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ISHING COMPANY SDAY MORNING.

Establishment.

UN, ST. JOHN.

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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

NO. 15

AT THE BARS.

F. D. SHERMAN IN OUTING. The ripened corn tossed in the air Its locks of amber silk,

When Betty, trim and roey fair,
Brought home the pails of milk;
And oh, how gaily did she sing
Unto the trembling stars! I heard the silver echoes ring Down at the meadow bars.

Barefooted was the little lass
As she came through the field;
To her small feet it seemed the grass
Cares singly must yield;
And oh, how sweetly rose the notes
Unto the trembling stars!
Like music slipped from robins' throats—

I watched her as her way she went Beneath the summer sky;
With every bresze was softly blent
"A comin' through the rye!"
And eh, thought I, amid the grain, Beneath the silent stars,
What bliss 'twould be to prove the strain,
And kiss her at the bars!

A BALL ROOM EPISODE.

BY GUINEVERE. 'Is she not lovely?' 'Ah, yes, a charming woman.' 'Of whom are you speaking;' said Guy Bellaire, one of a gay group in the illumina-

ted parlor of the Mansion House. Garlands and trailing vines festooned the tinted walls—music rose and fell upon the atmosphere—through the open windows drifted the cool, sweet summer air.

Guy Bellaire was thirty, handsome, and a trifle cynical. With his usual indifference he put the query, but at the answer a gleam shot into his dark brown eyes. 'Lucie Arnold.' 'Ah, she is here?' he said.

'Why, you knew her once, did you not? the name is familiar,' said a slender blonde woman at his side. She was pale and fragile as a lily, with blue eyes, ever which the white lids dropped half-wearily, and a pathetic red mouth -Guy Bellaire's wife.

'Yes, we met four years ago, answered Then his roving gaze fell upon a face unthere as if fascinated. It was not a beautiful face: the outlines

and features were far from being regular, but the olive skin was so clear, the full lips so scarlet, the dark eyes so luminous and long-lashed. About the rounded form fell draperies of pale amber, and scarlet blossoms gleamed

hare and there; the masses of purplish black hair were crowned by a jeweled coronet. 'She is not a beauty,' said Mrs. Bellalre, 'but something about her fascinates me. 'She is picturesque, that is the charm,' answered a pretty little brunette. 'Lucie Arnold with her hair combed plainly, her

jewels laid aside, her costume a gown of calico, would be as unattractive as the plainest 'Pardon me, you are unjust,' said Guy Bellaire. In a gown of calico Miss Arnold is as charming as in amber and gems.'

'Ah, you know?' cried the brunette.

It was almost a flush that rose into the man's features, and then he smiled slowly.
'I knew Miss Arnold years sgo,' he said.

'And the calico gown?' She wore once in my presence. We were two of a party that started to visit a noted apot in the mountains. A sterm came up, we were separated from the others in the rush for shelter, and took refuge in a cottage. Miss Arnold's habit was wet, and she laid it aside, donning a dress of our hostess. It was a calico gown, but I never saw her look-

Not even now?' said the brunette He looked again, and under his heavy mustache his lips trembied. 'Not even now?' he answered.

In fancy he saw the little cottage room with its crimson hangings, and the rose bushes blown against the latticed window with the silver rain.

Beside him Lucie Arnold sat, and her

dark face upturned was brilliant and witching. Her soft white hand was in his clasp, and her lips smiled at his words of tender Would he ever forget that scene?

down the long room, with his wife leaning upon his arm and his face bent smilingly

They passed Lucie Arnold. Her eyes met those of Guy Bellaire, yet made up a large quantity of baby clothes to the glances exchanged were indifferently po-

gaze that followed him. An hour later Lucie Arnold stood alone on the vine-clad balcony that jutted out from had this week become the father of twins. one of the lower windows. She had wrapped herself in a scarf of pale rose chenille and drawn one fringed end over her dusky hair, and so stood silent as a statue, with one hand resting upon the

A hand drew aside the curtains behind her, a man's form appeared, and then withdrew with a murmured apology.
'It is I, Mr. Bellaire,' said Lucie, scarcely

turning her head.

How calm and stately she stood before him, as though the wrong she had done

Some wild emotion had awakened within MORRISON'S NEW TARIFF BILL INhis heart, and for the time everything was lost to his mind save the scene before him and the presence of the woman he had loved

He sprung forward and closed his fingers upon his slender wrist, looking down into her face with blazing eyes.

'Lucie Arnold, how well you have learned

the lesson of hypocrisy—how the world has hardened you to all womanly feelings,' he said passionately. 'I would have left your presence, but you bade me stay, and then you torture me with light words and careless you torture me with light words and careless smiles. I have never reproached you, never censured you, but when I learned of the cruel wrong you had done me, I——'

'Stop, Guy Bellaire,' she cried. 'It is not for you to speak of wrongs. How dare

you refer to the past! I have tried to forget. It was you who were very eruel. He started back with a look of incredulous wonder on his face.
'You are still jesting,' he said hoarsely.

Her lovely eyes were dim with tears, her lips were quivering, and she turned away with her hands over her face. Lucie, what do you mean? he cried. 'Is there a mistake? You act strangely—you have accused me. What have I done? But first tell me—were you not pledged to marry Winthrop Dale when we parted?'

'Then-my God, Lucie, how I have wronged you! I believed you false, I left you with a heart filled with scorn and anger and despair. He, Winthrop Dale, told me a lie-and for that I have ruined my life. Oh, Lucie, Lucie! do you realize it?'

She shrank from his outstretched arms with a shiver, and a pallor came into her features; her eyes grew dark and strained, and she drew her scarf closer as though sudden chill had crept into the evening air. 'It was all a mistake,' she said slowly. For the first time since their meeting he thought of his fair, blonde wife, and a cry broke from his pale lips.

'Viva-it is too late!' he gasped. 'Oh, if I were but free! 'Hush! such words are sinful,' she said in tones of low reproach, though she was trembling in every limb. 'Ah, I was mad to wed!' he went on reck-

But she loved me, and she was so frail, so helpless. I, moved by pity more than by aught else, made her my wife, and I have tried to do my duty; but now, how can I Lucille turned and laid a hand on his arm.

'You do not love her?' she breathed. 'You are the only woman I ever loved!' he answered passionately.

A low cry broke the stillness that followed, between the curtains beside him a slender white figure fell, and lay prostrate at the feet of Guy Bellaice.

When he stooped to raise it in his arms, he saw the golden head and fair face of his wife; over the laces above her breast a crimson stream of life-blood was flowing.

Standing within sound of their voices Wiva Bellaire had heard all, and her frail

spirit had broken beneath the blow that rob-bed her of joy and happiness.
'Is it death?' whispered Lucie, bending nearer with bated breath, 'I do not know. I must get her home, he answered, speaking in rapid, tremulous

'Wait, I will summon assistance. With the words Lucie drew aside the curtains, and the next instant Guy Bellaire was alone in the moonlight with the senseless form of his wife in his arms. Can we blame him that through all the grief and remores that had fallen upon him,

there was a strange sense of resignationa vague gladness that he tried to crush as unworthy, but which would not be repressed. He did not see Lucie again. On the morrow she heard of the death of Viva Bellaire, and a week later a letter came from him requesting an interview.

This was her reply: 'Guy.-We must never meet. I had no chance that night to tell you the truth. I was married six months ago-I am the wife of Winthrop Dale, 5

A Clergyman's Triplets.

(Dayton (O.) Special in Cincinnati Commercial) Rev. B. F. Dimmick, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, who became the father of girl triplets last Sunday morning, has been in receipt of scores of letters Would he ever forget that scene:

'Where are your thoughte?' said his blonde wife, 'I have spoken to you three times and you have not replied.'

'I am all attention,' he said, and moved also has been alive to the welfare of the days the long room, with his wife leaning little creatures, and the female portion of little creatures, and the female portion of the community especially has taken the greatest possible interest in the family. On Monday the ladies of Grace Church met and the neighborhood have been required to The next moment he had passed with a bow, and felt, rather than saw, the earnest splended appetites of the babies. Strangely enough the news comes that Mr. Dimmick's brother, of Newport, Ky.,

Woodstock.

BURNING OF THE OLDEST HOUSE IN TOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) WOODSTOCK, Feb. 16 .- The old hotel situated on the bank of the St. John river near the old steamboat landing caught fire at seven o'clock this morning. The fire caught in the At the sound of her voice he paused irre. kitchen in the ell which is considerably dam-At the sound of her voice he paused irresolutely. He did not wish her to think he was avoiding her.

'I do not want to intrude,' he said coldly. 'You will not.'

'But you came to be alone.'

'Yes; did you not too? I think under the circumstances, we should either accept the situation and share with each other the pleasant seclusion, or return to the crowded ball-room.'

She spoke in a light, jesting tone, but he was in no mood to answer in the same way. He let the curtains fall from his fingers, and stood regarding her in silence a moment with dark lines on his forehead.

kitchen in the ell which is considerably damaged, principally by water. The building is owned by Mrs. John Marshall and occupied by her partly as a hotel and partly as a tenement. The wind was blowing hard at the time, but owing to the exertions of the firemen and the splendid supply of water the fire failed to make much headway. This hotel is the oldest building in the town, and owing to its isolated poeition has hitherto escaped in all the disastrous fires with which we have been visited. A great many years ago it was known as the "Mrs. Grover house," later as the English hotel, the Woodstock hotel, etc.

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the ice is breaking up in places.

The roads are in a wretched condition. him in the past awoke within her heart no regret, no remorse,
She turned and met his strange gaze with a faint smile.
'It is a long time since we last met,' she said. 'I did not expect to see you here.'
'I had hoped we should never meet again.'
His tones were low and intense; his eyes were flashing.

**Advertising in Japan sometimes attains a height of originality and force unsurpassed in Tokio advertises: 'Books elegant as a singing girl. Print clear as crystal. Paper tough as elephants' hide. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife,' and other advantages which, it is strange to say, the advertiser finds 'too many for language to express.'

TRODUCED.

Reduction of the Tax on Sugar-Necessaries of Life on the Free List.

Slight Changes on Metals and Glassware.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Morrison's Washington, Feb. 15.—Mr. Morrison's tariff bill, introduced today, makes the following additions to the free list after July 1, 1886:

ADDED TO THE FREE LIST.

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Round iron in colls or rods, less than three-fourths of one inch square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, I cent per pound; iron or steel flat rails hunched, \$15 per ton.

Round iron in colls or rods, less than

Lumber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for; sawed boards, plank. deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels. posts, last blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only; staves of wood of all kinds; pickets and palisgs; laths, shingles, pine clapboards, spruce clapboards; wood nnmanufactured not speci-ally enumerated or provided for. Proviso— Inoperative when imported from a country laying an export tax. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, and other packages; salt in bulk; hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp, not specially enumerated or provided for; jute butts, jute sunn, siseal, grass and other vegetable substances, not specially enumerated or provided for; iron ore, in cluding manganiferous iron ore; also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites; sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphuret of iron, in its Eatural state; sulphur imported in the form of ore; lead ore and lead dross; chromate of iron, or chromic ore; mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought not specially enumerated or provid-

ed for; coal, slack or culm; coal, bituminous or shale; coke, Indian corn or maize; oats, hay, potatoes; chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared; acorns and dan-delion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for; bristles, grease, tallow; grindstones, unfinished; atones, unmanufactured or undressed; freestone, granite, sandstene, and all building or monumental stone, except marble not specially enumerated or provided for; beeswax; glycerine, crude, brown or yellow, of the speci-fic gravity of one and twenty-five hundredeths or less at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refining or distilling; extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for. Indigo, extracts of, and

carmine; lees crystals, barytes, aulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured; borate of lime, crude borax; potash, crude; carbonate of or fused and caustic potash; nitrate of or salt-petre crude; logwoods and other dyewoods, and extracts and decoctions of; coal tar, orude; ochre and ochrey earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths when dry; all earth or clay, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated

or provided for. RATES OF DUTY. The bill provides that from and after July 1, 1886, the following rates of duty shall take effect: Wood—Sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, and bass wood and all other articles of sawed lumber when planed or finished, for each so planed or finished, 50 cents psr 1000 feet, board measure. Cotton and cotton goods—Cotton thread ways was a sure of the same of the sa thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or coops, or in any other form valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound; over 25 cents and not exceeding 40, 13 cents per pound; over 40 and not exceeding 50; cents, 16 cents per pound; over 50 cents over 60 cents, and not exceeding 70, 27 cents per pound; over 70 cents and

not exceeding 80 32 cents per pound; over 80 and not exceeding \$1, 36 cents per pound; over \$1, 40 per centum ad valorem. On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (and ex-ceeding in weight 5 ounces per equare yard), 2 cents per square yard; bleached, 2½ cents per square yard; if dyed, coiored, stained painted or printed, 3 cents per square yard. On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 21 o nts per square yard; if bleached, 3 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, p inted or printed, 4 cents per square yard; provided that on all cotton not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 8 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at

over 10 cents por square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 13 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.
On all cotton cloth exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 3 cents per square yard; if bleached, 4 cents; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 5 cents; provided that on all such cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 15 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem; 40 per cent. ad valorem on cloths less than 100 threads to a square inch less than five ounces

in weight; and no duty on above over 40 per Spool thread of cotton eix cents per & zen spoels containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread; exceeding 100 yards on each spool for every addi-tional 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof, in excess of 100 yards 6 cents per

DUTIES ON METALS. Metals—Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spieg-elleson, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, one-fourth of one cent per pound.
Iron railway bars, weighing more than 25

diameter, and square iron not less than three-quarters of an inch equare, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound; comprising flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eights of one inch thick; round from less than three-eights of one inch thick, round from less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diam-

seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and

bars of abapes of roller fron, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, I cent per pound.

Sheet iron, common or black, no duty over 60 per centum. Polished, planished or glanced sheet-iron or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, no duty over 60 per centum. Hoop, or band, or soroll, or other iron eight inches or less in width and not thinner than No 10 wire, wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound, provided that all articles not specially enumerated or provid-ed for in this act, whether wholly or partly manufactured made frem sheet plate, hoopband, or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay two tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made or which shall be such material of chief value, no duty over 60 per centum.

Iron or steel railway fish-plates or spicebars, I cent per pound. Horseshoe nails, hob-nails and wire nails, and all other wrought fron or steel nails not specially numerated or provided for in this ents per pound. Boller tubes or flues or stays of wrought

ron or steel, 2½ cents per pound. No duty or rate of duty shall be levied, collected or paid in excess of 6 per centum advalorem on any files, file blanks, rasps or Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs by whatever process made, die blocks or blanks, billets and bars, and tapered or bevelled bars, bands, hoops, stripsand sheets of all gauges and widths, plates of all thick-

ness and widths, steamer, crank and other

shafts, wrist or crank pins, connecting rods and piston rods, pressed, sheared or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or piste steel or combination of steel and iron punched or not puuched, hammer, molds or swaged steel; gun molds not in bars, alloys used as substitutes for steel tools, and descriptions and shapes of dry, sand loom or iron molded steel castings, all of the above classes of steel, not otherwise specially provided for in this act, no duty over 60 per vided for in this act, no duty over 60 per and on steel circular any plates the cent., and on steel circular saw plates the rate is reduced one-half cent per pound. Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles channeled, car truck channels, T T columns, and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and building frames, together with all other structure shapes of iron and steel, I cent per pound. Steel wheels and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car and other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 2 cents per pound; iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, 12 cents per pound; iron or steel wire, covered with cotton, silk or other material, and wire commonly known as orinoline, corset and hat wire, shall pay 3 cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. No duty over 60 per centum on any iron or steel wire or article made from wire, and after Dec. 31, 1886, no duty on iron or steel or any article of iron or steel above 50 per centum ad valorem. Copper regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement 2 cents on each pound per and copper cement 2 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; old copper fit only for remanufacture, clippings from new cepper and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value net specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 2 cents per pound; copper in plates, bare, ingots, chill or other pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or enumerated in this act, 3 cents per

or enumerated in this act, 3 cents per

EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE. Earthen and glassware-Chins, porcelain, parian, and bisque earthen stone and crock-ery ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes painted, printed or gilded or otherwise decorated oporna-mented in any manner, 50 per centum ad valorem; China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, plain white or not ornamented or decorated in any manner, 45 per cent. ad valorem; all other earthen, stone or crockery ware, white glazed or edged, camposed of earthy or mine al substances not specially enumerated or provided for in this act or act of March 3, 1883, 45 per centum ad valorem. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, about 24x30 inches square and not exceeding 24x60 inches square, 16 cents per square foot; all above that 30 cents nersonare foot:unnolished cylinder crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 18 cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 x21 inches square, 12 cents per pound; above per pound; cast polished plate glass uneilvered, above 24 by 30 inches square and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; all above that 30 cents per square foot; cast polished plate glass, silver-

Sugar-On all sugars 80 per centum of the everal duties and rates of duty now imposed on the said sugars. Inoperative as to sugars from countries laying export duties.

VARIOUS PROVISIONS.

pounds to the yard, \$12.50 per ton. Steel rallway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pound; uncleaned, 1 cent per pound; pounds to the yard, \$12.50 per ton. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising rough iron not less than three-fourths of an inch in the pound in

HEMP, JUTE AND FLAX GOODS. Hemp, jute and flax goods—Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cloth bottoms, draper's crash, huckabucks handkerchiefs, lawns and other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act or the act of March 3, 1883,30 per centum ad valorem; flax, hemp and jute yarns, 30 per centum ad

Flax or linen thread, twine pack thread and all manufactures of flax or of which flax shall be component material of chief value not specially enumerated or provided for in

this act, 45 per cent. ad valorem.
Oilcloth foundations or floor-cloth, canvas or burlaps exceeding sixty inches in width made of flax, jute or hemp or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value, 35 per centum ad valorem. Oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, and all other oilcloths (except silk oil cleth) and on waterproof cloth, not otherwise provided for, 35

Gunny cloth, not bagging, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 2 cents per pound; valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per pound; bags and bagging and like manufactures not specially enum-erated or provided for in this act, (except bagging or cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags or other material, 35 per centum ad valorem. Bagging for cotton or other manufactures not especially enumerated or provided in this act suitable to the uses for which cotton-bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, jute-cutts, flax, gueny bags, gunny cloth or other material and valued at 7 cents or less per equare yard, 1 cent per pound; valued at over 7 cents per square yard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per

WOOLS AND WOOLLEN GOODS, Wools and woollens-Wools of the third class, such as Donskoi, native or South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrra, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey. Greece, Egypt, Smyrna and elsewhere,

28.10 cents per pound. Woollen cloth, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not special-ly enumerated or provided for in this act or

manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not specially enumerated or provided for in this act valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound 8 cents per pound; above 30, and not exceeding 40 cents, 10 cents per pound; above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents, 16 cents per pound; above 60 and not exceeding 80, 20 cents per pound; and, in addition therete, upon all the above-named articles 35 per centum ad valorem. Women's and children's dress goods, coat

linings, Italian cloth, and goods of like description, componed in part of wool, worst-ed, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; if composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, or of a mixture of them, 8 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; but all such goods with selvedges, made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification shall be dutiable at 8 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem, provided, that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 35 cents per r enumerated in this act, 3 cents per pound and 35 cents per centum ad valorem. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies. Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, 1½ cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipes, or ahot, 2½ cents per pound; zinc, spelter or tutenog in blocks or pigs and old worn out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per paund; zinc, spelter or tutenog in sheets, 2 cents per pound; sheathing or yellow metal not wholly of copper, not wholly or in part of iron ungalvan zed, in sheets 48 inches long and 14 inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot, 3 cents per pound.

EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE. or tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wood or

> of the alpaca goat or other animals is a com-ponent material, 30 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 45 per centum ad val-Druggets and bockings, printed, colored or otherwise, 10 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 30 per centum ad valorem. After Dec. 31, 1886, no duty over 70 per cent, on any wools or woollens.

worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other

animals, or of which worsted, wool, the hair

SUNDRIES. Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or square, 50 cents per cubic foot; veined marble, dressed or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving tiles, \$1 per cubic

Pencils of wood, filled with lead or other

material, and pencils of lead, 25 cents per gross and 30 per centum ad valorem; pipes, pipe bowls and all smokers' articles whatsothat and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, ever not specially enumerated or provided 13 cents per pound: all above that 28 cents for in this act or act of March 5, 1886, 50 ever not specially enumerated or provided per centum ad valorem. Stones—Freestone, granite, sandstone and all building or mouumental except marble, when hewn, dressed or polished, 20 per centum ad valorem. Chemical products—

ed or looking glass plates above 24 by 30 inches square, and not exceeding 24 by 60. Inches square, 25 cents per square foot; all above that 50 cents per square foot.

ON ALL SUGARS.

Sugar—On all sugars 30 per centum of the square per gallon.

Castor oil 60 cents per gallon. Castor oil, 60 cents per gallon.

Iodine, resumblimed, 30 cents per pound.

Licorice, paste or roll, 6 cents per pound.

Strychina or strychine, and all salts theref. 40 cents per pound.

Refined borax 3 cents per pound; pure

boracic acid 3 cents per pound; commerce

White lead when dry in pulp, 2½ cents per pound; when ground or mixed in oil, 2½ cents per pound. Litharge, 2 cents per pound; orange mineral and red lead, 2½ cents per pound.

Nitrite of soda, 2½ cents per pound; potash. nitrate of potash or refined saltpetre, one-half cent per pound; soda, bicarbonate of, or super carbonate of and salaratus, called and salaratus.

cined or pearl and ash I cent per pound.

Other or othery earths, umber and umbery earths, and sienna and sienna earths, when ground in oil, I cent per pound. All earths or clays, wrought or manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, \$2 per ton. China clay or kaoline, \$2

per ton.

Acid, tannic and tannin 50 cents per pound; santourne, \$2 per pound.

Preparations—All medicinal preparations known as essences, ethers, extracts, mixtures, spirits, tinctures and medical wines of which alcohol is a component part not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 40

cents per pound.

Centreville. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., Feb. 15 .- The great rain of Saturday broke up the travelling on the roads and it is now almost impossible

to move about with teams. Friday evening we had both of our local representatives present, John S. Leighton and Geo. W. White. The appointment of Donald Munro as registrer surprised some of us, as we thought one of the above M. P. P.'s would receive that office. Possibly the appointment is

only for a short time.

Fred Prior of this village was very seriously injured by logs tumbling over him while he was working in the woods for Fred Moore. No bones were broken. Dr. McCrea is attending

him.

David Irvine, M. P., leaves in a few days for Ottawa. We can't say we shall miss him from the village for he has not visited us very from the village for he has not visited us very often since his return from Ottawa.

Centreville Union Lodge, I. O. G. T., had a visit recently from the G. W. C. Templar of the order, Bro. Wm. Vueghan of St. Martins. We eejoyed his visit very much. Two degrees were conferred upon about 20 charter members. It is hoped that a district lodge may be formed seen in this county. The following are the officers of the lodge for the ensing quarter: W. C. T., Robert N. Gibson: lowing are the officers of the lodge for the ensuing quarter: W. C. T., Robert N. Gibson;
Vice, Bertle West; Scc, Edward L. West;
Fin. Sec., Harvey Howard; Treas., Chas. A.
West; Chap., Rev. J. E. Flewelling; Mar.,
Elijah M. Hawkins; Dep. Mar, Clara Johnston; Guard, Samuel A. McKenzie; Sen.,
Samuel Belyes; A. Sec., Maggie M. Harold;
R. H. S., Mary West: L. H. S., May Vandine; Past Chief, Alex. C. Gibson.

The Wood Trade. A. & F. D. Mackay, of Liverpool (W. Malcolm Mackay, St. John), in the timber trade

since 1st February, 1885, say: -Like other branches of commerce the timber trade has suffered from the general depression. The year that has gone will in Liverpool at heart he lear remembered from the strangistion The year that has gone will in Liverpool at least be long remembered from the stagnation that has pre-ailed in the timber market. Large quantities of timber were brought from the North American ports. A great deal of these was either sold at low rates to dealers up the country or placed in stock. The stock of Quebec quare pine was in January, 1885, 277,000; 1886 370,000; while the consumption in January, 1885, was 59,000, and at the same peried in 1886 48 000. Spruce deals, stock 1885, 25,865; 1886, 20,002; consumption 1885, 68,157; 1886, 66,408. Possibly, as the new year develops, trade may increase, and we hope year develops, trade may increase, and we hope that soon we shall be fortunate enough to have to report a better condition of things in the timber trade as well as of the commerce of the country generally.

BIRCH. The import has been one of the largest if not The import has been one of the largest if not the largest knewn, being double the quantity which arrived during 1884 and 63 per cent above the five years average. The bulk of the import has gone into consumption, but we are left with a stock three times as large as that held twelve month ago, and 71 per cent above the average of five years. The very large import has greatly depressed prices, and averages which were sold at 17 pence in the spring months have been difficult of sale at 13 to 13½ pence during the autumn and winter, when pence during the autumn and winter, when three steamers arrived in the course of a few weeks, having on board some 120,000 cubic feet. The prices above quoted are for St. John wood of the usual quality. Birch from other ports has been sold at comparative rates, viz., Pictou timber of 16 inch average at 12 pence. Nothing but a judicious curtai ment of ship-ments will bring the prices to anything like re-

N. B. AND N. S. SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS. The import has been the smallest known for above ten years, being 17 per cent less than last year and 20 per cent. below the average in the five years 1880-84. The consumption has been in excess of the import, but still shows a large decrease on former years, being 12 per cent lower than the five year average and 3 cent, less than 1884. The stock remains comparatively small, being 20 per cent that held 1st Feb., 1885, and 10 per cent. the average of 5 preceding years.

quoted above are as follows:—

Import. Consur

1885.......61,600 stds. 66 46 1884.......73,552 11 68,15 Average of years 1880-84.

The year opened with the pri about £65; for St. John deals, maintained, if not slightly augmen about £6 5s for St. John deals, maintained, if not slightly augmen the spring, but as soon as the impospend rates dropped to about £6 at they have remained until the present with the exception of a rise of five shilling, which only lasted about a fortnight. Only the reduced import has kept the prices at this level, and should any increase take place in shipments during the present depressed state of trade a decline is certain to take place. Halifax, Parrsboro, and deals of similar quality, have sold at from £5 15s, to £5 17s, 6d., Bay Verte and Pugwash £5 5s, to £5 10s. Miramichi, Bathurst, etc., pine deals have been imported in fair quantities, but difficuty has been found in disposing of them at remunerative rates, so that a rather large stock remains. Prices have been from £12 to £14 for 1st quality, £7 10s to £8 for 2nd quality and £6 to £6 7s 6d for 3rd quality. Spruco boards and scantlings have found a ready sale at from £5 to £5 10s for boards and £5 10s to £5 15 for scantling. The stock in hand of the former is 140 stds., and of the latter 197 stds.

Dr. G. L. Fitch, who has been for five years in charge of Kakaako leper hospital in Honolulu, thinks that in fifteen years there will be only enough natives left to make curiosities. Liquor and leprosy are killing them off.;