rigan & Burns. ater street 170 to 186 Brussels street. d the public that we are the n of Canada who make their H. L. & B.

we have lately made such , but not enough to give

SOM.

SHOWING-

ine Stock of

TWEEDS,

Spring Trade.

HOUSE,

t Square.

ch 2nd.

ECEIVED:

MPSON'S AUGURS. OVELS and SPADES: 3 cases Lamp Burners; 8; 3 cases Lamp S PAINTS, made in Nev

ars Copper; 88 Pigs Lead: GUN CAPS: CART-S and WADS: Belting and Packing Co's UBBER BELTING; n stock and imported to

orne & Co.. ET SQUARE.

1886

LIZERS.

SALE BY PETERS.

STREET.

Off South wharf.

o Let. mession given. Two Eligible nting on the north side of the Charlotte and Sydney coupled by Alderman James G.

day of May next, Tenement, at present occupied by Mrs. cation to the undersigned. to satisfactory parties.

STEEN, DAILY SUN Office.

EKLY SUN BLISHING COMPANY

DNESDAY MORNING, AT THEIR ting Establishment, treet, St. John, N. B.,

per year, Liberal induc

LY SUN, ST. JOHN.

## HE COND



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1886.

NO 20

(For the SUN ) SPRINGFIELD, MAINE. BY MARTIN BUTLER.

How plain it now appears to me—
The pathway through the winter's snow, Where we were wont to take our way,
As up the hill to school we'd go-It seems to me but yesterday—
'Though it was many years ago.

Emancipated from the noise And wear and tear of factory life, And wear and tear of factory life,
I come to breathe the country air,
Which with new hope and joy is rife,
And find among the Springfield hills
A panacea for all my ills.

I see the little "Corner" yet
Benesth the high and rugged hill,
Whose houses stand so close beside
The road that runs towards the mill; The road that runs towards the mill;
The church with steeple heavenward turn
That caught the sun's fast fading light,
When in the west his glories burned
To meet the fast approaching night.

And more than these the merry boys

And laughing girls who danced away,
And filled the school with sport and noise
At noontide when we were at play;
Quick to drink in the raptured hour I lost myself in careless joy For life was full of hope and glee, And I was but a beardless boy.

My friends and playmates all were kind. Affectionate and courteous too, And fate was masked and care was blind, And life put on a roseate hue:
But ah! too soen the bubble burst,
And left me in the dark to grope Without a friend, and what is worse, Without a ray of soothing hope.

The flowers of the past are thickly strewn Over the tomb of these bright years, And I through many years to come Shall water them with bitter tears; Yet! I shall not forget the days
Of hope and joy, and ruddy glow,
When midst these happy boys and girls
They blossomed through the winter snow

BROOKTOWN, Me., March 15.

RUTH'S STEPFATHER.

There I won't boast, but will only say

wife: 'things might be worse.'
'How?' I asked.

put him into a merchant's office, where he seems likely to stay; but I was in a grumbling fit then, and there was a clickety-click noise going on in the next room that fidgeted

'Things couldn't be worse,' I said angrily, and I was going to prove myself in the wrong by making my wife cry, when there was a knock at the door.
'Come in,' I said, and a fellow-lodger put

in his head. 'Are you good at works, Mr. Smith?' he 'What works?' I said. 'Fireworks-gas-

'Oh, no; I mean works of things as goes with wheels and springs.'
'Middling,' I said, for I was very fond of pulling old clocks to pieces and trying to

'I wish you'd come and look at this sewing machine of mine, for I can't get it to work, and that as a last resource they had

Sewing machines were newish in those days, and I got up to look at it, and after about an hour's fiddling about it I began to see a bit of the reason why—the purpose, you know—of all the screws, and crauks and wheels; I found out, too, why our neighbor's wife—she was a dressmaker and had just started one-could not get it to go; and before night, by thinking and putting this and hand upon his erm and was looking curiously that together, I had got her in the way of working it pretty steadily, though with my clumsy fingers I couldn't have done it my-

I had my bit of dinner and tea with these people and they forced half a crown upon me, as well, and I went back feeling like a new man, so refreshing had been that bit of work. 'There,' said my wife, 'I told you that something would come, 'Well, so you did,' said I, 'but the some-

thing is rather small.' But the very next day—as we were living in the midst of people who were fast taking to sewing machines—if the folks from the next house didn't want me to look at theirs; and then the news spreading, as news will spread, that there was somebody who could cobble and tinker machinery, without puting people to the expense that makers would, if the jobs didn't come in so fast, so that I was obliged to get files and drills, and a vice—a regular set of tools—by degrees; and at last I was just as busy as a bee from morning till night, whistling over my

work and as happy as a king.
Well, whenever I ask these people where they got the machine-for I always know them by the number—it turns out that they bought it through an advertisement or at a

salesroom, or may be out of a pawnbroker's shop.

But I've had plenty of honest people to deal with, too,—them as have come straight forward and asked me to take their machine back, when I,d allow them as much as I thought fair 'twould be are not as I thought and felt when I first saw his mother, night upon twenty and eight years ago.

I lay back, thinking and telling myself I was very savage with him for deceiving me, and that I wouldn't have him and his mother plotting against me, and that I wouldn't stand by a first when I first saw his mother, night upon twenty and eight years ago.

I lay back, thinking and telling myself I was very savage with him for deceiving me, and that I wouldn't have him and his mother plotting against me and the liming myself I was very savage with him for deceiving me, and that I wouldn't have him and his mother plotting against me, and that I wouldn't stand by a first many him the many thought fair, 'twould be an end of a pleasant

The way I've been bitten, though, by some folks has made me that case hardened that sometimes I've wondered whether I've got any heart left; and the wife had to intelling me I've been spoiled with

prosperity and grown unfeeling. It was she that made me give way about Ruth; for one day, after having my bristles all set up by finding out that three good, sound machines, by best makers, had gone—nobody knew where—who should come into the shop but a lady-like looking woman in a very shabby widow's weed. She wanted a machine for howelf a day. in a very shabby widow's weed. She wanted a machine for herself and daughter to learn, and said she had heard I would take the pay by instalments. Now, only just half an hour before by our town clock I had made a yow that I'd give up all that part of the limit way, the little witch quite got over me, and said two or three tools in my pecket.

'I'm so glad you've come,' she said, 'I go glad you've come,' she said, 'I'm so glad you've come,' she said, '

machine, as good as new; she only paid seven and onehalf down, and undertaking to pay half a crown a week, and no more secu-

pay half a crown a week, and no more security than nothing.

To make it worse, too, if I didn't send, the machine home without charge! Luke went, with it, for he was back at home now, keeping my books, being grown into a fine young fellow of 25. And I sat and growled the whole of the rest of the day, calling myself worse than all the weak-minded idiots under the sun, and telling the wife that the bust. the sun, and telling the wife that the businests was going to the dogs and I should be

'You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Tom,' she said. "So I am, says I. 'I didn't think I could be such a fool.'
"Such a fool as to do a kind action to one

who was evidently a lady born, and has come down in the world.' down in the world.'
'Yes,' I says, 'to be living in Bennett's Place, where I've sunk no less than ten machines in five years.' 'Yes,' says the wife, 'and cleared hundreds of pounds. Tom, I'm ashamed of you—you, a man with twenty workingmen busy up stairs, a couple of thousand pounds' worth of stock in the hank a.—.' 'Hold your tongue will you?' I said, rough-

ly, and went out into the shop to try and Luke came back soon after looking very strange, and I was at him directly. 'Where's the seven an' six?' I asked, ang-

rily.

He didn't answer, but put three half crowns down on the deak, took out his book made his entries—date of delivery, first payment, when the others were due, and all the rest of it-and was then going into the

A curious trade to take, but then it has grown to be profitable. Things were at very low ebb with me when I took it up, the widow, or we shall lose another machine.

There I won't boast, but will only say
I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at knew how put out I was, for I had not lit I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at the window, so your poor people will be always miserable, I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at the window, so your poor people will be always miserable, I'm thankful for it. Poverty comes in at the window, so your poor people will be always miserable, I always have after tea. She did what she way, as I stepped forward, raised the girl while to my experience your poor man is often more light hearted than the man with thousands.

I was at my wit's end for something to do, and sat nibbling my nails one day, grumbling horribly.

Don't go on like that, Tom,' says my wife: 'things might be worse.'

knew so well how to do—filled my pipe, forced it into my hand, and just as I was going to dash it to pleces in the ashes she going to dash it to pleces in

I was done. She always gets over me like ife: "things might be worse."

'How? I asked.

'Why, we might have Luke at home; and is doing well.'

Luke's our boy, you know, and we have ut him into a merchant's office, where he worse. That woke me up of course and if I

That woke me up, of course, and if I didn't lie there shamming and heard all they said in a whisper. 'How came you to make him more vexed than he was, Luke,' said the wife; and he

'I couldn't do it, mother, he said, excited.

way. 'Oh, mother! it's horrible. Such a sweet, beautiful giri, and the poor woman herself almost dying with some terrible dis-

The wife sighed' 'They told me,' he went on, 'how hard they had tried to live by ordinary needletried to get a machine.

'Poor things!' said the wife. 'But are you sure the mother was a lady?' 'A clergyman's widow,' says Luke hastily; 'there isn's a doubt about it. Poor girl! and they've got to learn to use it before it can be of any use.

'Poor girl, Luke,' said the wife softly; and I saw through my eyelashes that she laid a his hands, sest his elbows on the table and give a low groan. Then the old woman got up, stood behind his chair and began playing with and caressing his hair like the foolish old mother would.

'Mother,' he said suddenly, 'will you go and see them?' She didn't answer for a moment, only stood looking at them, and then said, softly 'They paid you the first money?'
'No,' he said, hotly, 'I hadn't the heart to

'Then that money you paid was yours, Luke?' 'Yes, mother,' he says, simply; and those two stopped, looking at the other; the wif bent down and kissed him, holding his head afterwards, for a few moments, between her hands, for she always did worship that chap, our only one; and then I closed my

eyes tight, and went on breathing heavily and thinking.

For something like a new revelation had come upon me. I knew that Luke was 25 and that I was 54, but he always seemed like a boy to me, and here was I waking up to the fact that he was a grown man, and that he was thinking and feeling as I first thought and felt when I first saw his mother,

of himself with the first pretty girl he set eyes on,, when he might marry Maria Tur-ner, the engineer's daughter, and have a nice bit of money to put into the business, and then be my partner.
'No,' I says, 'if you plot together, I'll plot alone;' then I pretended to wake up, took

no notice, and had my supper. I kept rather gruff the next morning and made myself very busy about the place, and I dare say I spoke more sharply than usual, but the wife and Luke were quiet as could be, and about 12 I went out with a little oil can and two or three tools in my pecket.
'I'm so glad you've come,' she said, 'I

They might have confided in me, I said bitts: but all the time I knew that I which is almost bound to take place between wouldn't let them. They'll be spending mossy—throwing it away. I know they've pire. spent pounds on them siready.'
At last I got in such a way that I called down our foreman, left him in charge, took

my hat, and went after them. Everything was quiet in Bennett's place, for a couple of dirty, dejected looking women, one who was in arrears to me, had sent the children that played in the court right away because of the noise, and was keeping guard so that they could not come back. I went up stairs softly, and all was very quiet, only as I got nearer to the room I could hear a bitter wailing cry, and then I opened the door and went in. Luke was there standing with his head bent by the sewing machine; the wife sat in a chair, and

lap, was the poor girl, crying as if her little heart would break; while on the bed, with ll the look of pain gone out of her face, lay the widow, gone to meet her husband where pain and sorrow are no more.

I couldn't see very plainly, for there was a mist before my eyes; but I know Luke flushed up as he took a step forward, as if to protect the girl, and the wife looked at me

n her knees, with a face buried in the wife's

My boy gave a sob as he caught my hand in his, and the next moment he did what he did not do for years—kissed me on the cheek—before running out of the room,

leaving me with my darling nestling on my 'I said 'my darling,' for she had been the sunshine of our home ever since, a pale wintry sunshine while the sorrow was fresh,

but spring and summer now.

Why, bless her! look at her. I've felt ashamed sometimes to think that she, a lady 'I couldn't do it, mother, he said, excitedly. It was heart breaking. She's living in
a wretched room there with her daughter;
and, mother, when I saw her, I felt as if—
there I can't tell you.'
'Go on, Luke,' she said.
'They're half starved,' he said in a husky
'They're half starved,' he said in a husky even if the money has all come out of a queer trade.—[Cassell's Family Magazine.

LONDON'S EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the Grand Opening Brief Sketch of the Chief Features of the Coming Exhibition.

THE PROMINENT POSITION OF CANADA.

(The Colonies and India, March 12)

Although another two months must elapse before the Colonial and Indian exhibition can be thrown open to the public, it may interest our readers to hear some account of the stage which has been reached up to the present time in the preparation and arrangements for the opening day. So far as can be judged from appearances, there is the best chance that the "Colonies," or "Colonials," as it has been dubbed, will prove attractive in the highest degree to the British public, and more or less to the public of the world. There is so much emulation and friendly rivalry between the different colonies in their efforts to make a good display of their resources and their products of every description that it would be strange indeed if the result es a whole was not highly appreciated. It is now considerably more than a year since the extensive preparations for the exhibition were begun in real earnest by the royal commission, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales; and as the month of May draws near the exhibition buildings at South Kensington present a mere and more busy appearance. One of the best arrangements for this year is the revival of a scheme which was originated at the time of the great exhibition of 1851. It consists in the formation of workingmen's clubs all through the country, with a view to assisting the poorer classes to pay a visits to South Kensington during the coming summer. Somers Vine is at the present time making a tour through the country in connection with these clubs, and endeavoring to stir up an interest in the matter among all classes. As on previous occasions, a guarantee fund has been raised to cover the possibility of a deficit in the finances, which fund has already amounted

colonies or as a proof that LITTLE FEAR OF A DEFICIT is entertained, it is in any case a very satis-

to about £210,000. Whether the willingness

to subscribe to it be regarded as an indica-

trade, and I was very rough with her—just as I am when I'm cross—and I said:

"No."

"But you will, if the lady gives security?"
said my wife, hastily.

The poor woman gave such a woebegone look at us that it made me more out of temper than ever, for I could feel that if I stopped, I should have to let her have one at her own terms. And so it was; for there, if I didn't let her have a first class.

The course of the country is and I stopped there two hours helping her, till her eyes sparkled with delight, as she found out how easily she could make the found out how easily she could found out how easily she could make the found out how easily she could make the found out how easily she could found found the colonies and dependencies of the British crown—excepting Newfound land, Tasmania, Heligoland and Gibraitar—will out the colonies a found out how easily she could make the needle go in and eut of hard material.

"De you think you can do it now?" I said.

"Oh, yes, I think so; I am glad you came." 'so am I,' says I gruffly. 'It will make it all the easier for you to make the money to pay for it."

"And I will work so hard,' she said, earnestly.

"That you will, my dear,' I says in spite of myself, for I felt sure it wasn't me speaking but something in me. 'She had been ill long?' I said, nodding to her mother.

"Months,' she said, with tear's starting in her pretty eyes; 'but, she added, brightly,' I shall care enough with this to get her good medicine and things she can fancy.'

I remembered when I was poor, and I hated poverty, and I used to speak harshly to the wife and Luke, and feel very bitter.

At last there came an atternoon when I the state of the exhibition is to "afford full and suitable representation of the agriculture,"

when I was poor, and I will not be a successful princes in our lindlen empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief had gone out directly after dinner, saying if, she was going to see a sick woman—I knew who it was, bless you!—and Luke was fidgeting about, not himself, and at last he took his hat and went out.

They might have confided in me. I bittsrly, but all the time outlets the season of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief of the exhibition is to "afford full and suitable representation of the agriculture, chimeroce, arts and industries of our possessions beyond the seas;" and without doubt an immense deal of ignorance non-these possessions will be a minds of the Relation of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief of the exhibition is to "afford full and suitable representation of the agriculture, chief of the was, bless you!—and Luke was fidgeting about, not himself, and at last he took his hat and went out.

They might have confided in me. I bittsrly, but all the time of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief of the exhibition is to "afford full and suitable representation of the agriculture, chief of the exhibition is to "afford full and suitable representation of the exhibition are attention of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief of the will visit South Kessington in person. The chief of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of whom, it is hoped, will visit South Kessington in person. The chief of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of the most powerful princes in our ladden empire, several of the most powerful prin

THE REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT will this year, as before, be taken over by Messrs. Spiers & Pond, who have always given so much satisfaction to the hungry and thirsty among the visitors. An Indian din-ing room will be a novel feature in this year's arrangements, when a regular Indian dinner will be cooked and served by natives.

The "Duval Dinners," which were so highly appreciated last year, will again be provided. But a special attraction will be added to the refreshment saloons by the numerous colonial dishes and products which will there be served. Among these may be mentioned New Zealand frozen meat, wine and grapes from Australia and the Cape, turtle soup from the West Indies, and many more. There will also be tea and coffee bars, established by these will also be tea and coffee bars, established by the control of the contro lished by the royal commission, whose agents for the purpose are Messrs. King & Co., where Ceylon coffee, Indian tea, and other delicacies may be indulged in. Messrs.

Davey, Paxman & Co. of Colchester will again supply the motive power for the inter-nal lighting of the exhibition. Messrs, Galloway & Sons of Manchester will this

occasion by fewer but more powerful are gaged in transforming what was the "Inventories" of 1885 into what will be the "Colo nies" of 1886; but the actual structura, alterations in the buildings which are neces

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

will, as usual, be included in the exhibition buildings, and a part of it will be utilized as a purely Colonialand Indian ploture gallery. A most interesting part of the exhibition will be a real Indian palace, which is now in course of erection, within the courtyard of which, after Oriental fashion, will be merchants and artificers carrying on their various trades. The entrance to the palace will be through a magnificant stone gateway presented to a magnificent stone gateway, presented to the South Kensington Museum by the Maharajah Scindia. Native workmen have been brought over for the purpose, and are been prought over for the purpose, and are engaged in erecting and adorning the palace. Besides the living specimens of native races, from different parts of the world, there will there will be models of other specimens in several of the various courts, which will prove instructive from an ethnological point of view. In the West Arcade an extensive aquarium is being constructed; a few of the tanks are already stocked—one with trout, and others with young white fish and rainbow trout. Over the entrance to the Central Annexe there is to be a huge map of the world, divided into kemispheres, on which the different portions of the British Empire are to be clearly indicated. Above the map will be five clock faces, giving respectively the time at Greenwich, Calcutta, Ottawa, Sydney, and Cape Town. But little machin-ery in motion will be exhibited this year. except in the Canadian court; the cost of bringing heavy machinery from more distant colonies would have been too great. Freight, however, of almost every conceivable destription, except machinery, is constantly arriving in London for the exhibition from all parts of the world. A very brilliant appearance will be given to the whole exhibi

tion by the presence of thousands of flags, hung from the roofs of the various courts, and bearing on them the BADGES OF THE DIFFERENT COLONIES. An improvement in the principal entrance to the building has just been effected by the construction of a glass roof over the pavenent in front of the entrance, which will be found useful in wet weather. On entering the buildings the visitor will find himself i a spacious hall, with a statue of the Prince f Wales on horseback in the centre. In the bays around the hall will be representations by Messrs. Gillow & Co. of some of the leading colonial cities, with a few statistics arranged beneath each, giving the area, population and other particulars of the colony. On one side of the hall over the entrance will be a large representation of London, showing the house of parliament and other important buildings. The entrance hall leads into the vestibule, which will be more or less devoted to objects connected with India. Here will be exhibited models of some of the P. and O. Co's steamers, whose fleet is said to be the largest in the world, next to the British navy. Beyond the ves-tibule, on the right-hand side will be a wonderful reproduction of an Indian jungle scene, with stuffed elephant and tigers and many other natural history specimens, pre-pared by Rowland Ward; the whole will be ontained in a case which more resembles a good-sized house than an ordinary case for good-sized house than an ordinary case for the natural history collection. In a line with the principal entrance and the vesti-bule is the long Middle Court, more than 200 yards in leagth, which, together with the North Court on one side and the South Court on the other, in devoted to the products of India and Ceylon. But a seption of the interest which is taken in the arate account shall be given of the different courts appropriated to all the principal colonies and possessions of the crown.

Pacific railway across the continent, is laid out on the floor; and many other wonderful objects not yet unpacked are lying there, too, such as birch-bark canoes, sleighs, buggles, etc. Some of last year's machinery has been left standing in the west gallery, in order to supply the motive power to the "machinery in motion" which Canada is to exhibit. The Marquis of Lorne has been

exhibit. The Marquis of Lorne has been appointed Honorary Commissioner for Canada at the exhibition, and Ira Cornwall has been appointed to specially represent New Brunswick. Dr. Selwyn and others connected with the geographical survey, have made an extensive collection of minerals, including gold from Quebec, Nova Scotia, and the Rocky Mountains, silver, couper, iron, coal and sabestos. Another collection—perfectly classified—has been made of Canadian woods; and commercial specimens of lumber will also be

has been made of Canadian woods; and commercial specimens of lumber will also be shown. The seeds of the various forest trees have been collected and carefully arranged, and photographs have been taken of many of the priscipal trees, showing their natural appearance in the forests. Owing to delays in making the necessary arrangements, there will not be a very large display of pears and small fruit; but the show of apples will comprise every known variety in Canada. The fruits are prepared by being dipped in boiling petroleum, and then of applies will comprise every known variety in Canada. The fruits are prepared by being dipped in boiling petroleum, and then of splits of wine, sallcylic acid and water. Agricultural and horticultural produce will be largely represented, as also the products of the dairy. A "creamery" or working dairy is to be on view. Some months ago; a movement was started for the purpose of the carrier o

Large collections are to be exhibited of the flora and fauns of Canada, which are bound to display an extremely diversified character, considering that the Dominion iminated fountains. The thousands of little star-like lamps will be replaced on this extends over nearly forty degrees of latitude and nearly ninety of longitude. The animal kingdom of Manitoba and

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY is to be represented with particular care, even the migratory birds being included. Magnificent specimens have been obtained of the heads and antiers of the moose, wapiti, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, and North American buffalo, besides specimens of many of the fur-bearing animals. The entomological collection will present many features of interest, and live fish, it is hoped, will be sent over for the aquarium. The whole process of pisciculture is to be exhibited. An interesting exhibition of bee farming may be expected from the Beekkeepers' Association of Ontario. The whole process of bee culture is also to be visible.

The main departments of the Canadian section of the exhibition may be divided and the bands. Art Mineral of the canadian section of the exhibition may be divided. under the heads—Art, Mineralogy, Natural History and Education. In the education department, each province will show what it does for the training of its youthful population. As complete a collection as possible is to be shown of Canadian literature and art, and energetic steps have been taken by the government to procure artistic represen-tations of the scenery, social life and pro-ducts of the Dominion. At the request of the government the president of the Royal Canadian Academy invited all his artists to send in pictures representing these features of the country; these paintings, together with specimens of sculpture, were to be sent in to Ottawa for selection by the end of January. Photographs have also been col-lected illustrating Canadian scenery. Better means than these could hardly be adopted for conveying to the British mind some idea of what Canada and Canadian life really are. Among other interesting objects in the Canadian court will be a locomotive sent over by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; three cars—a parlour car, an immigrant sleeper, and a first-class car, sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and a collection of athletic implements shown by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. There will also be a patch of ground filled entirely with plants indigenous to Canada. The provincial governments are to make special collections, as well as the Dominion

The following is a COMPLETE LIST OF THE COLONIES to which space has been allotted, together

with the names of their executive commissoners: Dominion of Canada Sir C. Tupper, G.C. New South Wales-Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G. Victoria-R. Murray Smith, Esq., C. South Australia Sir A. Blyth, K.C.M.G. Western Australia—Mr. Malcolm Fraser, C New Zraland—Sir F. D. Bell, K.C.M.G. Fiji—The Hon. J. E. Mason, M.D.C. Cape of Good Hope-Sir C. Mills, K. C. M. G.

Natal—Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G. St. Helena—Lieutenant-Colonel Edm Ceylon—A. N. Birch, Esq., C.M.G. Mauritius – J. A. Despeissis, Esq. Straits Settlements – F. A. Swettenhs Hong Kong-The secretary to the Reyal British North Borneo-Sir R. Alcock, K.

British Guiana—G. H. Hawtayne, Esq. West Indies—A.J. Adderley, Esq., C.M.G. West African Colonies—Sir James Mar-Malta-Sir V. Houlton, G.C.M.G. Cyprus—Hamilton Lang, Eq.

Cyprus—Hamilton Lang, Eq.

Falkland Islands—The secretary to the
Royal Commission.

Indian Empire—The secretary to the Royal

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. FREDERICTOR, March 23 -All bills introduced

Mr. Quinton moved the house into committee to further consider bill to authorize Portland city council to i sue debentures to provide for the lighting of the streets by e-ectricity, Dr. Black in the chair.

ing of the streets by e-ectricity, Dr. Black in the chair.

After remarks by Mr. Stockton, Hon. Mr. Blair and Hon Mr. McLellan, whe objected to the bill in its present shape, Mr. Quinton consented to have progress resorted with leave to sit again.

Mr. Bilis moved the house into committee on a bill to amend an act to enable the St. John common bill to amend an act to enable the St. John common couveil to exempt from taxation certain property of the St. John cotton factory, Mr. white is the chair. Hon. Mr. Bair gave no ice of the following motion:

Resolved, That whereas Mr. Blair, a member of this house, and still states and charges against Mr. Adams, also a member of this house and the surveyor general in the late government, that he, against the public interest and in gross breach and violation of his duty as such surveyor general, did himself make and entertain or cause or allow to be made and entertained applications for grants of lands upon certain of the non-tidal waters of the prevince, such lands being applied for solely and excunsively for the valuable fishing privilezes known or believed by the said ex surveyor general to be attached to such lands and did cause or allow grants of such lands and did cause or allow grants of such lands and clivrapersons for the benefit of his personal friends and relations, and while so causing or allowing such grants to issue, did refuse to allow grants to be obtained by other persons of lands with similar fishing privileges attached, and

Whereas, Mr. Blair did also state and charge and still states av d charges that notwithstanding the applications of persons belonging and resident within

powers conferred by and under the provisions of 33rd Victoria, chapter 33, and that there be reterred to such committee all papers and returns connected with the grants of the said fishing lots laid upon the table of this house in answer to the motion of Mr. Burchill, a member of this house from the county of Northimpher and

Mr. Quinton moved the house into committee on a bill in addition to an act relating to water supply in St John east and Portland.—Agreed to.

Mr. Stockton moved the house into committee on bill to amend incorporation act of St. John Telegraph Publishing Co., Mr. Flewwelling in the chair.—Bill agreed to. mr. Stock on moved the house into committee on bill to amend incorporation act of St. John Telegraph Publishing Co, Mr. Flewwelling in the chair.—Bill agreed to.

Hoh. Mr. Ryan moved house into committee on bill relating to highways, Mr. Wilson in the chair.—Hon. Mr. Ryan explained that this bill provided necessary machinery net in the old act While people generally were in favor of seeing the roads and bridges kept up it was a fact that in some localities there is very little statute labor done. The bill provides all machinery for the collecting of statute labor charges. The rate per day has been reduced from 50 to 40 cents.

Mr. Wetmore strongly opposed the 21st section, which gives pewer to the council of any municipality when it shall be deemed expedient to order an assessment upon any parish for the opening up, repairing of bridges in such parish.

Mr. Hanington was not decidedly opposed to the section. He regarded such legislation as the entering wedge to direct taxation.

Mr. Hibbard was opposed to the section. It looked like a gentle reminder that direct taxation would some day be resorted to Mr. Morton thought that if there was direct taxation for the support of roads and bridges, there would be a more judicious expenditure of money.

Mr. Hibbard spoke expressing the hope that direct taxation would never be resorted to in his day or the day of any other hon. member.

Mr. Flewwelling was in favor of the bill, but thought some provision should be made by which no assessment could be made on any parish without the consent of the councillors of that parish.

Mr. Wetmore gave it as his opinion that the law did not so provide.

Hor Mr. Blair was willing to accept the suggestion of the last speaker.

for the suggestion of the last speaker.

Mr Wetmore gave it as his opinion that the law didnot so provide.

Horf Mr. Blair was willing to accept the suggestion of Mr. Flewwelling: He denied that this bill was inspired by a desire to hasten direct taxation. The bill simply empowers the people to assess themselves for the cost of special work if they thought proper. There was nothing in the act to alarm any one. He thought it improper on the part of some hon, members to try to create the idea that the day should never arrive when the people should be taxed to support the roads and bridges. He hoped the day was far distant when there would be any occasion to resort to direct taxation to keep up the road and bridge service. At the same time, he mentioned several provinces in Canada, as well as some of the American states, where the government of the province or state contributes very small sums to bridges and roads the sums for these services being made up almost entirely by direct taxation.

Mr. Pugsley thought it would be a good idea if the distribution of the by-road money was p aced in the hands of the county councils throughout the province Mr Killam was anxious to give the government.

hands of the county councils throughout the province

Mr Killam was anxi us to give the government every credit for its endeavor to give the country a good highway bilt, he could not see the necessity for this section. It provided for a kind of direct taxation for which the country were not prepared.

Mr. Eins could see no reason why municipal councils should not have the same right to assess themse ves as the cities and towns had.

Mr. White could understand the reason of opposition to this section if the county councils were elected for life. As it is, the people would be in a position to easy what work should be done and what should not

position to say what work should be done and what should not

Mr. Hanington said the bill was calculated to increase the burdens of the people. He was pleased with the stand taken by Mr. Rillam. The sec ion was not neccessary. It was different in a city than in the country. In the city there was no statute labor with the increase of nonulation and a greater amount of the increase of population and a greater amount of statute labor there should be no occasion for direct taxation. If it was intended to resort to direct taxation, then he was opposed to the bill for that reason. If he government were only providing for the possibility of direct taxation, he would oppose the bill on the government where head here deal with hill on the government. he possibility of direct taxation, he would oppose use till on the ground that the house should not deal with possibilities, but with facts.

AFTER DINNER, Hon. Mr. Ryan moved that the section be amended as suggested by Mr. Flewelling, and Mr. White offered another amendment that the words 'and wharva,' be inserted after bridges. A division was taken on the section as amended with the following result—Yess—Hon. Messrs. Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Quinton, Nadeau, El is, Stockton, McManus, White, Baird, Morton, Flewelling, Murray.—16 Nays—Wetmore, Hanington, Colter, Killam, Dr. Lewis Hibbard, Perley, Dr. Black, Humphrey.—9.
Mr. White read the law to show that he was correct when he had stated that no parish could be assessed by the municipal council without the consent of the council ors of said parish.

AFTER SUPPER he highway bill was further considered and agreed the highway bill was further considered and agreed to with certain amendments.

Mr. Stockton presented a petition signed by Alex. Gibron, A. F. Randolph, W. W. Turnbull, Alex. Rankine, John McLaggan, H. Trueman, A. A. Sterling, Wm Richards and nine thousand other inhabitants of the province, praying for the passage of an act to provide for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted a supplementary