the other 33 persons, however, 11 never had licenses or out a foet of timber. In short, instead of 34 persons in possession of 50 mile berths there were but 6. Of these the largest holder is one W. J. MoAuley, a member of Cameron's political party, who received his grant of 64,000 acres from the Mackenzle government. Another lot nearly as large was set aside by the Mackenzle government and granted to two Gritsin Winnipeg. A third was granted to Fuller & Colin 1875, under the Mackenzie government.

Still another man named by Mr. Cameron is a Gritt rincleader. The last of Sciel and the stimulation of the son of the sorting windows.

The MRION \$1,000 000 to \$1,250,000.

One hundred and thirteen years ago John Smith and his family came out from Yorkshire and settled at Newport, Hants. This man ad settled at Newport, Hants. This man settled at Newport, Hants. This man estiled at Newport, Hants. These of plants at Newport, Hants. This of timber limits. He read a list of 34 per-Still another man named by Mr. Cameron is a Grit ringleader. The last official act of the Mackenzie government, says Mr. White, was to grant to Mr. H. H. Cook 200 square miles of timber lands to be selected in small scattered blocks wherever he wanted them. This grant was madeweeks after the government had been defeated at the polls and on the very last day before the government resigned. It might be remembered that Mr. Cook is the man who at an election trial gave the following evidence :-

"Speaking from memory the expense of my impaigns was as follows. In 1871 they might ave amounted to \$13,000, but I do not charge by mind with \$2,000 or \$3,000 in election materials." my mind with \$2,000 or \$3,000 in election matters. In 1872 my expenses did not exceed \$15,000. In 1874 they were smaler because I thought I would have the sympathy of the people in consequence of my expenditure in 1872 and that the government would have to carry the Pacific scandal on its back."

This is the sort of man to timber limits were given.

Leaving timber limits, Mr. Cameron pro ceeded to tell some falsehoods about certain moneys paid out for legal services. Since the delivery of the speech, Mr. Cameron has learned that he was in error in nearly every statement. Besides, he has had the pleasure of receiving a number of letters, of one of which the following is the concluding

You are, I believe, an attorney and a member of the law society, and with a view to testing whether the act of parliament, which confers upon you the title and ostensibly raises you to the rank and dignity of a gentleman, does not carry with it some corresponding obligation to your professional brethren, I now notify you that I shall prefer a charge against you before the next meeting of convocation of having deliberately and falsely made a public accusation tantamount to one of fraud against a fellow member of the society without proof, truth or inquiry:

a fellow member of the society without purith or inquiry:

I challenge you to meet this with a statement to the society that the allegations made by you are true and should be inquired into. If you have an atom of manliness about you you will do it, otherwise you will be known for what you are, a base and malignant liar, a contemptible and infamous coward.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. MACDONELL.

HE WILL BE ON THE FENCE.

1. The exemplary punishment of the judicial murder of Louis Riel, the Dominion Ministers to be branded with disgrace and driven from the public service forever.

2. Reform of the constitution in such a fash-

2. Reform of the constitution in such a ran-ion as to secure absolute autonomy to each province, and that federal power be merely delegated by the provinces to the central authority at Ottawa, instead of being supreme over the provinces. In a word, to assimilate the constitution of the Dominion to that of the United States. The secession of Quebec from Confederation to be one of the questions of

 An immediate amnesty for the Metis im-plicated in the insurrection, and assistance to enable them to live comfortably on their ands.
4. State aid to the migration of French
Canadians to the North West, with a fair
distribution of the public offices amongst

hem.
5. Justice to Quebec in the management and administration of the Intercolonial rail-

6. A commercial treaty with France.
7. The election of a French Canadian to on of the two speakerships at Ottawa.

The country wants to hear a plain "yes" or a plain "no" from the leader of the Opposition in regard to these claims. The time has come for him to declare himself. But he will make a speech which will neither mean

THE El Dorado (Kansas) Republican says The El Dorado (Kansas) Republican says:
The depredations of the murderous band of
Apaches that has so long harassed the people
of Southern New Mexico, has at last thoroughly
aroused the people of that territory, who,
through their representative, have notified the
government that they are determined on a policy
of extermination. They are tired of Gen.
Crook's dilly-dallying with this little band of
cut-throats, and recommend the equipment of
a regiment of frentiersmen to deal with them.
The scheme is a good one.

Will the republican party in the United States therefore canonize these ten Apaches. call them "our dear brothers," and get up a political agitation in their behalf?

(Hali'ax Herald) DEATH OF BENNETT SMITH

Windsor's Famous Shipbuilder and Mil-

PASSES OVER TO THE MAJORITY—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPBUILD-ING IN THE CLASSICAL OLD TOWN.

Bennett Smith was a rather remarkable omewhat eccentric, but most successful man, He did as much, perhaps more, to make Nova Scotia famous as a shipbuilding and ship owning country as any other man of his generation. He built a fleet of some 35 vessels of about 30,000 tons, and managed them with marked sagacity and success. He never took any active part in public life-with the exception when part in public life—with the exception when he was elected to the assembly; never prominently connected himself with any political benevolent, philanthropic, or religious movement. He marked out for himself one line in life—that of a great shipbuilder and owner; and in that one line he was eminently successful, and notwithstanding that he belonged to the "old school," for several years past he was regarded as the wealthiest man in Nova Scotin, his aggregation of money and property being variously estimated at

FROM \$1,000 000 TO \$1,250 000.

WHAT YARMOUTH WAS DOING, WINDSOR COULD

They worked together, formed a partner-ship, raised every dollar they could among themselves, obtained loans from friends and built a brig—the Matchless. She was 300 tons register, and was the largest vessel ever built on the Avon, or perhaps in Nova Scotia, up to that time. That year Yarmouth built three barks of 202, 218, and 271 tons respectively, and several brigs, brigantines and schooners—all less than 180 tons burthen. There were evil prophets in those days. It There were evil prophets in those days. It was, they declared, preposterons for Windsor to become a shipbuilding centre. Yarmouth might engage in such reckless enterprises as building a 271 ton bark; but it was the essence of folly for any one in Windsor to do so, and especially for any young men to attempt it. of folly for any one in Windsor to do so, and especially for any young men to attempt it. Well, their evil prophesies were temporarily fulfilled. The Matchless was not a success. They had "told you so," and their superior judgment and fereknowledge had been justified by events. The Smith brothers were disappointed and disgusted. But they did not lose faith in themselves nor in the future of profitable shipbuilding at Windsor. Eight years elapsed, during which Yarmouth added thirteen barks to her fiset—one of them register. teen barks to her fleet—one of them register-ing as high as 628 tons! The Smith brothers

COTTON FREIGHTS WERE REMARKABLY HIGH just then, and the Avon arrived at New Orleans just in time to secure a good charter.
The vessel paid for herself on her first trip.
That was the real beginning of the industry in
Windsor which has carried the name and fame
of that town to almost everylpart of the navigable world. From that time forward the Smith
prothers built a vessel avery year. able world. From that time forward the Smith brothers built a vessel every year, or almost every year, at Windsor. The first ship built there was the Siam, of 750 tons, in 1852. The largest tonnage of any vessel built there previous to 1861 was 900 tons; but in that year a new departure was inaugurated in the building of the ship British Queen, of 1,196 tons. The same ship British Queen, of 1,196 tons. The same year Yarmouth went one better, and Themas Killam launched the ship Research, of 1,459 tons. The largest ship Bennett Smith built at Windsor was the Nile, 1,338 tons, in 1864; and his last ship there was the Black Watch in 1877, of 1,319 tons. In that year he had a disagreement with his men about wages and declared he would never build another vessel at Windsor and thereafter had all his vessels built in New Brunswick. At the time of his death he owned or was largely interested in about a dozen vessels of some 13,000 tons. Some of Mr. Smith's vessels were remarkably successful. During the were remarkably successful. During the Irish famine one of his vessels was chartered

to carry a cargo of GRAIN TO THE STARVING PEOPLE

at 1s 4d per bushel. She more than paid for Mr. Blake is to make his great speech tomorrow. His friends are walting with much
anxiety to know whether he accepts the
position taken by his leading supports and
the organ of his party on the Riel matter.
Lest it should have been forgotten we republish the demands of the Quebec agitators which the Globe pronounced to be just:

1. The exemplary punishment of the judicial
monder of Louis Riel the Dominist Main at 18 4d per bushel. She more than paid for
herself on that one voyage. Now vessels
are glad to carry grain at 3 cents per bushel.
The ships John Mann, Nile, Island Home,
Wellington, British Queen and Larnica
are among the vessels that have the reputation
of having paid for themselves and each one
adding \$100,000 to the wealth of their fortunate owners. The partnership of the four
brothers, or their interest in one another's vessels, continued during their lifetime. But of
course Bennett held by far the largest interest
in the firm—probably larger than the other
three combined. John died twelve or thirteen
years ago. He was an open hearted, open years ago. He was an open hearted, op handed man and the blessings of hundreds poor people were showered upon him. He left his interest in the firm to his widow, who still survives, and to his children—Rev. T. Watson his interest in the firm to his widow, who still survives, and to his children—Rev. T. Watson Smith (now editor of the Wesleyan), J. Wesley, E. G. and Julia. The latter died and Rev. T. Watson Smith sold out his interests in the vessels to the firm of Smith Bros., and since then has had no interest whatever in shipping. The shipping interests of Smith Bros., has since remained intimately connected with that of Bennett Smith. The second brother, William, died about 1878, and his estate is still connected with the business. The fourth brother. Levi. with the business. The fourth brother, Levi, survives, still lives in Windsor and retains an

BENNETT SMITH MARRIED Rachael Harris, daughter of a Cornwallis Rachael Harris, daughter of a Cornwallis farmer, by whom he had eight children, six of whom survive—T. B Smith, ex.M. P. P. Mrs. Captain Aylward, Mrs. J. A. Shaw, C. D. W. and John M., (the two latter having been associated with their father in his business for some years), and Rachael, unmarried. The deceased wife of Dr. Haley, M.P.P., was also a daughter. Mrs. Smith died four years ago. Mr. Smith failed greatly during the past two years. Three years ago he went to Philadelphia and had an operation performed upon his eye. Last summer he he went to Philadelphia and had an operation performed upon his eye. Last summer he suffered greatly from heart disease, from which he never properly recovered, and finally suc-cumbed to that disease. Some years ago the deceased became a communicant of the Metho-dist church, his membership in which he re-tained to the time of his death.

Among the innocent means of advertising resorted to by a Tremont street, Boston, dealer is a fluffy owl perched sedately in the window. Passers-by pause to examine the creature, thinking it a fine specimen of taxidermy, when, suddenly, round goes the head further and further, until the women expect to see it make a complete revolution, then it stops, waits, with an expressionless expression, solemnly winking at a good looking spectator. Presently, when a fresh audience has collected, back goes the head to the other side, causing the same profound astonishment and the same hackneyed exclamation, 'Good gracious! the thing's alive."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Logic of the "Telegraph."

To the Editor of the Daily Sun: SIR-The editor of the Telegraph prides

have gone wool-gathering.

Plunging into his New York exchanges, one of which sometimes quotes the Telegraph to prove that "dying Canadians must be willing to leave the world or at least that ection of it," the editor quotes from one of them a paragraph concerning the large num-ber of unemployed persons in that city. He then proceeds to moralize, as follows:— "The army of tramps came in with the era of high protective duties, and it is safe to say that not New York alone, but all the ading cities of the republic now have each a garrison of like character. They beg and steal, and in one way or another have to be

steal, and in one way or another have to be supported by those who are trying to earn their livelihood. They levy taxes, first in the form of poor rates, and second in the way of private charity from door to door. It is worth considering whether a policy which brings about such a condition of things is the best for a country."

Had the editor stopped here, his readers, relying upon his broader knowledge and riper judgment, might have been induced to believe with him that high protective duties are the cause of national poverty. But, unfortunately for himself he goes on:

are the cause of national poverty. But, unfortunately for himself he goes on:

"We have too many unemployed in Canada, largely as the result of a faulty fiscal system, backed up by assisted passages for pauper immigrants." (The italics are ours.)

The reader pauses to reflect. Pauper immigrants. Why, the majority, one might say all of the immigrants arriving in Canada come from the British Islands. Is there are army of tramps (nanpers) in the British any army of tramps (paupers) in the British Islands? If so, according to the editor, it must be the result of a faulty fiscal system. And, according to the same high authority a faulty fiscal system is one of high protec-tive duties. But the British Islands have a free trade policy. How is this? A country, not highly protected, and therefore we infer a prosperous one, has paupers whom a high ly protected and therefore impoverished country can afford to welcome and even to assist with money. The puzzled reader, seek-

ing light, goes over the article again and again. but to no purpose. Turning then to the telegraphic columns he finds the following despatch: "GLASGOW, Jan. 8. - A great and long con tinued depression in trade, together with the cold weather of the past few days, is causing cold weather of the past few days, is causing much suffering among the poorer classes. Charitable societies, notwithstanding extraordinary efforts, are unable to supply the wants of the great number of persons who daily apply for relief. The workhouses are overcrowded. A meeting of 5,000 unemployed persons was held here today. The crowd was orderly and no socialistic remarks were indulged in by the speakers. It was resolved to make an appeal to the

was resolved to make an appeal to the wealthier classes for assistance. Once more the reader pauses to reflect.

(1) New York city, in a protected country, has an army of tramps. (2) Glasgow, in a non-protected country, has an army of tramps. Query: What then has protection to do with the fact of pauperism? If the principles of logical reasoning are not at fault, the conclusion is inevitable that there is no connection between them, but that the editor of the *Telegraph* has been making a sorry exhibition of himself as a political

One other query presents itself to the mind of the reader. It is this: Is a newspaper whose editor gravely serves out to his readers, whether ignorantly or wilfully, a daily column of rhetorical nonsense, is it worthy of the patronage and support of an intelligent and fair-minded public? Yours,

The Educational Exhibit.

To the Editor of The Sun:-

SIR-I am greatly pleased, as are, indeed all the good folks in this out-of-the-way district, to observe that the newspapers in St. John take so lively an interest in the colonial exhibition, which is to be held in the mother country next spring. All our provincial products, I hope, will be well represented in that important collection. But I fully agree with you that our schools and schoolmasters ought to have had an earlier notice and some ought to have had an earlier notice and some more stimulating incentives given them, if it is expected that they shall contribute anything which will afford an adequate illustration of the work regularly done in them, or any correct idea of their class and character. What our sapient and self-sufficient chief superintendent proposes to cellect and forward to England as specimens of our schools' work will be at least not only an inadequate representation, but a simply inadequate representation, but a simply ridiculous one. Probably the poor man does not know at all how to do anything better. Everybody ought to understand by this time Everybody ought to understand by this time that his original genius finds its principal, if not, its only occupation in discovering "the underlying principles" upon which some worn-out theory or some profoundly empty platitude is based. It is to me a matter of utter indifference that nobody cares a straw for the stale and flat proposition he so laboriously endeavors to explain, and that the system he describes, as if no one had ever heard of it before, is as dead as its author, and has been for half a century safely buried. He is apt to go on and on, all the same, wherever he gets a chance to all the same, wherever he gets a chance to spread the valuable information he has recently acquired from an antiquated hand-book before an assembly of teachers whose sole duty, for the time, is to listen with whatever amount of patience and courtesy they may be able to command. And then he will serenely congratulate himself upon the great things he has done. That self-complacent mood, doubtless, came upon him when he saw in print his lucid communication which you published on Friday last.
The whole business of the representation of our schools and their "work" was thoroughly

our schools and their "work" was thoroughly settled by that wonderful letter.

If you will allow me to offer a suggestion anent this great exhibition, I would respectfully advise his honor the lieutenant governor and the more literate of his present constitutional advisers to send to England, along with the specimens of envents of his along with the specimens of our school chil-dren's manual and other "work," a copy of that wondrous letter and copies of those marvellous circulars which, during the past two years, have issued from the office of the chief superintendent of education in New Brunswick. It would not be easy, I am sure, to obtain elsewhere such admirable sure, to obtain elsewhere such admirable examples of a composition—not of English composition exactly, but of a peculiar low-grade strain produced by a cross of rough Scotch with any ordinary variety of English—a strain now prevalent even in the highest places in our department of education. And, perhaps, some well-trained expert in the old country may have skill enough to discover the meaning of some of ough to discover the meaning of some of ose circulars which nobody on this side of the Atlantic-whom I have ever met-is

able to make out. Yours truly, SANDY SMITH, Smith Town, K. C., Jan. 11, 1886. To the Editor of The Sun:-

SIR-Will you please give space for the correction of an error made in your paper issued on Dec. 23 by your correspondent from Deer Island. The statement made by himself, next after his ability as a critic of your correspondent was applied to the first other men's grammar, upon his power as a Christian church of Chocolate Cove, Deer wielder of logic. A careful perusal of Satur. Island, which has lately connected with the wielder of logic. A careful perusal of Saturday's issue of the Telegraph, however, seems to leave the impression either that all accepted principles of logical reasoning are at fault, or that the wits of the erudite editor have gone wool-gathering.

Island, which has lately connected with the positively states that said church does not believe in the personality and divinity of the Holy Spirit, making him an influence or force. What I wish to say is, that your correspondent has committed an error in the late when missing the same of the sam force. What I wish to say is, that your correspondent has committed an error in making such statement. He has been misinformed upon the faith of the Christian church. I am fully convinced that the denomination with which said church was formerly connected believe fully in the performerly connected believe fully in the conslity or direct influence of the Holy Spirit as much so as any evangelical church of the age.

Observer,

of the age. To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-In reading ever this morning's Telegraph I noticed very particularly the fol-

THRIFTY ISLANDERS—The sum of \$2,022,-930 is on deposit in the Government savings banks in P. E. Island. Of this, \$1,642,240 is in the Charlottetown office, an increase of over \$200,000 over 1884.

\$200,000 over 1884.

I was somewhat surprised to think that that paper would give its readers such valuable information regarding the prosperity of a part of our Dominion, as I supposed that from statements published from time to time in two of our city papers our whole Dominion was in a state of bankruptcy and that the N. P. was killing our merchants, farmers, etc., and that they were growing poorer every day, but by the above statement I am proud to see that our P. E. Island friends are not yet bankrupt. By the above showing in the finances it appears that they are in a prosperous condition. that they are in a prosperous condition LOYALIST. Yours.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-Permit me to say that the statemen made by Deputy Simpson, that I ordered Mr. Lawson from the door of my hall is altogether false. Neither do I know of any one whom he influenced from becoming a

BARNESVILLE, Jan. 11, 1886.

nember of the lodge.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES A. CURRY. BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

Toothsome Demonstations in the Culinary Art.

HOW TO MAKE ROMAN PUNCH, GATEAU DE BANANA AND WHITE MOUNTAIN CREAM-MRS. DANIELLS' INTERESTING AND INSTRUC

"This must have time to freeze, so we must get it under way at once," said the instructress, her usually quiet face quite clouded. "Take two quarts of water, two pounds of sugar, one-half pint of rum, the juice of two oranges and of six lemons (two tablespoonfuls juice should be allowed to each lemon as they vary so in juiciness—I think I told you this before), one half think I told you this

first public houses of the city, it is supposed to be good of its kind. Use Santa Cruz for the rum called for, and naving put the ingredients together, strain the liquid carefully into the freezer that the materials may be theroughly incorporated before concentration.

GATRAU DE BANANA.

The bare formula is : One cup butter, two of sugar, three and a half of flour, one of milk, yolks of five eggs, white of three eggs, three teaspoonfuls baking powder (even spoonfuls), one teaspoenful of orange extract. This rule is one of the best I know for a variety of uses in making desserts of fresh fruit and for 'Washington ple.' "Use fresh fruit and for 'Washington pie,' "Use orange essence, unless you very much prefer something else; I did not make this, but usually prepare my own extract. In preparing my Washington pie tins, in which to break the layers, I always spread smooth with thin 'manilla' paper, carefully buttered. Manilla paper is better because it is very strong; and I prefer to let the paper come up to the edge of the pan and lift it out by the edges when baked. It is a bad plan to turn hot or warm cake upside down to get turn hot or warm cake upside down to get it out of the tins, being liable to break in the middle."

Some discussion ensued in regard to the relative advantages of using or doing with-out paper, as thick paper caused the cake to adhere, and when removed peeled the deli-cate brown from the bottom of the loaf. Upon the suggestion of another intelligent pupil the tins were greased with butter and dredged with flour and the tin then inverted to permit the loose flour to fall off. This was to be a substitute for paper, and to cause a richer brown on the cake. The experiment proved delightfully successful, and the class echoed Mrs. Daniell's thanks for a new and invaluable hint, as many an anxious

housewife can testify,

A question arising as to the value of perforated pie tins, Mrs. Daniells expressed her approval, adding that pies, if juicy, should not stand in them as they were apt to act like a sort of porous plaster in their tendency to draw; the juice seeming to run

through.
"The last thing, wash your hands before mixing the cake, as it is hard on the shoulders to use a spoon, though the wooden per-forated or open cake spoon, if used with the bowl turned out, is easier than anything ex-cept the hands."

cept the hands."

'It is so essential to cream well the butter and sugar, that in winter I am accustomed to put butter to be used for cake-baking, one night in the warm air of the kitchen, when it is usually just softened enough When these two ingredients are beaten light add the milk. If at last the mixture seems inclined to separate, add a trifle more flour. Beat very rapidly after adding the

"It is not a good plan to do much cooking on top of a stove while baking cake. An excellent assistant to regular heat is to have your range or stove over the oven door, such as is used in the cooking school kitchen. A

as is used in the cooking school kitchen. A small hand points to marks upon the dial face, this hand being moved by the heat. It is inexpensive, can be attached to any stove and-prevents that bane of good cake, inopportune opening of the oven doors.

"Invert each layer on a plate when baked; spread it with thinly sliced banana, and pour over the banana a thick covering of 'White mountain cream.' Over this place another cake, repeating the layer of banana and cream. Slice the banana as the cake is ready, and cover at once, as the frosting alone prevents the slices turning black. The layers of cake should not be too thick, may be added in number according to individual fancy, nor should the fruit and cream be used sparingly.

"The 'gateau' may be varied in a dozen tempting ways, oranges and pine-apples be-

tempting ways, oranges and pine-apples being delicious substitutes for banana. The pine-apple is more delicate picked off with a silver fork."

WHITE MOUNTAIN CREAM.

This is for the above, "Take one cupful of This is for the above. "Take one cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of water, white of one egg, one teaspoonful vanilla extract, half cupful of grated coccanut. Boil the water and sugar rapidly for fifteen minutes, or until upon putting a knife into it and then holding up the knife, the syrup falls from it in a thread. Beat the white of the egg so stiff that it will not fall from the inverted dish, and continue beating while some one slowly pours the boiling syrup upon it. Beat well, and on removing the beater, add the vanilla and coccanut, beating for a minute with a spoon.

One can of French peas or one pint of fresh peas; one pint each of carrot and turnip cubes about one third of an inch in size; three gills of any kind of stock, three table spoonfuls butter, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of salt.

Put the carrots and turnips in separate saucepans, with two quarts of boiling water in each, cooking 40 minutes. If fresh peas are used cook 30 minutes; if French peas, open the can and pour the peas into a strainer, pouring over them one quart of cold water, then place the peas in a stewpan. When the turnips and carrots have cooked 40 minutes, drain off all the water, add to each saucepan of vegetables one-third of the sugar, sait, butter and stock; set where the contents will cook rapidly. Shake occasionally, cooking until all the stock has been absorbed, taking great care to remove before the least suspicion of dryness ap-

Spread the turnip cubes on a warm plat-ter, making the border rather thick; heap the yellow carrots on the turnip, leaving a boarder about one inch in width; flatten the centre of the mound of carrot and heap the peas upon it to complete the pyramid. This was declared by all to be the most artistic was declared by all to be the most artistic arrangement of vegetables, and various prophecies were breathed as to the flavor failing to equal its beauty. But it was even more delicious than it looked, and for once the prosaic turnip and coarsegrained carrot made one of the daintlest of dishes.

OYSTER A LA POULETTE.

Put one quart of oysters on to boil in their own liquor. When they commence boiling, skim carefully and pour into a strainer.

Drain well and set aside. Put one-half pint of the oyster liquor into a sauce-pan, and when it begins to bell stir into it one heaping teaspoonful of flour mixed with three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Boll gently five minutes. Put one pint of cream into a double boiler; when hot, add the thickened oyster liquor. Season with salt and pepper, a little nutmeg and a grain of cayenne. Beat well four egg yolks, and add half-cup of cold cream. Now add to the cooking mixture: The oysters, one tablespoonful of butter and finally the egg liquid prepared. Simmer for three minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire immediately and serve with a horder of puff-nests cakes. porder of puff-paste cakes, er in any fantas-

tic shapes to form an attractive border.

This was the most delicious compound of the "demonstration," the liquor being tasted again and again with manifest ap-

An Excelsior Youth.

TOM OCHILTREE TELLS THE TRUTH, BUT NOT THE WHOLE TRUTH, TO SENATOR BLAIR.

original stories, and here is a late one: "Ah In one log I remember that we scraped out not less than a quart; and a quart of ants must contain at least 10,000, even of these I see that Senator Blair is stopping here. Fine man, fine man-and conscientious in his total abstinence belief. I regret having once befooled him, really I do. How was it? Well, I went to him one day, and said: it? Well, I went to him one day, and said:

Senator, I know a boy that ought to have a
position that is within your disposal. I'm
aware there are a score of applicants, but
you'll prefer this one when I've told you
that I saw him do the most persistent, clever,
and difficult thing imaginable in order to
change his mental and physical condition to
something more exalted. I won't bother
you now to hear the particulars, but I assure
you that he triumphed over difficulties in a you now to hear the particulars, but I assure you that he triumphed over difficulties in a very remarkable manner. Well, Blair took my word for it and appointed the youth; and I was conscientious in doing what I did, but it was a swindle on the total abstainer from New Hamshire. What I had seen the boy accomplish was in a bowling match in which the ten pins were bottles of champagne. That persevering boy. with Expagne. That persevering boy, with 'Ex-celsior' inscribed on his imaginary banner, actually succeeded in catching enough wine in his mouth, as it flew from the broken

His accomplishment got rewarded, but Blair didn't know it exactly." Her Life Returns.

bottles, to make him hilarlously drunk

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE WHICH COMES A NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Five weeks ago the wife of Charles P. Pruin, a dentist of this city, gave birth to a child. This was followed by an attack of puerperal mania. As his wife grew worse rapidly, Mr. Pruin consulted a city physician, who recommended the use of an esthetics to quiet her nerves.
The doctor here alluded to did not handle
the case. The lady was found to be rapidly
sinking, until on Sunday night she fell back on the pillow lifeless. She was pronounced to be dead. The husband declared that he thought he could detect a faint throb. The husband placed his hand upon his wife's chest and by some method tried to produce an artificial respiration. He proceeded to work the arms back and forth, pressing his hand on the chest, thus producing an artificial movement. After a lapse of some minutes the patient began slowly to revive. She is now able to move around.

Sussex Manufacturers. WHAT TRENHOLM'S PERPETUAL HAY PRES

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Sussex, Jan. 9.—The various manufactur ing industries of Sussex, including the steam tannery of White, Upham & White; the boot and shoe factory of White, McRobie & Clark; the sash and door factory of Pitfield & Co.; the furniture works of Ross & McPherson; the foundry of W. Howes; the carriage and sleigh shops of Messrs. Haley & Gamblin; the numerous blacksmith shops, tin and sheet-iron works, and other enterprises of the village, have occasionally been favorably referred to by our local been favorably referred to by our local reporters. There is an industry, however, in Sussex which has not been neticed in the St. John press—to my knowledge—except indirectly. In a local paper of a recent date is an item recording some good work at pressing hay. It is therein stated that a Mr. Read of Napan, N. S., pressed in one week of six days, 112 tons of hay, using one of Trenholm's imported hay presses, driven by a six h. p. engine.

James E. Trenholm, formerly of Point de Bute. Westmersland Co., has within the

Bute, Westmoreland Co., has within the past few years succeeded in establishing an industry in Sussex for the manufacture of his improved perpetual hay presses. The term perpetual in this connection, refers to the system of continually baling and tleing

while the pressing process is going on. He has succeeded so well in furnishing a first-class machine, that he is already in possession of testimonials from persons using them, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which utterly dispels all doubt as their being superior to anything, in their line, hitherto introduced in the maritime province. He drives his factory with a nest little 16 h. n.

introduced in the maritime province. He drives his factory with a neat little 10 h. p. engine, imported from London, Ont.

While inspecting these elaborate and substantial looking structures, completed and approaching completion, in Mr. Trenhelm's factory, one can scarcely avoid an impression, that they are fairly aching for work; and now that we have raily account to the drive and now that we have raily account to the drive the drive that the drive the drive that th sion, that they are fairly aching for work; and now that we have railway connection at St. John, with the great continental system of transport, it is confidently expected that Mr. Trenholm's genius in inventing, and his esterprise in establishing this industry in our midst, will in the near future, insure to him substantial recognition in patronage, by discriminating business men in the hay trade, thereby securing as in in the hay trade, thereby securing an in-dustrial enterprise, fraught with such pro-spective import to the thriving village of Sussex.

Eating Ants for Pickles.

THE CRAVING OF WOODSMEN IN MAINE AND CANADA FOR SOMETHING SOUR,

(From the American Eural Home.)

thing sour men have who eat a great deal o

It is curious what an appetite for some-

fat food. Generally in the lumber region, a large quantity of raspberries or blueberries are picked and put down into tubs to sour for winter use. But that year had been a poor berry year, scarcely any had been gathered. "Pickles ! Pickles !" was the cry, gathered. "Pickies I Pickies I was the cry, morning, noon and night. There were twenty-six choppers of the camp, all calling for "pickies." "An' ef yer can't git us rozbriz git ants!" So the cook sent Al Churchill and I—the youngest two members in the camp—off into the woods after great ants—for pickles. It may seem rather odd, to say the least, that anybody could have the stomach to eat so ugly an insect as a big, black ant. But it is not unfrequently done n the lumbering camps of Northern Maine and Canada. I did muster courage to chew one up once. It had a fine, acid flavor, by no means unpleasant, if one could keep his eyes ahut. Rough fellows, like the lumber-men, are not very fastidious. The cook gave us a six quart tin pail and cover to get the ants in. Al took an old gun which was kept at the camp to shoot partridges and other game, and I took an axe to cut open the old logs and stumps with. We set of for a tract where the fire had run years before, and where old pine trunks lay scattered in decay on the ground as they fell. Many of these had colonies of large ants living in tunnels and galleries which they had out inside. In September it is easy to find out which stumps or logs have the parts of out side. In September it is easy to find out which stumps or logs have the nests of ants, for by rapping smartly on the side an army of black fellows will pour out of their holes; and if,you present your hand they will attack it with remarkable fierceness. But so late as December the ants are too torpid from the cold to sally forth. But we were guided by the holes which they had out for gates, and the heaps of fresh chips, like sawdust, which they had thrown out. A few strokes of the axe sufficed to split or knock to pieces of the axe sufficed to split or knock to pieces the old stumps, and expose the long tunnels and net-work of cross passages inside. Many of these we found packed with dormant ants,

And here I wish very much to advise some reader who has a taste for such study to spend a year or more observing the habits of American ants. Mr. Darwin and other naturalists have told us a great deal about the European and African ants; how they march in armies, invade the cities of their neigh-bors and make slaves of a smaller species. But I do not know that any one has yet made an attentive study of American ants.

NOVEL DESIGNS IN HOSIEBY AND GLOVES-ODD

FANCIES IN HANDKEBCHIRFS. (From the Boston Herald.) In hosiery there is the same diversity of demand that marks the call for underwear. Novelties are to be seen in fine balbriggens, with groundwork of black, seal brown or navy blue, embroidered in vertical stripes of two blue, embroidered in vertical stripes of two colors and also in silk checks and combination plaids. Other designs are harlequin Roman stripes, cross checked and with saw teeth, bass and ladder vertical designs. A large display of socks is made in one place, where are shown large divided block in all the contrast colors of cardinal, gold and Lyons blue. Plain soft merinos in hussar, wine and a multitude of other shades are to be seen, as are also neat grouped stripes on a variety of groundwork and broad base, and basket weaves in cashmeres. One of the best basket weaves in cashmeres. One of the best authorities on the subject of gentlemen's attire says that the demand of the best class of cus-tom is about equally divided, as far as sooks

Another dealer states that with the exception of intermediate calls for stripped goods, he sells nothing but solid colored socks.

Fine antelope gloves in stone shades and in tan color are in strong request. They close with two buttons and are embroidered heavily upon the back. Fine cheverettes in browns, that are self-embroidered in seven rows, are about equally in demand with real angora gloves in fancy colored backs, bearing diamond and zigzag designs on neutral and gray grounds. Scotch knit gloves in a new variety of mixtures are to be seen in exquisite as-Scotch knit gloves in a new variety of mix-tures are to be seen in exquisite as-sortment. They come in sizes for both boys and men. There seems to be a greater demand for unlined gloves than ever before. The lined article, excepting when wanted for special purposes, such as rid-ing and driving, seems to be in bad grace. Tans and browns are the best sellers in geods intended for street wear, although gold tints are also popular.

are also popular.

As far as linen handkerchiefs are concerned, in the cheaper printed designss we have narrow borders, but in fine goods the borders are from one to two and a half inches in width.

Block and line plaids, some of them having corner designs and others completely covered with designs and others completely covered with various shaped figures, come in vast numbers and varieties. Tinted centres, with bright edges, negative ellipse centres with white borders are also numerous. Among the patterns of French linen handkerchiefs mentioned in previous articles are scenes representing cannibals roasting missionaries, ballet scenes, bathing scenes and other pictures unique in design and finish. These handkerchiefs are loud and are not carried to any great extent, but in some of them the coloring is undeniably beautiful.

It is stated that the output from the phosphate mines of Ottawa couty during the season of 1885 will probably exceed 25,000 tons, an increase of several thousand tons over the returns for 1884. The quantity shipped from Montreal up the close of navigation was 24,290 tons, of which 4,239 tons went to Hamburg and the balance to British ports—Liverpeol, London, Cardiff, Avonmouth, Bristol, Barrew, Glasgew, &c. Prices are reported to be advancing. It has been discovered that a large proportion of the phosphates exported from Canada to England and Germany is re-shipped back to the United States as British and German phosphates, the Americans not having

Alderman Perry, of Somerville, Mass., has a

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