INTERESTING SKETCHES BY G. E. FENETY.

On the 12th February, 1857, the legislature was called together for the despatch of usiness. It turned out in more respects than one to be the most remarkable se on record. The opposition in and out of the house exulted in the belief that the government, now that the liquor law was out of the way, could not stand a week. The political soothsavers counted 23 opponents, sure—to say nothing of four or five fish" who would swim with the tide whenever they began to see it ebb and the possibility of promotion to office, several offices at that time being vacant. The writer, however, during his long political experience has frequently seen such scores run up among his friends, and knew well how galling the disappointment whenever events did not turn out according to calculation. The present was one of those occasions which furnished an equal amount of encouragement to both parties, but no clear through the murky clouds which hung over and about the house. As his excellency was now a conspicuous political figure and deeply concerned in the fate of his ministry, he felt that his own safety was involved in theirs—for if they were defeated his situation would be a very awkward one, from for his old advisers, the only available materials to work with, if re-elected-moreover there was the prospect of his former conduct being arraigned before the house, and his recall insisted upon the restored government, (as in the case of the lieutenant-governor, Sir Colin Campbell, of Nova Scotia, so soon as the Liberals there got into power, and had an opportunity of dealing with his excellency for his past political misconduct)-and, therefore, it was quite natural to suppose that his excellency would feel painfully anxious.

On the 16th Mr. Fisher moved an amendment to the address in reply to the gover-nor's speech, the latter part of which amendment contained these words: "Duty, however, impels us most respectfully to state to your excellency that your constitu tional advisers do not possess the confi-dence of the house." Mr. Fisher spoke at great length in support of his motion, dealing out heavy blows against the govern-ment for the manner, and under the circum-stances, in which they took office. On the government side a strong defence was set up. Both parties were sure of victory. At length, however, the postmaster (Mr. McPhelim) rose and spoke with such an air of confidence that the government would be sustained, that it was felt to be quite evident with the opposition that some of their counted-upon supporters had been tampered with and gone over. Mr. Mc-Phelim said "the government were not going to be defeated this session, or for the ext year or two. If the opposition thought so, they never were more mistaken in their

At the end of the fifth day's debate, the wisest of the Liberals in St. John counted in the house 20 of their party-sure-and three doubtful ones were next to sure-to seventeen government supporters only; menced to parcel out the spoils in prospective. But then, after all, were the Liberals positively sure that they had 20 men they could count upon in the house? There wore Messrs Landry (father of the present M. P.), McMonagle and Earl, about whom there was great doubt, as these gentlemen had not yet made up their minds how they were going to vote-or, rather it should be said they kept their counsels, individually, to themselves, so much so that their most intimate friends were in Stygian darkness about them, but at the same time looked wise, though nervous. If these three then, should vote with the government—and it was natural to suppose that they would, as their sympathies never leaned towards Liberalism, with one exception-although as before remarked, the liquor question had knocked all parties into pi-we repeat, if these three should go with the government. the vote would stand 20 to 20, a dead lock; but the speaker being against the opposition, would give the casting vote, and the ment be sustained—and so it proved. On the 23rd, the question on Mr. Fisher's

amendment was taken with the above result. Here was an anomalous condition of things, the Speaker alone holding the balance of power, and becoming the most absolute ruler in New Brunswick. Like the first Napoleon he could make or unmake ents, and even the governor, for had he exercised his fiat and turned the government out, his excellency stood in danger of being turned out also.

The Liberals, however, counted upon this vote as a victory. Responsible government was for the first time in the empire. subjected to a strain of a peculiar character, tor according to constitutional usage—and it will be found in Erskine May's Practices -if a tie vote should happen in the house of commons, the speaker's vote would not be given on the side of the crown, but on

OUR POLITICAL HISTORY. the side of the people, that der which is supposed to represent and joi ous guard, no matter how distasteful to him ersonally the measure before the house Parliamentary practices and personal con-siderations were the antithesis in 1857, in this part of the world.

But the most curious episode in all these proceedings was the speech delivered by the Speaker, just before he gave the casting He berated both sides of the ho in no measured terms. All political principles were trampled beneath his feet; he turned his past record upside down, then inside out. (At one time, in 1837, Mr. Simonds was one of the boldest champions, with L. A. Wilmot, on the side of the peo ple, in his demands of the English govern nent for the surrender of the casual and territorial revenues, and settlement of the quit rents, Sir Archibald Campbell being the lieutenant-governor, and was oppose to the surrender.) He declared respon and departmental government unmitigated evils, the curse of the country, and hurrying it to irretrievable ruin. If he could see the people rise in their might and blot these principles out of existence, he would these principles out of existence. Not one "depart in peace" and be happy. Not one member, on either side of the displayed a single spark of patriotism the victors belong the spoils," was their motive power. He had listened attentively to the whole debate, day after day, and the only conclusion he arrived at was that members liked to hear themselves talk, and see who could make the longest speech and take up the most time, thereby satisfying themselves, if nobody else, that the ablest man was he who possessed the most wind. In this way, he said, nine-tenths of the time of the country was squandered. This is but a brief epitome of his honor's remarks. He slashed and cut friends and opponents alike. In this he was impartial, t his casting vote went always further than his speech on the side of the govern-

Mr. Fisher felt sorry that the speaker had made such an exhibition of himself in lec-turing the house as he had done, and the intemperate language he had used. He felt sorry for his honor, for the house and for the country, that "the first con should so deport himself. He (Mr. Fisher) could only account for it that the speaker did not in his excitement fully comprehend the force of the language he was using, or that there might have been some unaccountable disturbing weight on his mind, which ed him into so humiliating a position. Other members spoke in the same vein, when the speaker replied and reiterated his former charges and brought forward many more—and then voted with the government. The whole scene was one long to be remembered. It was both grave and comical. The government after this was called "the Speaker's government," as he held them all in the hollow of his hand.

The next chapter will close this nd will show how the defeat of the government was brought about, viz.: by the defection of one of its supporters, Mr. Hugh and a return of a large Liberal majority—and final restoration of the dismissed Fisher government to the offices out of which they had been bowed by Mr. Manners-Sutton through the liquor law legislation, less than two short years before.

Wherein the Defect Lay.

There is a colored congregation of Methodists, who, until a couple of months ago, were led in the paths of rectitude by a very young preacher He was a fluent son of Ham, and the length of the words he hurled at his hearers were only limited by his lungs at one effort.

This was all very well for a time, but when the elders of the church saw that the arguement adduced did not draw the erring ones nearer to the big white throne, a change was decided upon, and a committee of one was appointed to ask for the preach-

trait of His Lordship Bishop Sweeny has not been received from the engravers in season for this issue, though the artist's proofs have arrived. We regret this disappointment as deeply as our readers possibly can, and hope to more than atone for it in the near future. The portrait and

THE EDITORS.

AS MR. GILL SAW IT.

next week.

[Rev. Joshua Gill in Advocate of Bible Holiness. I write at the conclusion of the services o'clock. The convention has been running eight days. The attendance has been good, especially evenings, and the churches have all been represented. But while many have been willing to listen, not a very large number have submitted to be entirely sanctified. The reason is, that nearly all the ministers of the town are such as the submitted to be controlled. number have submitted to be entirely sanctified. The reason is, that nearly all the ministers of the town are out of sympathy with the object of the meetings, and have fortified their people against the truth. There are a good many in the various churches who are clearly in the experience but no church gives the subject any encouragement, except the Queens Square Methodist, whers the pastor both enjoys blessing, and leads others in. Our work has therefore been a bombardment with stubborn resistance. Yet at almost every service there have been some seekers and the prospect seems to grow brighter as we proceed. Besides those led to the fountain of cleansing, those already in the experience have been educated, strengthened, and more fully empowered. There have been present the following ministers: Hart, Cowperthwaite, Daniels, Allen, Kingborn, McDonald, Wiggins, Colpitts, Gaskin, Daniel, Chappelle, McLeod, Sprague, Clarke, Brewer, Warden, and possibly some others. Most of those were in full sympathy, others were not, and attended only occasionally. Those who came regularly and entered into the work were wonderfully helped.

Some ministerial experiences were very striking. That of Rev. Dr. Sprague,

larly and entered into the work were wonderfully helped.

Some ministerial experiences were very striking. That of Rev. Dr. Sprague, Methodist pastor at Gibson, near Fredericton, especially so. He attended the late convention at Frederiction and there found soul rest, though he had earnestly sought it before. He took it by faith and testified to it on the strength of God's promises; then, a day or two later, very early in the morning, the blessed baptism came. His wife was immediately led to seek the same grace and found rest also. We wish Dr. Sprague would write out his experience for publication. These consecrated ministers will go to their homes with new ideas, new zeal, and new power to prosecute their God-ordained mission to lost souls. Not only have these ministers found inspiration in convention, but sanctified laymen have come in from surrounding towns and gone home with broader views of duty. Holiness has a hold on the con-

laymen have come in from surrounding towns and gone home with broader views of duty. Holiness has a hold on the 'convictions of the people of this province and only needs pushing, to leaven ultimately the whole church.

The preaching has been by few men, not because others were not able but because they preferred to listen. Up to this time Bro. Fowler has preached eight times and the writer seven times, Bro. Hartt, twice; Bro. C. H. Daniels, of Boston, once, and Bro. Allen, of this Province, once. Bro. Hartt leads the singing and is a good helper in every way.

Hartt leads the singing and sagoos action every way.

Bro. Daniels is here temporarily, supplying a Congregationalist pulpit.

There are many strong men and women of God here, and the cause of holiness will get great help from this Convention. At least two men in the ministry have been earnestly seeking perfect love, and one minister, going out all affame for souls, will multiply himself greatly among his people.

hich probably beats the

A. W. and B. B. Straton started from the Lower Basin, Grand Falls, at 4.30 a and passed the city hall, Frederict 7,19 p. m., making the run of 130 miles in 14 hours 49 seconds, including all stops. This is a feat which has never before been accomplished by canoemen, to the best of our knowledge. Men accustomed to running rafts down the river say that it biographical sketch will positively appear is an uncommon thing to bring a raft from Grand Falls to Spring Hill cove in one day, during freshet time. Indeed, there is a tradition among old river men that a raft was once run from the Lower Basin to Wilmot's Bluff, nine miles below Frederic ton, between daylight and dark; but whe ther this is anything more than a tradition we cannot definitely say. It is said that Squire Kilburn, of Muniac, has often, at a good pitch of water, made the run from that place to Fredericton, 100 miles, in day in a log canoe. Our esteemed friend Judge Ingraham, tells of a day's journey which he once made in a bark, in company with Charles Lee, from the falls to River, 81 miles. On the 15th of June, 1887, at comparatively low water, Messrs.

River, 81 miles. On the 15th of June, 1887, at comparatively low water, Messrs. J. W. Bailey and R. B. Straton covered the distance between Peel and Fredericton, 76 miles, in one day. And on the 26th of May, at the beginning of the present freshet, and before it had reached its height, Messrs. J. K. Knight, agent Merchants' Bank, and H. M. Harley, teller Nova Scotia Bank, Woodstock, made the run from Andover to Woodstock, 51 miles, in 7 hours, against a stiff head wind.

Before attempting the trip, Mr. Straton prepared a time table, based upon information obtained in a survey of the river made by Deputy Foulis. All distances were taken, from the plan accompanying his report of survey, as were the elevations from which was calculated the relative speed of the current at different points. The following are the principal points in the time table:—

Grand Falls. Tobique, 21 m's... Woodstock, 69 "... Eel River, 81 "... Poquiock, 98 "... ong's Creek,111 "... 'redericton, 120 "...

It was exactly half past four, by Fredericton local time, when the good canoe Red Swan pushed out into the noisy, frothy waters of the lower basin. On the far side, at the foot of the gorge, no canoe could live; but here on the west side, and extending half way across the basin, is an immense eddy, comparatively smooth, describing incessantly an immense circle, and covered in places to a depth of six inches, with a creamy foam. The night has been very cold, and the top of this foam is hard and brittle with the frost. A short distance below the eddy a rocky point projects from the next bank, from which the water recoils with tremendous force, forming a line of rollers, extending obliquely down and across the river. About 100 yards below is another, similar, but much rougher. As the Red Swan drew clear of the eddy, and feels the full force of the current, an attempt is made to get her y rougher. As the Red Swem drew clear of the eddy, and feels the full force of the current, an attempt is made to get her outside of the line of rollers, for they look and the second line of breakers in like manner, for the Red Swem would want wings indeed to get through that wild dance in safety. So her bow is headed across the stream, the bow man is called on for his very best, and away she dashes like a crazy thing. But there is a method in her madness; and as she glides beyond the reach of harm all hands feel relieved that the only really dangerous piece of water on she is about one quarter full; ten precious

the river has been safely passed.

And now ashore, to empty her water, for she is about one quarter full; ten precious minutes are lost here, which in this tearing current means more than a mile and a half. At Salmon river the crew get their first view of the sun, but it soon disappears-again, the valley is so narrow and the overshadowing hills so high. At the mouth of Arostook this rough country is left behind, and Tohigue is madesat 6.92, two minutes

this huga at one effort.
This was all very well for a time, but when the elders of the church saw that the argument adulteed did not draw the cring once nearer to the big white turroue, a color one was appointed to ask for the preacher's resignation.
When the errand had been stated, the preacher indignantly asked what the congregation expected for nothing.
When the errand had been stated, the preacher indignantly asked what the congregation expected for nothing.

"Wall, now, doan yo' see, we duzzent eller indignantly asked what the congregation expected for nothing."

"No trouble 'hout dat, but say, yer in't fire and edicated to—"
"In a work of the preacher indignantly asked what the great was a state of preacher indignantly asked what the congregation expected for nothing."

"No trouble 'hout dat, but say, yer in't fire and edicated to—"
"In a work of the intake the congregation expected for nothing and the preacher indignantly asked what the great was a state of preacher the congregation of the company's business spent most of their time hunting and fishing, a very pleasant of the company's business spent most of their time hunting and fishing, a very pleasant pasting."

"To Boys Who Smoke Cigarette mannifectures to advertise and sell their goods among boys is one of the peculiar features of the tobacco trade at present. They place pictures of various kinds in the packages and offer a premium to boys that might be more appropriate than any yet offered: "To the boy who smokes two pack ages of cigarettes and ywe guarantee as case of sore eyes; five packages, loss of appetite and inability to sleep; as packages, wettigo, inflaned sove though they every a sort broad, fainting fits and tendency to hysteries, while for the boy who can give indubitable evidence that be gets away with eight packages of cigarettes per day we will insure paralysis, insansity and sudden death."—Loss of fifting.

"It is low tide," said a Rockland capts in the preached with the window the deep embrane, it by the proposed of the present of

of the paper is good and promises well in every way .- Presbyterian

Maintaining its present standard must be come popular.—Woodstock Sentinel.

A handsome six-column quarto.-Pres and Printer.

Looks very fine .- The Jury.

Makes an excellent appearance n cally, printed on superior paper from new type.—Daily Telegraph.

Typographically and otherwise pre very attractive appearance. — Halifax

Occupies a field peculiarly its own. Daily Sun.

The various departments are admirably filled, being in charge of able men.—Hali

Represents in several respects new parts in our provincial journalism.—Daily Telegraph.

Is entirely free from plate matter and is filled with bright, racy articles, nearly all of which are original.—Sackville Post. Exceedingly well got up and filled with

excellent reading, mostly original .- Presbyterian Witness. We are very much pleased with its appear nce.—Chicago Horseman.

It purposes occupying a field in journal-

m which is certainly not overcrowded.-Charlottetown Guardian. A bright, newsy sheet .- Portland Tran

One of our brightest exchanges.—Joliet

Itl., Daily News.

The characteristics of the new-comer in clude good typographical work, good taste in arrangement of matter, and good paper and presswork. It Progress will give ome special attention to the manufacturing industries of the maritime provinces it will help wonderfully in "booming" Canada.—

Looks well, and is fresh and newsy.-Re

igious Intelligencer.

Neatly printed, ably conducted, and full

Promises to be a lively, wideawake and readable paper, independent and fair in criticism on all subjects.—Chatham World. Contains a great deal of reading matte and presents a good appearance.—Halifax A real live journal .- Maritime Farmer

The editorials are sharp, bright and well to the point, and the selected matter is of the best .- Halifax Mail. Newsy and well printed .- Montreal Share

The editors are a promising couple of live young journalists, with ability and experience, who will undoubtedly give the Bluenose metropolis a good newspaper.-Bangor Industrial Journal.

The base-ball reporter of that excellent paper, Progress, understands his business thoroughly, and the same may be said of the dramatic and musical critics of the staff.

There has been no paper in the province

direction and supervision of Messrs. Carter and Sawyer, will no doubt more than susfavorable impression already

formed.—Daily Telegraph.
Gives evidence of marked ability on the part of the editors.—Educational Review.

Far exceeds the expectations that were formed of it. St. Coorier. . Reflects credit on its enterprising pro-

More than fulfills all the protained in the prospectus .- Woodstock Sentinel.

From a typographical and literary standpoint, the paper has every claim to a place in the front ranks of Canadian journalism.—

Boston Evening Traveller.

A paper which has been unsurpassed in its particular line in the history of New Brunswick journalism.—St. Croix Courier. A most desirable addition to mariti

province journalism.—Halifax Critic.

A most creditable addition to the New Brunswick press.—Newcastle Advocate. The matter is all spicy and readable, and

the paper ought to make a great hit .-Bangor Commercial.

Shows a thorough knowledge in selections, bright and newsy locals and sparkling editorials, that will ensure for it the first

position among provincial publications. South Portland, Me., Sentinel. There is plenty of room for such a paper, especially at the top.—Charlottetown Gi

Bound to be a success .- Sackville Post. Must become popular .- Woodstock Sen

Its success is assured .- St. Croix Cour

Should "catch on" with the people of St. John, who generally know a good thing when they see it.—The Jury.

It is bound to succeed.—Halifax Mail.

Women are womanish about ordering, says a New York Graphic writer. That ought to be added to those lists that are always being published of the things they can't do because "they are not built that

Yesterday I listened to this typical con-

Yesterday I listened to 'this typical conversation:—

"Now, what shall we have ?"

"Oh, I don't care; you order?"

"Yes; but I don't know what you like."

"I'll like anything you like."

"Well, you'll tell me the real truly truth
when I ask you, won't you?"

"Oh, yes, indeed; but you'll 'order what
you like, and not think about me, won't

"Oh, yes, indeed; but you'll order what you like, and not think about me, won't you, darling?"

"W—, ye—; I suppose we might find something we both like."

"That's just the idea." (Chorus.)
"Something we both like."

"Well, now, what shall it be?"

"You say first."

"No, you; it's your lunch."

"Yes, but you are a guest."

"So I am; well——" then an awful pause in which she gathers herself together for the plunge—"well, let's have—oysters!"

Of course this was the beginning, but I spare you the discussion of the way they were to be cooked. Then came the awful problem of something else; round and round the question then went until one of them happened, as she moved her tireless little forefinger up and down the bill of fare, to discover that quail here was only 50 cents.

"Why, it's 60 at So-and-so's, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed," said the other.

"We ought to have some while we are here, oughtn't we?"

"Yes, indeed, we don't know when we'll

that has ever undertaken to fearlessly criticise the capabilities and the incapabilities of the artists who appear there in the same certain manner, and we are glad to see it.—Sporting and Dramatic News.

Promises exceedingly well, and under the energetic and painstaking literary

"We ought to have some while we are liver, oughtn't we?"

"Yes, indeed, we don't know when we'll be here again." As though they had previously been discussing sweets as a conclusion to their spread, they laboriously stuffed themselves with quail because it was ten cents cheaper there than somewhere else. Who says that women are not economical?

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Grows the great de Shout to behold it To the brave deed Heaven testifies in

HOW THE MOH

Comes night to the Where the Madaw To his slumbering Nor mirth of anot

No more shall the As the dawns thro But the dogs, a tr Vith wistful eyes And, to pilot the r Through the peril Two women who Whom the knife i

Where the shoaling Churned thick like Where the rocky Never a bark that

And the tearless of Contents them.

And the low-voice The tidings that of How a clear stress Well-nigh to Med Ere to the great I The long wall yav

The clear stream The faint night fa Lashed lightly ba They glide the wi Late grows the n While the skillful

Sleeps the tired v The chief; and th

In the town of th The unjarred pea Green grows the And the hunt is i This many a heed The Mohawks co The lodge-gate st Scarce even a do

No mother shriel Of blood on the t But the thought Is where the slee Gets forth those No roar from the Whose mountain The abyss of awf

But-the river's A tremor! The The warriors star Faints in the sud The cry of their

But afar, remote Quiet under the The Melicete vil A LITTLE

And the captive

She was an brown creature, around her prete the eyes, all "ali of their places," ing's gypsy witch "As if she cou." At pleasure t The tan of all

the sheen of the a melancholy like to have turned the in a little hut by open; and she has her knees. Of course we

went in.

"You poor chi
what is this? W
terrible for you t
there nobody—

"That's just it, low tone, as if the body."

I kneeled down at the little dead

our Effie's age-

"You can kiss the child, with a I didn't want to then I kissed the dead baby on he me again a moneyes, and then rested her head of "There's palos." "There's nobo faintly, "since to over father and the baby had feve

town for some on ut for him, and It's stormed a we stormed. The would. There' And there's been "And what are terrupted." "Tm sitting he long, you see, up and leaning b. 'Tm so little, its tarve as it does so bad, you kno them so soon, no "Starve!" I c What do you thin a dull tone. "T days. What els Pm glad of it. have my dear pet a little dry sob meant that I sl sent something.

baby."
"He has sent s