

MILITIA DRILL THIS YEAR.

The Reply of the Minister of Finance to the Deputation of Military Men.

The Rural Corps Will be Drilled and it is Just Possible the City Corps Will Also.

Ottawa, May 9.—It is settled that the rural militia are to be drilled this year, and a partial promise has been given that provision will be made also for the drill of the city corps. These announcements were made by the leader of the house of commons to an important deputation which waited upon him and the minister of militia late on Wednesday. The deputation was introduced by Major Hughes and included in its membership nearly all those who were present at the morning meeting of the D. R. A. as well as most of the military members of the house. Among those who spoke were Mr. Kenney, M. P., of Halifax and Major Markham of St. John. The deputation strongly urged that the city corps be drilled this year, and mentioned amongst the reasons therefor the following points: That the city corps found the drill pay for the purpose of providing for an annual review; also to purchasing helmets, leggings, to pay drill instructors and support regimental bands.

Hon. Mr. Foster, in reply, said: "No one sympathizes more with the active militia than I do. I have not made a deep study of military matters, but I always believed that the larger part of the money Canada could spend upon her military force should be spent upon her active militia. I have had an idea that we were expending altogether too much on the permanent schools—(hear, hear)—and that we were starving the active militia of the country. (Hear, hear.) I know with what loyalty and labor these gentlemen have kept up their corps, and I had no idea that the money voted in one year went to pay for the previous year's drill. With reference to the rural militia, they are to be drilled. The government never had any other idea. A supplementary vote will be brought down to provide for that. As to the other, the city corps, I should like to look upon the thing from the standpoint of total expense and the certain chances which surround our expenditures, and I think it impossible to make the vote any larger than it is, as a general vote, but I think it possible to make some economies in the militia vote whereby a portion will be diverted to city corps, even though it is to be diverted from some other portion of the service which is not so essential. That is my own opinion, and I am sure the minister of militia will consider the question. I should like to see the rural battalions drilled every year, and I think out of the total vote we should be able to drill the rural militia." (Cheers.)

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Londonderry, Ireland, April 21st.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—I send you herewith a cutting from the Daily Journal of the 19th ult., containing portions of an article called forth by the death of Captain William Coppin, which occurred at Londonderry, Ireland, on the 17th ult. Probably very few even of our oldest citizens have an recollection of Capt. Coppin, and with rare exceptions his name is entirely unknown to those now actively engaged in the affairs of life, yet there was a time when he was intimately connected with the business interests of St. John, and while living here while a very young man he gave conclusive evidence that he possessed ability, energy and force of character in a high degree. It will be noticed just as long ago as 1834 he built a vessel in Nova Scotia and took her to Derry. Just where his building yard was situated the writer of this article is unable to say, but he remembers that it was a long distance up the Bay of Fundy, and in the days when steamboats were a novelty and the telegraph but a dream, at a place not easily accessible. During the progress of the work of building the supply of a certain kind of iron gave out, and as the want of it would cause serious delay Captain Coppin made the best of his way to St. John to purchase more. When he got here and secured the iron which he had need to take to its destination without great loss of precious time. Under such circumstances most men would have accepted what seemed to be the inevitable, and waited for something to turn up; but that was not Captain Coppin's way. He simply procured a small boat, took the iron on board, and set sail for his shipyard, where he arrived in safety, to the great astonishment of all beholders. In Captain Coppin's day leadboats were not unknown on the river; but they were crude contrivances mounted on runners, which sailed pretty well before the wind, but when hauled by the wind sail slid off before it. His quick intelligence at once took in the situation, and the result was the first platform mounted on skates, which is the best of its kind to the present day. An old resident of Fredericton relates that Capt. Coppin once took a vessel from St. John to Liverpool, discharged one cargo, shipped another, and returned to this port in such a (then) incredibly short space of time that when he first arrived it was supposed that he had met with disaster and been obliged to put back. I cannot say the exact length of the voyage, but it was considerably under two months, and the passage out was made in sixteen days. Capt. Coppin was a man of a high medical profession, in which several members of his family had become eminent, but his great love for sea, and his relationship to the family of F. R. S., in November last, Capt. Coppin was this morning, first induced him

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Mr. Mills' Disfranchisement Resolution in the Commons.

Excites a Debate in Which Maritime Provinces Grits did not Greatly Shine.

(From a member of the Sun staff.) Ottawa, May 6.—There was an interesting debate in the commons this afternoon on the following resolution, moved by Mr. Mills of Annapolis: "That it is expedient to amend the Electoral Franchise act so that it shall not be lawful for any person to vote at any election for a member or members to represent the people in the parliament of Canada, who at any time within two years before the day of such election, was an employe or an appointee receiving pay or emolument, a holder of a commission for the expenditure of money, or any member of the receipt of wages, honoraria or payments of any kind, other than for contracts let by tender or public auction, or from any of the provincial governments of Canada or any department thereof or any authority under them which has enacted or may hereafter enact a disfranchisement, as to the election of members to their legislative assemblies respectively, of employes, appointees receiving pay or emolument of or from the federal government."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN COPPIN.

(The Derry Journal, April 19.)

A deep feeling of regret prevailed yesterday when it became known that the well known and once highly influential citizen had passed away. Captain Coppin had attained to his great age of 96, and died of the natural infirmity of the weight of years. Captain Coppin in his day and generation accomplished a vast amount of good, and made a great deal of fame for the city of Derry, where under his enterprise and guidance the ship building industry flourished and employed many hundreds of hands. The best part of his life and the most successful was spent in Derry; and he came to be spoken of as a Derry man, but this is not correct. William Coppin was born in Kinsale, in the county Cork, October, 1806, ten years before Wellington and Napoleon met at Waterloo. His family on both sides boast of noble lineage, the well English as Irish. At school young Coppin was distinguished in manners, in the course and brave heart of the man which sustained him in severe trials after his life would show that he was a true man, for it is recorded of him that then by his expertise, ingenuity, and presence of mind he saved the lives of his own crew—seven in number. He showed an early inclination for the sea, and while yet a very young man we find him in St. John, New Brunswick, a builder of ships. But he was a navigator born, and soon he was in the position to sail his own vessels, and to the West Indies. His start in this city of Londonderry arose from the fact that a local merchant requiring a small vessel, he was introduced to the young man, and he was immediately engaged to build a vessel for the trade from Derry, an order which he carried out in 1834. The Londonderry and Liverpool steamship trade about this time began to develop, and young Coppin accepted the command of the Queen Adelaide. Next he was in charge of the Robert Napier, and in 1839—fifty-six years ago—he started business as a shipbuilder, engine and boiler maker, and was at the place where Mr. Ballantine's saw mills and timber yard are now. Captain Coppin had a genius for invention, and he had much thought to screw propulsion for vessels, and to the amusement of many, and in 1841 he built the steamship, the "Enterprise," and resolved to build a large steamer, and proceeded at once with the erection of furnaces, and to make every arrangement consistent to so serious an enterprise. The great Northern was the result. The following extract from the Illustrated London News, January 14th, 1843, will afford some evidence of what we say: "This extraordinary steamer, now in the docks, is the object of great astonishment. Her great length, breadth, and depth exceed, we believe, the dimensions of any steam vessel ever in existence. She was built at Londonderry by Captain Coppin, and is a remarkable monument of marine architecture. She is propelled by the Archimedean screw, which works on each side of the hull. The engine is of 300 horse power. No paddles are required, and but for the funnel and the smoke which rises from it, she is a square-rigged ship of the larger class. She has three masts, with lower and upper yards, and is rigged in every respect like a three-masted vessel. We were favored by one of her officers with the following dimensions: Length from the keel to the stem, 272 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth from the gangway to the keel, 28 feet. On an average, 134 knots. During the week many persons entered the dockyard to gaze at this wonderful object. Captain Coppin was at one time a member of the Derry corporation, and enjoyed a high degree of popularity and influence to a rare degree. Many improvements in the port owe their origin to him. He was associated with the Franklin expedition, and strange to say, it was by a dream or instinct which he was led out where evidence was discovered in the ice of the point at which the expedition had met a stirring story, but that good man of rare intellectual powers with a brave, generous heart, and his memory will be cherished by all the old Derry men who remember him in the days of his prosperity and strength."

SURVIVOR OF WATERLOO TO TALK.

Students at Alliance, Ohio, Arranging a Novel Celebration.

The students of Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo June 18 in a manner that will undoubtedly attract many visitors. The feature of the celebration will be a description of that great fight by one who was present and was an eye witness of the momentous battle. This living lonely witness of a decisive crisis in the history of the world is James R. Green, who resides about twelve miles northeast of this city in a country hamlet called Ellsworth, and who at the age of 97 years, is in the full possession of his faculties, with the passage out of his falling eyesight. At the solicitation of Dr. Charles Rice, he has consented to talk to the students of Mount Union college if his health permits. Mr. Green is one of three survivors of the battle of Waterloo now living in the states.

THE DOMINION ARTILLERY.

The Annual Meeting of the Association in Ottawa.

Earl of Derby Cups Not Being Forthcoming Will be Purchased by the Association.

Ottawa, May 9.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held today. The governor general said he would increase his prize by fifty dollars. Lt. Col. McDonald moved a vote of thanks to the government for the continuance of their annual grant. In doing so he said the artillery had reached a point of development which he did not believe could be surpassed under present arrangements, and the time had arrived when provision should be made for an increased development of the force. He trusted that the government, so much as it had done in the past, should even increase the appropriation for artillery purposes. Hon. Mr. Dickey said it was nice to have an association to acknowledge good treatment by the government. He assured them that he would do all in his power towards the development of the artillery. There was no grant that the government gave more cheerfully than that of the militia. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Lt. Col. Pryor, M.P.; vice-presidents, Lt. Col. Turnbull, Montreal; Lt. Col. Moore, P. E. Island; Lt. Col. Call, Newcastle; Lt. Col. Lindsay, Quebec; Lt. Col. Cole, Lt. Farley and Hugh Blake were elected lieutenants. The council of the association met afterwards and re-elected the same officers as last year, adding Capt. MacNaughton of Cobourg as a vice-president. Major A. E. Irving was elected as a member. A committee—Col. Irwin, Col. Macdonald, Major Hibbard and the secretary—was appointed to review the rules of the association. It was decided that the cups promised by the Earl of Derby in 1832 and offered for general efficiency competitions, field and garrison, not having been received for presentation, be purchased by the association, and presented to the winners.

THE A. P. A. IN SESSION.

A Canadian Clergyman Talks About the School "War" in Canada.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—The opening session of the supreme body of the A. P. A. was called to order with some three hundred and fifty of the expected delegates present. President Traynor presided, and the various committees reported or were appointed to their work. The emblem of the order, the gold eagle mounted, was decorated with the American flag. The committee on credentials has several questions as to the representation under their consideration. Rev. J. McGill of the Canadian branch of the order spoke for nearly an hour outlining the school war in the dominion. The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock.

GREATER NEW YORK.

The Bill Defeated in the Senate by a Narrow Majority.

Albany, N. Y., May 9.—The greater New York bill, providing for the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn and adjacent towns, was defeated in the senate today by a vote of 15 to 14. The bill's defeat was brought about by Bradley (Independent Democrat), and Woffert and Otis (Republicans), all of Brooklyn, voting with the democrats against the measure. The bill was very lively, Senator O'Connor, the republican leader, accusing the democrats of entering into a deal with Bradley by which the latter agreed to vote against the New York city police reorganization bill in return for votes sufficient to kill the Greater New York plan. This was warmly denied by Senator Cantor, the democratic leader, and by Mr. Bradley. The bill may be called up for reconsideration within the next few days.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Principal Peterson of Dundee College Offered the Principalship.

Montreal, May 9.—The Star cable says: London, May 9.—I have been given to understand that Principal Peterson of Dundee college, whose name was given prominence in the same connection some time ago, has been offered the principalship of McGill university, and that he has been urged to accept the position. Professor Peterson, it is further stated, will make known his decision in the matter shortly. There is every probability that he will accept.

WHERE THEY LIVE.

The New Brunswick members of the commons are pretty well scattered around the coast this season, although the Russell house as usual has secured a fair number.

Messrs. Adams, Baird, Chesley, McInerney and Temple are at the Russell; Mr. McLeod at Victoria Chambers, Mr. Hazen at 151 Gloucester street, Mr. Collier at 20 Albert street, Mr. Gilmore at the Grand Union Hotel, Mr. McAllister at 17 Nepean street, Dr. Weldon and Mr. Wood at 19 Nepean street, Hon. Mr. Foster's residence at 801 Wellington street, and Hon. Mr. Costigan's 232 Cooper street.

A DENVER PRIEST.

Deposed by His Bishop for Gambling, Drunkenness and Adultery.

Denver, Col., May 8.—Bishop Matz has deposed Rev. Father Marian Lapore, pastor of Mount Carmel church, in this city, who was found guilty by an ecclesiastical court of undue familiarity with women of his parish, dishonesty in policies and other conduct unbecoming a representative of the church. At the total affidavits from citizens of Jersey City, N. J., alleging embezzlement, adultery, gambling, drunkenness and like misdemeanors on the part of the father while he was in charge of a church in that city were presented. It was shown that he had promulgated, a blasphemous resolution of the ten commandments, in which he exhorted his congregation to a method of living far from being in accord with the teachings of the church. Father Lapore is a young man, who arrived in Denver about two years ago. He has never been ordained to the priesthood in America, but was given an appointment in the church here. Lapore claims that the church property is in his own name, and defies the bishop's power to relieve him. He will appeal to Rome.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

National Petition Addressed to Gladstone—James Bryce's Letter.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Robt. Stein of this city is arranging for a national petition addressed to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and reading as follows:—The undersigned respectfully pray the most honored government of his majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, to appoint a European governor in Armenia. In regard to this message, James Bryce, member of parliament and well known as the author of a volume on the Armenian Commonwealth, has written Mr. Gladstone a letter, of which the following is a copy: Dear Sir—I trust that the efforts which you and other public spirited men are making to call the attention of the American people to the unhappy conditions of the Christians of the east, will be successful. Your people are always ready to respond to the cry of suffering humanity, and so events of recent years have better deserved their sympathy than the miseries of the ancient and once famous Armenian nation, which have recently culminated in the massacre of Sassoun. A strong expression of American feeling will strengthen the hands of those who in Europe desire to see measures of reform introduced which may eventually prevent any recurrence of similar trouble. (Signed) J. BRYCE.

FOUND ON FIELD OF WATERLOO.

On the field of Waterloo a topaz seal, set in gold, was recently found, bearing the motto and arms of Viscount Barrington. It belonged to Ensign Barrington, who was killed at Quatre Bras June 16, 1815, and had lain undiscovered for eighty years.

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

The Finance Committee Consider the Amount of Money Required This Year.

The Finance Committee of the Municipal Council met Thursday afternoon and considered a number of matters.

The assessments were under discussion and the amount of health will call for \$3,000 this year. The alms house assessment will also be increased \$1,000. Other estimates remain about as before. In the parish assessments there will be considerable increase in Lancaster, where the highway, rate and police accounts are all overdrawn. There will be a special committee meeting today to consider this matter. The estimates will be submitted at the annual meeting on Tuesday next. The finance committee will recommend the payment of several accounts incurred by the chief of police in the prosecution of offenders in the county. The council had passed a resolution that the accounts should be paid on the chief's undertaking that no similar bills should in future be incurred without the sanction of the warden, previously obtained. This, the chief alleged, would prevent him from carrying out his duty under the law and he, therefore, could not assent to any such conditions. The committee recommended that the bills be paid and a committee appointed to consider the whole subject.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

First Meeting of the St. John District—The Reports Submitted.

(From the Daily Sun of the 9th.) The first meeting of the St. John District Epworth League was held in Carleton district church last night. Rev. C. H. Paisley was in the chair. In the afternoon the reports from the different leagues were presented. The statistics showed: Act. Am. Hon. Cor. Tis. Queen Square... 87 28 3 101 Cambridge... 30 7 1 39 Exmouth street... 30 7 1 39 Portland street... 71 21 1 93 Carmarsh street... 22 1 1 24 Fairlie... 25 35 1 61 Hampton... 25 21 1 46 Carleton... 14 24 1 39 381 112 10 566 Following the discussion on the several reports, which was taken part in by the members of the convention. Then the question box was opened and different members were called upon to answer the questions. The meeting closed by the doxology and benediction. At 6:45 a reception was held in the basement of the church, where refreshments were served. A good number was present. At 7:30 the evening session was opened. The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved. Then some ten minutes were given by members of the different leagues on subjects given to them. They were all well taken up. The evening was represented by Miss Belle Thompson, Centerville by Miss Elizabeth King, Carleton by Miss Carmarsh street by Rev. F. A. Wightman, Miss Beattie was elected a delegate to go to the convention to be held at Mayville. Rev. Job Sheaton moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Carleton Epworth League by the other leagues for the able way in which the league was conducted. The meeting was closed by the hymn, Bless Be The God That Binds, and the benediction. Harry—Clara, dearest, you are the only woman I ever really and truly loved. Clara dearest—You said that very same thing only last week to May Blossom. She told me so herself. Harry—True; but that was only a dress rehearsal; this is the first performance.—Judge.

NEW BRUNSWICKER HONORED.

(Darimouth, N. S., Weekly.)

The many warm admirers of the Rev. P. M. Morrison will be pleased to learn that the faculty of Pine Hill Theological college has conferred upon him the degree of divinity. For many well earned distinction. For many years he has taken a part in all the affairs of the Presbyterian church and has aided with his counsel in every matter of ripe scholarship, clear ideas, excellent judgment, admirable executive ability. Above all he has a kindly, quiet but impressive manner which at once wins the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. He was born at St. James, N. B., studied at St. Andrews academy and subsequently at Pine Hill. His first charge was at St. Stephen, N. B. He came to Darimouth in 1877, and after a year and a half years of successful pastoral life was appointed agent for the eastern section of the Presbyterian church in Canada. He has filled the present position with great credit, and the college faculty, which best know of his sterling worth, have done him the honor of conferring their highest degree upon him. His friends will wish him a long life to wear his well earned title.

SALMON PROTECTION.

Written for the Sun by Edward Jack, C. E.

A great advance was made in the recent act of salmon protection when the use of nets for their capture in non-tidal waters was prohibited by law in Canada. In order to show the great value of the salmon fisheries of Great Britain, so that we may be able to form some idea of what that of the Canadian salmon fishery is or will become, it may be mentioned that Day, the greatest authority on salmon, in a work published in 1884, a copy of which can be found in the parliamentary library at Ottawa, states the annual value of these fisheries at \$500,000; Scotland, \$1,850,000; Ireland, \$2,000,000. According to the same authority the salmon have been exterminated from the Stoar, the Itochen, the Medway, the Avon and the Thames in England, and we ourselves know that they have been exterminated from many of the rivers of New Brunswick. It is stated by competent authority (Blake) in the year 1874 that, due to the pollution nearly every river in the county of Down in Ireland had been destroyed as a salmon producer. The means of capturing salmon in the British waters are (1) such as are carried on in the open sea or along the foreshore of the ocean; (2) those in estuaries or tidal portions of rivers; and (3) those in fresh waters above the influence of the tide. As salt water nets exist at the coast, the stake nets which are placed along the shores. These contrivances are illegal in England, Wales and Ireland, but permitted in Scotland. The injury done by stake nets to the fishery of the river has been proved by the following facts: Fixing nets was erected in the Firth of Tay in 1792 and declared illegal in 1812. The takes of the two fisheries immediately above the highest of these nets were as follows: Ten years before stake nets, annual take 10,774 salmon, 2,211 grilse. Ten years during stake nets, annual take 3,700 salmon, 2,429 grilse. Ten years after stake nets, annual take 11,216 salmon, 11,220 grilse. Bertram, writing in 1873, says that the most salmon rivers indicate their condition as truly as a thermometer indicates heat or cold. A change in their economy at once affects the supply of fish, and can at once be detected. A proof of this was afforded by the introduction of bag nets in the estuary of the Tay. The quantity of salmon taken in the ten years after the stake nets existed at Kilmarnock was diminished to 46,863, but after the removal of these nets the quantity increased to 90,101 salmon, and that of the grilse in similar proportions. It was certainly a happy change for the salmon of New Brunswick, as well as for those dwelling by the sea, having run the gauntlet at the mouths of the rivers and ascended to the cool clear waters of the upper streams, instead of being speared and netted as formerly, they were now ordered to deposit their eggs in peace, undisturbed save by the fly of the wandering fisherman, which the fish might take or let alone at its own will. Here was no brute force to drive them away from the places where they were depositing their spawn, only a mild deceit practiced on the too greedy

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A DENVER PRIEST.

Deposed by His Bishop for Gambling, Drunkenness and Adultery.

Denver, Col., May 8.—Bishop Matz has deposed Rev. Father Marian Lapore, pastor of Mount Carmel church, in this city, who was found guilty by an ecclesiastical court of undue familiarity with women of his parish, dishonesty in policies and other conduct unbecoming a representative of the church. At the total affidavits from citizens of Jersey City, N. J., alleging embezzlement, adultery, gambling, drunkenness and like misdemeanors on the part of the father while he was in charge of a church in that city were presented. It was shown that he had promulgated, a blasphemous resolution of the ten commandments, in which he exhorted his congregation to a method of living far from being in accord with the teachings of the church. Father Lapore is a young man, who arrived in Denver about two years ago. He has never been ordained to the priesthood in America, but was given an appointment in the church here. Lapore claims that the church property is in his own name, and defies the bishop's power to relieve him. He will appeal to Rome.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

National Petition Addressed to Gladstone—James Bryce's Letter.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Robt. Stein of this city is arranging for a national petition addressed to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and reading as follows:—The undersigned respectfully pray the most honored government of his majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, to appoint a European governor in Armenia. In regard to this message, James Bryce, member of parliament and well known as the author of a volume on the Armenian Commonwealth, has written Mr. Gladstone a letter, of which the following is a copy: Dear Sir—I trust that the efforts which you and other public spirited men are making to call the attention of the American people to the unhappy conditions of the Christians of the east, will be successful. Your people are always ready to respond to the cry of suffering humanity, and so events of recent years have better deserved their sympathy than the miseries of the ancient and once famous Armenian nation, which have recently culminated in the massacre of Sassoun. A strong expression of American feeling will strengthen the hands of those who in Europe desire to see measures of reform introduced which may eventually prevent any recurrence of similar trouble. (Signed) J. BRYCE.

FOUND ON FIELD OF WATERLOO.

On the field of Waterloo a topaz seal, set in gold, was recently found, bearing the motto and arms of Viscount Barrington. It belonged to Ensign Barrington, who was killed at Quatre Bras June 16, 1815, and had lain undiscovered for eighty years.

NOTES.

The militia report for the last year laid on the table today by the minister of militia. The opposition are still loading up notice paper with all sorts of charges. Colter asks if the government will allow a highway at the mouth of the Miramichi, and Mr. Flint wants correspondence relative to the completion of the breakwater across the bay at Yarmouth.