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WEEKLY SUR, ST. JOHN.

HEEBIN

VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886.

NO. 16

A THRENODY.

In 1878 the late George T. Lanigan was on the staff of the New York World. In looking over the English exchanges one day he could find anothing in them of special interest, save the announcement that the Akhoond of Swat was dead. He thereupon penned the following lines, which were widely quoted at the

What, what, what, What's the news from Swat? Sad news. Bad news Cometh by the cable led
Through the Persian gulf: the Red
Iteranean—he's dead—
The Akhoond is dead!

For the Akhoond I mourn.

Who wouldn't?

He strove to disregard the message stern.

But he Akhoodn't.

Dead, dead, dead: (Serrow Swats!)
Swate wha hae wi Akhoond bled Swats whom he hath often led Daward to a gory bed.

Or to victory, As the case might by, Sorrow Swats! Tears shed, Shed tears like water, Your great Akhoond is dead! That's Swat's the matter!

Mourn city of Swat,
Your great Akhoond is not,
But laid 'mid worms to rot—
His mortal part alone, his soul was caught
(Because he was a good Akhoond!)
Up to the bosom of Mahound;
Though earthly walls his frame surround
(Forever hallowed be the ground!)
And earthly mock the lowly mound And sceptics mock the lowly mound And say "He's now of no Akhoond!"

His soul is in the skies, The azure skies that bend above his loved tropolis of Swat,
He sees with larger, other eyes,
Athwart all earthly mysteries
He knows what's Swat.

Let Swat bury the great Akhoond With a noise of mourning and lamentation:
Let Swat bury the great Akhoond
With the noise of the mourning of the Swat

Fallen is at length Its tower of strength,
Its sun is dimmed ere it had nooned,
Dead lies the great Aknoond,
The great Aknoond of Swat
is not!

WAITING AND WINNING.

'It don't matter so much now, grandma, said Aileen, drying the tears that had spark-led on her cheeks like dew-drops on a rose, 'Of course it is very silly for me to ory but I couldn't help it', just at first. 'But what is the matter, my pet?' said old Mrs. Harrington, soothingly.

deep embrasure of the window, where the winter sunset was strained through in deep hues of crimson and amber, crying bitterly. The Harring on family were ambitious people. They had come to Virginia and purchased, at a merely nominal price, the fine old maneion that had once belonged to a luxurious planter, long since dead. Mr. Harrington, who had been contented to raise humble corn and pumpkins in the val-ley of the Connecticut River, now devoted himself to the more aristecratic crop of

Mrs. Harrington, who had been a notable Yankee housekeeper, hired two negro wo-men to do the housework, and cultivated so-clety; and the three Misses Harrington forgot the days of factory work and honest district school teaching in the gentilities of

'Valley Lawn.' The old lady alone remained true to her 'All this is very fine,' said she, 'but I don't see what is to be gained by it. Dan'l losin' money, as true as you're born!'
'Money isn't everything, grandma' said

her daughter-in-law, tartly. 'Humph!' said the old lady. And when Aileen, the orphan cousin, came down from the New England hills, grandma was the only one who really welcomed her.
'There are three of us already,' said Selina

Harrington, grudgingly.

'Why couldn't she have been a boy, so as to help pa with the plantation?' said Norma. What do we want of any more gi le?' sighed Juani a, whose baptismal name had een 'Judith.' 'Ain's no use of growlin' about it,' said

'Pa,' who could not be made an elegant gentleman, let the family varnish and veneer as they pleased. 'Here she is, and here she's got to stay. I don't want her no more'n you do; but she sin't got no friends to go to, so what ye goin' to do about it?' Aileen was pre ty too, in her shy, wild-dalsy way, with big blue-black eyes, reddish-

brown hair and a rich Titanesque c mplexion. The Misses Harrington were not pretty. This was another of jection, although it was not generally discussed, and Aileen soon knew, by instinct, that the old grandmother was her only friend in all the big, dreary house.
A third matter of offense cropped out on

All Hallow E'en, when Alleen went out into the woods to gather hickory-nuts to burn in the fireside blaze. Perhaps it was not her fault that Mr. Daller's vicious bull jumped through the tumble down fence and frightened her nearly out of her wis; and she was doubtless not

personally responsible for the fact that Captain Dulany chanced to be passing, and rescued her from the big horned enemy with prompt gallantry.
'He was so very kind!' said Alleen, wist-

fully. 'Do you think, grandma, that I ought to tell my aunt and the girls that he warks with me when I go to the post office? or that he gave me them beautiful, deep b us asters that they thought I found in the copse? or that it was he discovered the big ounch of mistletoe in Greenough's woods? Well, not snless they ask you, said old Mrs. Harrington, shrugging her shoulders. For she had heard her three granddaughters discussing the Dulaney question with

some ac imony.
'I'm the eldest,' Selina had said, tartly, and I ought to have the first chance. If any of us is to call with ma at Dulany Beeches, it shall be me! 'You always were a selfish thing! said

Norma. 'Captain Dulany's mother has a large library, and you know very well that I'm literary. 'I'm the youngest, and I don't see why devoted head,

I should be poked into a corner always, pouted Miss Juanita—Judith.

But Selina by strength of years and tongue, had carried her point.

So when New Year's Day approached, and Aileen timidly consulted Aunt Harrington as to what she should wear, that matren opened her large, light eyes with counterfelt

"You, child?' said she. 'Why, you're not to come in at all!. The girls don't want a whole drove in the parlor. Three women are quite enough. And you're so young, you know.' 'I'm seventeen, aunt!' faltered Alleen.

"Two or three years hence will do very well for you,' said the relentless elder. "Try and put such silly nonsense out off, our head?" And this is why Alleen was crying. Old Mrs. Harrington understood it all very well. She had been young once. She saw the folly of interference in this partic-

ular case, however. 'Dan'i's wife likes her own way,' said she. 'She ain't pleasant if she thinks any one is meddlin'. I'll tell you what Aileen—you and I'll go out to the big chamber over the atun barn, and get Pomp to build us up a real good fire of pine logs in the old chimly. There's a carpet loom there and a spinnin'wheel and all the fixin's and I'll show you how I used to spin flax when I was a gal,

and weave rag carpet.'
'Will you?' said Alleen, with brightening eyes. 'Oh, grandma, how very, very nice that will be! And can I roast chestnuts and apples in the ashes?-and will you tell me about your sailor lover that was drowned before you ever saw my Grandfather Har-

'Yes,' said the old lady—'yes! We'll hev our New Year's Day, by ourselves—me and you child.

So Aileen put away the pretty, little, blue merino gown that she had retrimmed for New Year's Day, and donned instead the brown Merrimac calico that made her look like a robin-redbreast; and just about look like a robin-redbreast; and just about the time, that her three cousins were quarreling for the possession of the biggest dressing-glass to 'do' their hair, she and her grandmother were adjusting the annient spinning-wheel in the stone-barn chamber, and piling wood in the cavernous recess of the huge freplace. They had a very pleasant New Year's Day, after all, though the tears came to Aileen's blue eyes once or twice, when the carriages rolled by over the twice, when the carriages rolled by over the hard-frozen road toward the house.

And at dusk she lighted the cheerful

candles, and sat down to prepare grandma's supper, with fresh corn-cakes, baked in the hot embers, according to the recipe of Aunt Felicia, the colored cook, fragrant offee, and sweet apples, roasted, and eaten with

'Of course, it is very silly for me to cry, whence he had not seen the red light gleaming out for ten years.
'What can it be?' he asked himself. 'We

children used to play at ghost up there of an autumn evening, when the Valdimir family lived there. Or perhaps the careless ser-She had found Alleen coiled up in the vants have set something on fire.' He jumped off his horse, fluog the reine over a projecting pine bough and went in to see what the meaning of this unwonted illu-

mination might be.
The door stood wide open—the whole room was aglow with a warm, ruddy light.
Grandma, enthroned in a big splint-chair
before the blaze, was drinking her coffee, and Aileen sat spinning at the old wheel, with cheeks sofely reddened and blue eyes sparkling-a very picture of health and

Both started at the sudden apparition of the captain on the threshold.
'I—I beg your pardon!' said Capt. Dulany, lifting his hat. 'I saw the light shining out,

and I was afraid that something had hap-'Something has happened,' said Alleen, laughing'y, 'I have learned to spin. And Grandma and I are having a pionic. Will

you come in Capt. Dulaney?'
'Well, since your coffee smells so good, I
think I will,' said the gallant young officer. His cup—which for lack of more expensive material happened to be a mug—was scarcely poured out, before their numbers were augmented by Mr. Ferrars and young Doctor Fenchurd, who had seen the lights and had also observed 'Hotspur' fastened to the fence. 'May we venture to intrude?' said they,

eeping in over the stair-rail. 'Oh, certainly l'asid grandma, smiling.

And Aileen distributed handleless cupe
and beautiful slices of golden-browa corncake. yet steaming from the fire to her guests,

We are hardly prepared to entertain so large a company, said she, composedly; but we can, at all events, give you a sincere welcome.

Two—three—half a dozen more dropped in Old Pomp was summoned to pour fresh pine-cones on the blaze and bring more cof-fee and corn-cake.

the Yankees have brought to bear on the pine-cones en the blaze and bring more coffee and corn-cake.

He grinned from ear to ear.

'Pow'ful like de good old times,' said he, to Aunt Felicia, when he returned to his cabin. 'De berry cream ob de gentry enjoyin' de corn-pones an' coffee like dey was our own old marse's folks' Ain't nuffic like corn-pone for rale good flavor, dat dey ain't An't be young lady from de Norf, she's as pratty as a peach. Reckon de capting fluks corn-pone for rale good flavor, dat dey ain's
An' the young lady from de Norf, she's as
pretty as a peach. Reckon de capting finks
so, too. He, he, he!'
And old Pomp shook his sides with au in-

audible chuckle of glee.

Later in the evening the gentleman went up to the house, where stood the three Misses Harrington in a simpering row.
But their call there was insipid, and several of them returned to the 'Stone Barn'

to finish their evening.

Adrian Dulany remained the latest of all -to late, in fact that it was he who escorted grandma-who had discreetly fallen asleep in her big chair some time ago-and Alleen to the house, under whispering pine-boughs, by the light of a big round moon.

The three cousins, whose list of calls had long since ended, were yawning in the par-

'Dear me!' cried Selina, as the little group came in. 'Where have you been all day,

'In the old stone-barn chamber, learning to spin,' said Aileen, laughing and coloring.
Juani a looked sharply at her. What change had subtly crept over her voice and manner? Then she looked at Captain Adrian's bright face.

'Take good care of her,' said the young

ficer, tenderly removing the heavy shawl from Aileen's shoulder. She has promised to be my wife, before a great many weeks. It was not until Dulany had gone that the full cannonade of questions burst on Aileen's

'Girls, girls! don't all speak at once,' said pansies. The Burlington girls cast all the grandma. 'It's just exactly as I've always others in the shade, however, while the Bostold you. The right one will be sure to tonian, the New Yorker, and the Saratoga

whispered:
'Good-by, sweet New Year's Day—the
bapplest I have ever known!'—Helen Forest

Opening of the Winter Carnival in Burlington, Vt.

A BLAZE OF LIGHT.

WILDER SPORT THAN WAS EVER SEEN IN MON TREAL OR ALBANY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 22,-This city to night is all one vast blaze of electric lights Chinese lanterns, and houses illuminated as though they were on fire. This is the opening of the second winter carnival ever held in the United States. The air resounds with revelry and fun, the streets are literally jammed with people, and the sport is wilder than anything ever seen in Montreal, Orange, or even Albany. Burlington is not naturally a jolly town. It is the birthplace and home of Senator Edmunds, the iceberg of the United States Senate, but fortunately he is not at home now. In his absence the he is not at home now. In his absence the people have thawed out, and are having a rousing time. Judge Pond is here, with his prehistoric coat, brass buttons, and five-pound gold fob, but outside of congress he is powerless to effect the spirits of the good people of Vermont. He has been walking up and down the corridors of the Vanness house looking for seme one to play chees with, but as he gets ruffled if any one makes a mistake or talks during the game he can't.

ides of it, Burlington is situated on the front aids of one of these perpendicular patches, so that the streets slant like the roof of a Holland barn and make the best coasting runs in the country. Albany and Newburg, hilly as they are, have got no such alides, and Kinney street hill in Newark is not a patch on the main street in Barlington. Main street is an amazing sight tonight. It is fringed with lanterns so close together

THE OLDEST MAN YET.

Detroit, Mich., Claims to Possess the Oldest Man in the World—127 Years of Age that they look like two walls of fire at the top and in the middle are great triumphal frames, lighted inside with candles and decorated outside with flags. The hill is three-quarters of a mile long and ends at the shore

massed.

The roadway was a glare of ice this afternoon, but snow and sawdust have been scat-tered over it to break the speed of the traverses, which got to going at the rate of eighty miles an hour. Traverse is the Vermont name for what is called a bobsled in Albany and a double runner in Massachusetts. Every thirty seconds tonight there is a muffled roar as of distant thunder, a hiss and a flash, and fifteen to twenty-five per-sons darted past the hotel as though they had been shot out of a cannon. The riders it on a soft cushion with their feet on a board grooved footrail, their hands grasping straps fixed in loops under their knees, and having nothing between them and audden death but the keen eyes, cool heads and muscular arms of the steerman. The trafron. To ride on one is to lose all gense of the reality and solidity of life. The cush-ioned seat sways up and down as lightly as tion. the reality and solutely of the solution of solution in the sarth and to be falling through the air. The lines of spectators seem like a black wall, and the rows of lanterns are two sheets of flame. The steersmen are heroes in the people's eyes. The coolest and most skilful one is John J. Euright, a lawyer; height, 5 deet 10; weight, 190 pounds, of solid muscle and eyes like those of an eagle. The pretty girls—and there never were so many in ene small town before—wait their turns to ride with the most famous steersman. John with the most famous steersman. John of 1814, at Queenstown Heights. Next he the first man appointed to office under the Cleveland administration. He got a mail route on the Burlington and Lemoille But there is not room in one copy of The

railroad. Sun to tell of all the things new to New Yorkers. In addition to the traverses that the Yankees have brought to bear on the

here toright, when they heard that Vermont is a total abstinence state, were really painful to witness. The conductor told them it coming up on the train. Every man

whicky in a bottle of Apolonaris.
"Mike," said the tougher of the two, next time I want a drink I'll call for water and I'll see what I get. You kin betchyer life that's what yer got to do if you want

But Burlington is a steady, decorious little city, very wealthy and public spirited. The town is now in the hands of 300 young men, members of the Barlington Coasting Club who have charge of the carnival. Dr. Webb, son-in-law of William H. Vanderbilt. is president of the club, but is now in New York, Mayor Woodbury is on the executive committee. The trains have all brought heavy loads of sightseers, and the spread of the craze for tobogganing is seen in the fact that every third man and woman seems to have brought a toboggan suit is his or her trunk or valise. The consequence is that a group of men is as gay as a rainbow, and a bevy of ladies looks like a bed of big

whisky.

told you. The right one will be sure to come along if you sit in the chimney-corner and wait. And that was just what Alleen was doing this evening.

And that night, when the fcost-white stars of midnight climbed the sky, Alleen whispered:

'Good-by, sweet New Year's Day—the to take with women generally as the best of Ed Harrigan's songs in the Leather Patch are certain to take with the men.

The Boston girls are altogether too delightful. Imagine a high-browed, velvet-cheeked member of the Society for Improvement at Home indulging in bobsledding. It is worth a journey of 500 miles just to see her. She wears gold eyeglasses perched on her aquiline nose. She is in charge of a Burlington girl, full of fun, brimming over with health, and lost in enjoyment of the fun. The Burlington girl sits on the cushion of the traverse, raises both heels, turns a round as if she was on pivots and plants a foot on each side of the broad board, keeping her hands ready to manage the edge of her skirts, so that the performance is simply her skirts, so that the performance is simply the most artistic thing imaginable—at least since Aimee invented her trick of kicking ner train into the loop of her left arm. The

Boston home-improvement girls view this with a grave and perplexed expression.

'My deah,' I heard one say to her Burlington guide, 'are you—ah—quite such that this mannah of disposing of one's—ah—one's feet is quite the propah thing?

'Well, I must say, I think you'd make a sensation if you went down hill side saddle.

with, but as he gets ruffled if any one makes a mistake or talke during the game he can't find any one to play with him.

Burlington was made on purpose for a winter carnival. The state is so small and mountainous that the cute Yankees are said to stand the land on edge and till both girl, the roar of the traverse the avalance of the Boston girl were only dim, uncertain parts of a flying mass of earth-defying matter speeding toward Lake Champlain. The little, improved scream of the Boston girl, the roar of the traverse the avalance of the second ment society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement society were not there to look on. In another instant the Boston girl and the surface of the improvement in the surface of the improveme girl, the roar of the traverse, the exclamations of the multitude, the pop and flash of the rockets, all were but little parts of a scene totally unlike anything else to be seen in this country, if, indeed, any such scene ever was beheld in it before.

Man in the World—127 Years of Age and Still Vigorous.

"Dad" Freeman was buried across the river in Windsor, a few days ago, it was believed of Lake Champlain. The sides of the that the oldest man in the world had been street are crowded with onlookers solidly laid to rest. "Dad" was 122 years old, as conclusively proved before his death, and 138 decendants. Since Freeman was buried some relic hunters have brought forward a man whose authentic record fixes his age at 127 years. The proof furnished leaves no room for any sort of doubt. The name of this man is Andrew Lucas. He is the father of P. A. Lucas, who for nine years past has kept a barber shop at No. 81 Larsed street west, this city. Mr. Lucas was born a alave under the father of Gen. Jackson, he of "eternal" fame, and was a grown man when the general succeeded to the paternal estate. He remembers the Revolutionary war distinctly, and recalls many very interesting incidents of the second war between this country and Great Britain. He declares that it is as distinct to him as yesterday muscular arms of the steersman. The traverses are shorter than the New York state
bobs, and the sleds or trucks they run on
are broad, sprawling contrivances, built very
long and low and shod with thin ribbons of
transport To ride on one is to lose all sense of
the balas piled up as a temporary fortifica-

ran on the Niagara river under Capt. John Clinch, for whom he worked nine years, and was then discharged by his employer because the latter considered him too old to be useful. Lucas was then sixty-twe years old. Lucas soon found employment again, this time at Kingaton, Oat., where he married his second wife. His slave wife had borne him seven children. His second and free wife bore him seventeen. One daughter by this union is now living in East Saginaw, Mich. Her name is Mrs. Williams, and she is aeventy-one years old. Forty years ago Lucae removed to Brantford, Ont. There he got work from the father of Judge he got work from the father of Judge Stevenson of Cayuga. The judge, though now an old man himself, remembers Lucas as a man about seventy years old, when he, as a boy, was going to school. For twenty-nine years Lucas was a driver for the express company at Brantford, and resigned the place ten years ago for the reason that he was getting along in years and fall the had his pocket flask, and vowed he had just he was getting along in years and felt the emptied it; but it turns out that any one need of rest. He was the frame of a once emptied it; but it turns out that any one can get anything he wants to drink, the same as you can in the city, on Sunday. All you have to do is to find the side door. Two flashily dressed New Yorkers were shown mysterious bar rooms, and each got a drink of whisky. It was prohibition whisky, so weak that it tasted like a teaspoonful of whisky in a bettle of Apolonaris.

"Mike." said the tougher of the two. Kirkwood house, across the Campus Martius. He then walked without the assistance of a cane, being 124 years old. This is a most remarkable case of longevity. Lucas is cer-tainly as old as stated, and from his appearance today promises to hang on for some time to come. This man is probably the oldest person living. He has witnessed the development of the most wonderful era in in the world's history, and has personal recollections of all the many great events in

the career of this nation. General Hancock used to say that Sheridan was "a whirlwind with spurs." Sir Charles Dilke won't take. He's dumb

A widow with nine children has sued young man in New York for breach opromise.

THE FISHERY QUESTION. Leading American Journal Urges Congress to Make a Treaty. (W. Y. Times)

and the Boston Chamber of Commerce are trying to impress upon the house committee on foreign affairs the fact that there is another side to the question of coming to an understanding with Great Britain on the subject of fisheries besides that presented by the Gloucester fishermen. The latter professed to care for no privileges beyond these secured by the convention of 1818, and to believe that there was no danger of trouble with the British authorities if the matter was left as it is. They were, in fact, so intent upon a restoration of the duty on fish, which would secure to them, as they think, the United States market, that they were willing to take the risk of trouble, But the difficulty is that the trouble, if it should come, would not effect them alone. It should come, would not effect them alone. It would have to be dealt with by the government, and it might lead to serious complications with a friendly power. It would be ridiculous for the government to adopt a policy involving such a risk merely to please the fishermen of Cape Ann and enable them to get a higher price for the product of their industry by excluding from competition with them the fishermen of the British provinces. Against their claim that there would be no trouble stands the

RECORD OF FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

under the convention of 1818, during which there was almost continual trouble. There also stand the innate probabilities of the case. there was almost continual trouble. There also stand the innate probabilities of the case. Under the treaty of Washington the New England fishermen have been accustomed for the last twelve years to choose their own fishing grounds along the coasts of the British provinces as well as on the Banks and the deep sea. They have been at liberty to follow the fish without reference to distance from the coast line and have had the privilege of landing, to cure and dry their fish, repair their nets, and obtain bait and other supplies without restriction. Under the convention of 1818, with the exception of certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands, they will be excluded from the inshore fisheries. They will have no right to prosecute their search within three marine miles of the coast. Exclusive of the parts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands, specially excepted, they may enter the bays and harbors of the provincial coast "for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." They will be excluded from their customary supplies of bait, and from landing to cure and dry fish, where alone that privilege is of much value to them. Under these circumstances they will certainly be subject to difficulties and disadvantaces in their business. value to them. Under these circumstances they will certainly be subject to difficulties and disadvantages in their business, There

A CONSTANT TEMPTATION TO ENCROACH upon the prohibited waters, and in certain upon the prohibited waters, and in certain states of the weather it may be difficult to keep out of them. It is evident that Canada is determined, if she must fall back upon the convention of 1818, to see that it is enforced to the letter. Preparations are already being made to reorganize the marine patrol on a scale never before attempted. It is to be in charge of an officer of the Royal navy and will be liberally sustained. Fighing vessels which ven. erally sustained, Fishing vessels which ven-ture within the prohibited waters or which un-wittingly drift within them are quite likely to get into trouble, and then we shall hear these same Gloucester fishermen crying aloud for protection and redress. It would be absolute folly to leave the way open for collisions and disputes when we are invited to aid in closing it. The wisdom of abrogating the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington is doubtful. That action was get into trouble, and then we shall hear the inspired largely by resentment at the unjust decial of the Halifax commission. But its award of \$5,500 000 had been paid, and it was a compensation for the privilegss accorded by the treaty, not for a period of twenty years, the treaty, not for a period of twenty years, but for all the time that the treaty might remain in force. If the privileges were not worth that sum they were at least worth retaining after they were paid for. But from resentment at what was regarded as unjust in an irrevocable decision they were thrown away, and the only effect to the loss is the privilege of the hardy seamen of Cape Ann to charge their countrymen some 25 per cent, more for their fish. Whether that is such an advantage to the whole country as to justify the risk of to the whole country as to justify the risk of international trouble over the fisheries is the question the Government has to decide. Cer-

tainly the sensible proceeding is to endeavor to reach an amicable understanding which will exclude all chance of trouble. A FAMOUS REVIVALIST. The Great Work of Sam Jones in Cincin

from far and near to crowd his services. At Cincinnati the whole town seems to have been ever his mission, and there was no hall large enough to contain the throngs that rushed te see and hear the preacher.

It is probable that wherever he goes in the North the same interest and curiosity will be displayed; and his extraordinary success in attring up religious emotion in Cincinnati and Chicago will, of course, lead to his invitation to other cities, so that it is not unlikely that he will be in as much demand as Moody and Sankey were at the time when their services were a novelty. But Sam Jones has in him elements of popularity which Moody lacks, for he is a man of striking originality, while the other is noted only for which Moody lacks, for he is a man of striking originality, while the other is noted only for his simple earnestness, his sermona containing little which, when reported, explains the secret of his power over an audience. The bright, searching, witty, epigrammatic, audacious, and seemingly irreverent saylogs of Sam Jones, on the other hand, have been in all the newspapers sor months past, and his name is now one of the most familiar in the Union. The quality of his humor, too, is distinctively American, and his career before he became a preacher has made him a great of ject of interest for our public.

public.

He is in all respects much more like the re-He is in all respects much more like the revival sets of the famous revival period of this country than like an evangelist of these days, such as Moody, though he seems to encounter in his warfare against sin and ainners none of that bitter opposition which inflamed Jacob Knapp, with something of the spirit of a martyr, and gave Finney, another of the revivalists of the past, new vigor in his denunciations of the wickedness of his time. Knapp's special objects of attack were gambiers and rumsellers, and often his language against them was so violeht, and he indicated individuals with such particularity, that he stood in danger

Knapp was, and resembles him, as we have said, in his rough-and-ready eloquence, and his sharp and not altogether reverent wit. Like him, too, he is an uneducated man, in the sense of scholastic education, and in that respect also recalls the great body of Baptist and Methodist preachers and exhorters who excited the hopes and fears of the American people in the early days of this century, thundering forth their pictures of hell and the damned from stumps in the wilderness, and from rough platforms at camp meetings, where many for the first time tatives of the Boston Fish Bureau meetings, where many for the first heard such calls to repentance, the effect produced by those old prethe effect produced by those old preachers was tremendous and far extended is shown by the circumstance that the Baptist and Methodist churches became the chief religious communions of the United States, and, before the days of the development here of the Roman Catholic church, divided between them the vist majority of the professing Christians of the Union.

In the south that many times to the content of the Union.

Union.

In the south they were especially successful, so that today the prevailing religious tone there is that of those communions, which include in their membership a great part of both blacks and whites. The infidelity which has ravaged the north during the last ten or fifteen years has produced scarcely any effect on the south, where what we call an agnostic would probably be regarded in most places with pity or suspicion, and where the old-fashioned religion Sam Jones undertook to preach siter his miraculous conversion is still the religion of all the people would live in obedience to the divine commands.

the people would live in obedience to the divine commands.

It is, therefore, peculiarly fit that an ardent revivalist should come in these days from the devout and spiritually minded South, the ardor of whose religious feeling has not been chilled by medern philosophy, but which believes with all the simplisity of the past in the rewards and punishments, the promises and the covenants of the New Testament and the Old Testament. And probably what gives Sam Jones his hold on his Western hearers is that, despite occasional flashes of irreverent humor, he preaches as if he was really and thoroughly in earnest, having no doubts of the truth and terrible importance of what he has to say. His very defects of manner and of taste, too, bring him into closer sympathy with the audiences he addresses, for it is to the plain people, who think more of substance than of form, that he makes his mission, and language that might shock those accustomed only to the greatest reserve in religious services, is all the more effective with the run of his hearers because it strikes them like a blow.

Whether Sam Janes is soming to New York

we do not know. It is not unlikely that many of those who would most desire to stir up a of those who would most desire to stir up a potent revival here are more or less distrustful of his methods, even if they are not disposed to cautiously wait to see what will be the outcome of his own personal religious life, for our later experience shows that not a few of these brands plucked from the burning who arouse general attention by suddenly changing from sinners to saints, have been unable to long resist the evil tendencies in them, and have fallen back into their old and

changing from sinners to saints, have been unable to long resist the evil tendencies in them, and have fallen back into their old and vicious ways. But the impression produced by Sam Jones in Cincinnati, so far as we can learn from the newspapers of the town, was a very favorable one, and his services and sermons are described as far more dignified and elevating than some of the reports of his remarks would have led us to suppose them to be. In fine, he was treated with much respect by our Cincinnati contemperaries.

Undoubtedly he would command the largest amount of interest and attention in New York, and would steadily fill the mest spacious hall the city contains, drawing to his services people of all sorts, and not improbably exciting very widespread religious enthusiasm among the Protestant churches. And that is just what these churches stand wofully in need of, for comparatively few of their places of worship are full enough to indicate a strong hold on the people, and some of their ministers are lamenting their loss of influence in the community.

The Episcopal mission last autumn aroused a good deal of interest, and the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Aitken at Trinity Church were especially powerful; but the whole body of the Protestants were not inflamed with religious zeal, as they were inflamed, for instance, in the days of the Great Awakening. when

ious zeal, as they were not inflamed with religious zeal, as they were inflamed, for instance, in the days of the Great Awakening, when even theatres were brought into service to hold the multitudes who came out to listen to the exhorters and revivalists. Perhaps Sam Jones is the man to kindle the fice.

Miss Cleveland's Note Paper. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-Ladies who have ecently received notes from Miss Cleveland and invitations, have been surprised by the appearance of a crest upon her note paper and invitation cards. The crest which she has adopted is a copy of a new seal recently provided for the president, and shows the venerable bald-headed eagle, not with wings outstretched The Great Work of Sam Jones in Cincinnati and Chicago.

(New York Sun)

Sam Jones, the now famous revivalist, has transferred the scene of his labor from the South to the West, where his remarkable sermons, which in a me respects recall those of the great Baptist preacher of other days, Elder Jacob Knapp, are listened to by many thousands of eager men and women, who come from far and near to crowd his services. At Cincinnati the whole town seems to have been dated in the same way, but Miss Cleveland appears to have thought the new form preferable. The note paper and invitations have been passed around and commented upon both favorably and unfavorably within the last few days.

One of Mr. Talmage's recent sermons on do meatic subjects contained the assertion that "divorce was the first course in the menu of hell," which is not the first course remark that has fallen from him, by any

means. A newspaper of Beloit, Kansas, says that in Clark county during a recent snow storms a large flock of sheep crowded close together, and the snow, melting for a while and then freezing, fastened the entire flock together.

"While practicing law a number of years ago," said Judge Tourgee, "I had a peculiar will case. An old lady who was a slaveholder, dying, bequeathed her colored man, John, and her dusky maid, Jane, who sustained to each other the relation of husband. tained to each other the relation of husband and wife, to the trustees of the church 'to be used as far as possible for the glory of God.' I was curious to know what course was taken, and upon investigation found that after meditation and prayer the plous trustees sold their living legacy at auction and with the proceeds sent a missionary to

China. W. Blair Bruce, the artist, who recently returned from France on a short visit to his ather, W. Bruce of Hamilton, Out., has been prevented from holding a reception and exhibition of his paintings as intended, the reason being that his entire collection was shipped on the steamer Brooklyn, which was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Bewith such particularity, that he stood in danger of personal ill treatment.

But n w Sam Jones can assail all forms of sine and indugence without provoking anger, though he is not less outspoken than Jacob large and important werks. SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office-whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrear ages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT.

While there seems to be a good deal of activity in St. John, and the other cities, or large centres of population, on the subject of the Franchise Act-and large numbers of applications are being made by persons claiming to have their names added to the lists, in the rural constituencies less perhaps is being done by the people. Although the first lists, throughout the province, will be published this week, and meetings called for hearing applications, it is said, that very many of those who might reasonably have claimed the right to vote have not yet done so. It will be a disappointment by and by to many when they are eager to vote, to find that they have lost their right, simply because of their present indifference on the subject. On or befere the expiration of next week, the first list will be in the hands of county officials and postmasters every where, and will be conspicuously posted in their respective offices for public inspection. Let every old elector ascertain whether his name has been continued on the list, and every new elector take the necessary steps to have his name registered.

We have frequently stated the qualification required in applicants who, for the first time, are seeking the franchise; but old voters should study the lists quite as carefully as any, because many names must be struck off by design of the law, and some may be struck off from accident. The old names, probably in all cases, may be restored under the provisions of the law, but this can only be done by the revising officer upon the application of the voter. It is a necessary precaution for all, and particularly those who heretofore have been assessed on real estate to a value less than \$150, or on an income less than than \$300, or on personal property alone, to ascertain that their names are retained, or under what provision of the law they may be otherwise entitled to vote, and to apply accordingly; for in all such cases as we have just indicated, in the meantime, their names are struck off the list. So that the idea that all "old voters" will find their names on the new lists is misleading. Non-resident voters are also, or should be, much interested, as henceforth they can only vote in the district in which their qualification lies, and not at any polling place selected under the local law; and it is quite prebable that, notwithstanding the utmost care, omissions or other errors may be made by the officers in transferring the names from the sheriffs' lists back to the to January 1st, 1886, and has paid one year's

original polling districts.
Although the law is not very intricate as to its scope, it is perhaps compli-cated and laborious in its machinery and execution; and it is, therefore, quite reasonable to expect, that at the beginning of such a work there shall be some friction. But there are now ample time and opportunity to have all errors rectified, if those most interested will act for themselves. We believe the revising officers will liberally interpret the law, so that no properly qualified voter shall be deprived of, or not attain, the fran-chise, if he will but take the little trouble required on his part to maintain it or secure

THE LEGISLATURE ON LUMBER.

It is not true that the decline in the lumber business in this province is altogether due to the low prices in Eogland and the general depression in trade. The low prices and the general depression have not decreased the lumber product from the Baltic ports. The sales of Nova Scotia lumber are as large as ever. The Quebec exports show no such falling off as those of New Brunswick. Ontario lumbermen are not curtailing their operations. The depression has settled especially on New Brunswick. There is a particular cause for the decline of the lumber business in this province which does

not exist in the other provinces.

The lumbermen in this province pay s stumpage duty more than twice as high as is paid in Quebec and more than three times as high as is paid in Nova Scotia. And so while the lumber export from Nova Scotia is increasing and that of Quebecand Ontario is holding its own, a larger product being expected this year than that of last year, the industry in New Brunswick is rapidly declining. THE SUN has given statistics on this subject. We have published communica ons from lumbermen of both political parties complaining of the high duties. A journal which is published in the county where lumbering is the most important business has pointed out that the present regulations are destroying the trade. There was at least no party object in the contention of the journal in question, which is a strong supporter of the Blair government. The municipal council of Northumberland-members of both parties agreeinghas affirmed that the lumber interest is injured by the stumpage regulations.

The amendment moved in the house of as sembly by Mr. Park affirms that the policy of the government in respect to stumpage "has been detrimental to the best interests of the lumber trade." Referring to this motion. the premier intimated rather churlishly that the action of Mr. Park would not help the cause he had in hand. He went on to say that the government needed money and must raise it somehow. New, Mr. Blair is the man who thought the late government spent too much money. Through the action of the Dominion government, Mr. Blair and his associates have a revenue much larger than that received by their predecessors. Not only, therefore, do they

expend all the former revenue and the additional income, but they now acknowledge that they are obliged to add some fifty per cent. to the lumber tax in order to make both ends meet. We are of the opinion that if the local government had taken less part or a more honest part in Dominon elections, the province would not be so hard up for

Mr. Mitchell's argument is the same as that of Mr. Blair, and Mr. Mitchell is an other economical man. Mr. Baird, like his leader, wanted to know where the money was to come from if not from lumber. Mr. Burchill's position is peculiar. He believed the stumpage to be too high. He admitted that he promised his constituents that he would do all he could to have the rate reduced. Having so said, he remarked that he would vote with the government and

against the contention that the rates were oo high. Mr. Burchill would like to keep his promise but did not want to embarrass the government. Mr. Labillois hoped the government would see its way clear to reluce the stumpage, but would vote with the duce the stumpage, but would vote with the government that the stumpage was too high. Mr. McManus said he would like to see the burdens lightened, but would vote with the government that the burdens were already light enough.

Mr. Killam was more outspoken. He claimed that it was desirable to make the rates rehibitory in some quarters and thus derease the lumber sales from the province. This view is shared, we believe, by Mr. There is something suggestive in the fact that the government in the third year of their regime have exhausted the ad-

ditional revenue, greatly increased the stumpage dues, scattered the proceeds from this source, and are still not able to come out square. As there is no prospect of another haul from Ottawa, as there are a number of hungry retainers of the administration, the prospects are that the stumpage rates will be further increased unless the government is suppressed.

REGISTER.

Under the electoral franchise act the number of electors for this city has been increased by over twenty-five per cent., and it is probable that not more than half the newly qualified persons have as yet sent in their names. The greater number of the new electors qualify on income; there are several who take advantage of the provisions for the sons of real estate owners, and many who qualify as tenants.

Our information is that in the country districts very few applications for registration have as yet been sent in. The lists ag now posted contain a small number of names registered under the new provisions. The result is that the preliminary list contains fewer names than the old roll, whereas if the same increase that has taken place in the fire, but it spread rapidly to the buildings

make themselves electors. The revising the particulars of their qualifications the country the following male persons over twenty-one years of age being British subjects are entitled to registration:-

Owners of real property in the electoral district of the value of \$150. Tenants of real property paying a rent of

Occupants of real property worth \$150, provided that they have been in occupation for a year previous to January 1st, 1886, and have enjoyed the revenues and profits

of the property. Residents who are in receipt of \$300 year income, and have been in receipt of such income for a year previous to the above

Sons of real estate owners are entitled to registration, in case the estate if divided equally among father and sons is of sufficient value to qualify them, provided they have resided on the estate for a year previous to the above date. Grandsons, stepsons and sons-in-law of real estate owners rank as sons. The death of the father does not interfere with the son's privilege. A son is held to reside at home though he is occasionally absent for six

Fishermen who own real property, boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, all of which together are of the value of \$150 are qualified for registration. Any person who can qualify under one of the above provisions should send in his application stating particulars, accompanied with a statutary declaration that the facts are as stated. Blank forms for application and declaration can easily be obtained. There are in every settlement a few who take an active part in political contests. The rank and file of the party depend to a certain extent upon those persons for advice and instruction in such matters as this. At the present moment there is no way in which more can be done for the success of the Liberal Conservative party through the country, than

in giving attention to registration. It was charming candor on the part of Mr. Davies when he pointed out that all the grit members, himself included, would have supported Mr. Blake had he openly iolned the Rielite party early in the year. The following announcement has the same merit :

All motions to be moved by Mr. Blake personally, or moved by his lieutenants and endorsed by him, dealing with the Northwest troubles and subsequent events, will receive the support of the parliamentary Liberals rithout a single exception. As Mr. Davies observed in his Sackville

speech, Mr. Blake "has only to say the

A REMARKABLE WINTER.—The Charlottetown Examiner says: An old farmer, D. Matheson, of Dundas, P. E. Island, ploughed with his team for several hours on the homestead a few days ago, and another farmer in the same vicinity was stumping on the same day. In most parts of Nova Scotia, it is said, day. In most parts of Nova Scotia, it is said, there has been very little snow at any time this winter and in Halifax only a few days sleighing. There was little snow in this province up to the middle of Jauuary and less than the usual quantity since then. But this ecuntry cannot get along very well without snow.

| Comparison of the parts of Nova Scotia, it is said, there has been very little snow at any time this; arrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to 70; parsnips, \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1.25; kidneys, \$1.70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1.40 to \$1.50; buckwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SUICIDE. - Dominicus N. Clark, a carpente aged 68, committed suicide at Eastport on Wednesday. He was of exemplary habits and was generally esteemed. Temporary insanity nduced the act.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS -Thomas Kerr commissioner under the Labor act for the parish of Addington, in the county of Restiouche; Daniel Crilley, Police Magistrate for he town of Saint Stephen, in the county of Charlotte, in room of Daniel Sullivan, re-

Sons of TEMPERANCE. - Dundee Division. No. 302, has been organized at Dundee, Restiouche Co., with a large membership. The ollowing are the officers elected : Jas. Crawford, W. P.; D. McCannon, W. A.; Miss A. Doer, R. S.; Miss M. Kerr, A. R. S.; George Wright, F. S.; Alex. Junco, T.: Geo. Kerr, Chap.; Jas. Wright, C.; John Pettigrew, A. C.; John McKeneron, I. S.; S. Kerr, O. S.. Jas. Crawford, D. G. W. P.

A PECULIAR VERDICT.-A Sydney, C. B. coroner's jury has rendered the following verdict touching the death of Capt. McDonald : -" That the deceased came to his death from taking off his two coats and vest and going towards a sleigh owned by one Wm. Grantmyer, with whom he was seen in a scramble; and that he was seen to fall from a push or blow, and died from exposure. The jury further find McLean was blamable for going off with deceased, contract of the blace. going off with deceased's coats and not looking

To LUMBER AND MILL MEN. - A fine property on St. Mary's river, Guysboro county, N. S., is now in the market, as owing to the death of the senior partner of the operating firm, it has been found necessary to close the estate It includes a lumber mill, with new machinery, also lath and shingle cutters, all in perfect order, situated near the mouth of St. Mary's" river, up which lies about 3,500 acres of firstclass timber lands. The mill has a present daily output of 20,000 feet, with a large amount of logs in the boom, which with the spring drive will probably reach 4,000,000 feet. Tenders selicited and all information given. Address S. T. Hall, care Hall & Fairweather, St. John

KINGSTON, K. C.-A correspondent writes: "The friends of the Rev. J. A. Robinson held basket and pie social at the Free Baptis church, Kingston, on the evening of the 15th inst., which realized the sum of \$21. They intend to hold another on the 8th of March at the same place. A. P. Wilson will deliver a lecture on temperance at the close of the social. All the friends of the rev. gentlemen are cordially invited to attend, as a good time is ex-

PETITOODIAC.—A rather disastrous fire of curred at Petitcodiac, K. C., on Wednesday night. The fire was first discovered breaking through the roof of the building occupied by G. L. Brown & Co., as a general store. In a short all the people of the village were out and reasonable activity and interest were shown worked industriously to stay the progress of St. John would be shown on the county lists.

The Dominion act does not make men electors. It gives them the opportunity to make themselves electors. The revising was damaged, were insured for \$5,000 in the Æ:na, Commercial Union and North British

> DEER AT FREDERICTON JUNCTION.—Parties who frequent the woods around and about Frederiction Junction report quite a number of deer in that section of Sunbury County, Deer were numerous in this province years ago, and were, the Indians say, driven out by wolves. With the extinction of deer the wolves disappeared. The reported presence of wolves this winter on the border of Queens and Sunbury would make it appear that with the re-turn of the deer their old enemies have also put

STATEMENT OF excise duties collected in the inland revenue division of St. John, for the month of February, 1886, compared with cor-

honging money in 1999;	To be seen a	
	1885.	1886.
rits	\$6,132 14 6+1 97	\$10,180 70 2.435 28
Da.CCO	5,506 38	11,005 70
arszures		2,478 00
	\$12 480 99	826,099,68

An increase of \$13,668.69. DIED OF LOCKJAW. - A man named Dubic

of Madawaska, had the toes of one foot cut off. in a Restigouche lumber camp, the other day, and was sent to Campbellton to have the wounds dressed. He died of lockjaw on the road, and was buried at Campbellton. - Chat-HALIFAX ELECTORAL LISTS.-The Halifax

ist makes a volume of 97 pages and contains the names of about 9 400 electors. The Herald says it is expected that when completed this number will be increased at least 20 per cent. THEY ARE SOLID MEN. - Four men who are employed in Chesley Bros. foundry have a combined weight of 866 pounds.

In the late storm the snow drifted to height of eighteen feet at some places on the Sand Cove road, Lancaster. THERE ARE forty-four post offices in St.

The Country Market.

The country market has been better sup olied during the week than for some time past, Butchers' and country meat has been largely supplied, more being In than any time before this season. A very large amount of general produce came from the main river. There were no shipments of lamb during the week of any importance, and the same may be said of eggs, which, as a result, has made the latter more plentiful and there is a decline in price since last week. Bad butter is well supplied. but there is no choice or even fair in the market. A Sussex seller of this article called a SUN reporter over to a supply of butter in the market yesterday to "see some of the best butter in the market this winter." The reporter accepted the invitation. The butter looked beautiful and rich, and had a color that really seemed to justify the seller's remark. But when it came to be examined more closely, to use the words of a gentleman, 'it would take a pair of oxen to haul it." Potatoes still cona pair of oxen to had it. Postoes still continue scarce and find ready ssle. In poultry, there has been more in this week than any time since Christmas. The quantity of pork on hand is very small and the week's supply

on hand is very small and the week's supply does not exceed thirty hogs.

The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6½; butchers' beef, 4 to 7½; lamb, 5 to 7; mutton, 5 to 6 per lb; pork, 7; butter, 18 to 20; roll do., 22; lard, 12 to 13 per lb;; eggs, 20 to 22; chickens, 40 to 60 per pair; turkeys, 14 to 15 per lb; geese, 60 to 70; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do
10 to 12 per lb; green shoulders, 7; smoked do.
8 to 9 per lb; rabbits, 10 per pair
carrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to

Et. John Agricultural Society.

THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK DISCUSSED.

The meeting on Thursday was attended by Messrs. Hamm, Magee, Ward, J. Shaw, McLean Donovan, Dr. Berryman, Shatford, Davidson Hatheway, Golding, Hall and Creighton; the resident, Wm. Shaw, in the chair,

Mr. Hall, of the committee appointed onfer with the committee of the common ouncil with regard to the provincial exhibition next fall, reported that that committee seemed favorable to the proposition made by the society's committee. The matter will be laid before the common council, most likely, at its next meeting. It was thought by the society's committee that the expenses of such an exhibition would be in the vicinity of \$13,000.

Mr. Davidson suggested that as Prof. Recognity exhibition would be in the vicinity of \$13,000.

Mr. Davidson suggested that as Prof.Brown
of Galt, an eminent dairyman, was expected
to lecture in Cornwallis during the coming
summer, an effort should be made to secure a
lecture from him before his return.

Mr. Shatford made inquiries with regard to the society's position on the matter of the importation of stock horses for draught pur-

Mr. Hall replied that the society was alive the importance of securing an improved breed of draft horses, and that the government had been memoralized on the subject. In case such memorial should be complied with, the province would have stock horses for draught purposes of three different kinds, whereas the

purposes of three different kinds, whereas the society's funds would not warrant it in the importation of more than one.

Mr. Shatford thought private individuals might be induced to impert, provided the society would grant a suitable bonus.

Dr. Berryman and Mr. Davidson thought the importation might be a profitable undertaking, but the society was not in a position to grant any considerable bonus.

Mr. Hamm thought as good stock horses might be imported from P. E. I. as from across the ocean and at much less cost.

ne ocean and at much less cost.

Mr. Shaw thought it would be unwise for the society to take any action in the premises until the decision of the government with re-gard to the importation of horses should be ar-The secretary was instructed to correspond with Prof. Brown with a view to his lecturing

in this city on agriculture, sometime the month of March.

PETERSVILLE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.) Welsford, Feb. 20.-Never did a munisipal election run so high as on Tuesday last at this place. Through some informality in the election -last fall the seats of the councillors for the parish of Petersville were declared vacant at the council board. In January last Henry Johnston, the defeated candidate in October last, was again in the field for defeat—the eighth time. Johnston and his friends ran the election on party lines. They had the whole strength of the Liberal party and he (Johnston) having a very large connection of Conservatives that naturally would support him, he and his friends with that great advantage, struck out for victory in behalf of the Liberal party. They have been sadly mistaken in strength of the Liberal Conservatives of Petersville, as the vote shows, Armstrong, 193; Corbett, 177; Johnston, 165. The Johnston party felt very blue over the election and to ease themselves down resorted to all manner of untruths, such as stuffing make themselves electors. The revising barriater will add the names of all persons shown to be qualified, but the persons qualified must acquaint the revising officer with the persons qualified must acquaint the revision of the persons qualified must acquaint the revision of the persons qualified must acquaint the revision of the persons qualified must acquaint the persons qualified must acquaint the persons qualified must acquain Conservative side. Of course, the Liberals followed up their old course such as folding a little ballot inside of a larger one, &c., but with all their tricks it was no

use—they were nowhere.

At the close of the election, J. D. Armstrong took the stand amidst tremendous cheering. He thanked the electors for the noble manner they had stood by him in the last two elections. He said there was not much for him to do, as the county had done without a representative. He said it was the determination of the council to send them back before trial, for even the ballots to draw a committee to try him were all prepared before the council met. He again thanked the electors and said he would do all in his power to forward their interests. John Corbett was received with cheers. He said he felt proud of the day's victory. The whole cry of the opposition was to kill Corbett, but, thanks to his friends who stood so nobly by him, he was elected. He said while he sat at the council board it would be his highest aim to look after the interests of the county of Queens and especially the parish of Petersville. He left the stand amidst deafening applause. Henry Johnston then came to the front. He said he did not wonder at being defeated

by two such strong men as opposed him. He then wandered away back to 1880, taking up issues that were dead years ago. He said he would run again at the first opportunity. He left the stand amidst great excitement.

EDMUNDSTON NEWS.

EDMUNDSTON, Feb. 20.-T. M. Richards has leased his store and dwelling house to Benjamin Condon of Andover, and intends going out of business the first of May.

The woods are literally alive with cariboo. their tracks being almost as plentiful as rabbit tracks. Two came out on Saint Basil flats one afternoon last week, and were chased by men on horseback for some time. but finally escaped to the woods.

Roads are in fine condition, and travelling has been better this winter than ever was known. We escaped the heavy thaws and sleet storms so prevalent down by the sea, and have had just enough snow to make

first-class travelling.

P. Lynott, jr., is busy canvassing for the local legislature. M. Nadeau, M.P.P., will also be in the field again. Mr. N. has been a very painstaking member, and we wish It is also reported Levite Therlault, ex

M.P.P., will be in the field in opposition to the Hon. John Costigan. It promises to be a lively time in election matters.

Upper Gagetown.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) UPPER GAGETOWN, Feb. 22 -A thunder storm with vivid flashes of lightning, and accompanied by heavy dashes of rain, passed ever this vicinity during the night of the 15th inst. As no mention is made of it by your other correspondents, I presume it was confined to this

respondents, I presume to what a long immediate locality.

Twenty-two members of Union Guard Lodge, No. 140, I. O. G. T., paid a fraternal visit to Sheffield Union Lodge, No. 154, on Friday evening, 19th inst. The moonlight drive on the river and the warm welcome extended by their agreedates in temperance work in Shefthe river and the warm welcome extended by their associates in temperance work in Sheffield, rendered the visit a highly enjoyable one. A meeting of our district lodge will be held in Sheffield hall this evening.

Wellington Mills, of Lower Sheffield, raised, last year, a fine field of prime wheat, which averaged fifty bushels to the acre. Why emigrate from a soil giving such a yield as that?

Walter L. Currier of this place, tipped the beam at 75 lbs. on his seventh birthday. Next.

Indiana's brand new insane hospital, near Connersville, is cracking and tumbling down. The boiler house has utterly collapsed, and it has been found that the structure was built on flimsy sand and poorly constructed.

Campobello.

FORMATION OF A DISTRICT LODGE, I. O. G. T. (FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) CAMPOBELLO. Feb. 22.-On Saturday, Feb. 20th., according to previous notice, a fair number of the members from Victoria No. 91.

at Wilson's Beach to determine whether it was advisable to form a District Lodge of the I. advisable to form a District Lodge of the I. O. G. T.!

At 2.30 the meeting was called to order by J. P. Nowlan, and the following officers protem were appointed: J. P. Nowlan, D. C. T; Rev. H. H. Neales, D. W. C.; Mrs. Alice Babcock, D. V. T.; C. H. Edgett, D. W. S.; Miss Annie Babcock, D. F. S.; Walter Leonard, D. W. T.; Rev. J. M. Barnes, D. W. C.; Alva Laslie, D. W. M.; Hezikiah Mitchell, D. W. G.; Edmund Porter, D. W. S.; J. E. Gosline, D. P. W. C. T.; G. A. Wathin, D. A. S.; Miss Lilly Allingham, D. D. M.; Irvine Nowlan, D. M. The district deputy, then appointed as credential committee, Rev. H. H. Nealis, J. E. Gosline, J. I. Savage, After examining the credentials of representations. H. H. Nealis, J. E. Gosline, J. L. Savage.
After examining the credentials of representatives, they reported favorable. Moved by
Rev. H. H. Neales, seconded by Rev. J. E.
Gosline. "That in the opinion of the delegates assembled from the subordinate lodges of this district, it is advisable to proceed to

gates assembled from the subordinate lodges of this district, it is advisable to proceed to the organization of a district lodge."

After a brief discussion, the resolution was unanimously carried.

The following were then elected as district officers for the next term: -Rev. H. H. Nesles, D.W.C.T.; Wallace Calder, D. W. C.; Alice Babcock, D. W.V. T.; C. H. Edgett, D.W.S.; Alva Laslie, D.W.F. S.; G. A. Wathin, D.W. T.; Rev. J. N. Barnes, D. W. C.; Geo. Johnson, D.W.M.; Nelson Matthew, D.W. I. G.; Albert Allingham. D.W.O.G.; J. P. Nowlan, D.P. W.C.T.; J. E. Goeline, D. W.A.S.; Hattie Tucker, D. W.D.M.; Irvine Nowlan, D.W. M. The officers elect then presented themselves for installation, and were duly installed by J. P. Nowlan. The D. W. C. T. then appointed the following committees: On good of the order—J. P. Nowlan, C.H. Edgett, J. Sprague, N. Matthews, W. Calder. Constitution—C. H. Edgett, J. P. Nowlan, J. E. Gosline, J.N. Barnes, H. H. Neales, On finance—J. L. Savage, W. Calder, Geo. Johnson, On distribution—G. A. Wathin, J. P. Nowlan, J. E. Gosline.

Moved by Rev. H. H. Neales, geography.

Gosline.

Moved by Rev. H. H. Neales, seconded by J. E. Gosline, that the next meeting be held with Go Ahead Lodge, Welchpool, on the last Thursday in March.

Moved and seconded respectively by C. H. Edgett and J. P. Nowlan that that session last all day, having a public meeting in the

evening.

Moved by J. P. Nowlan, seconded by W. Calder, that the District Lodge open in the Calder, that the District Lodge open in the second degree.

Moved by J. E. Gosline, seconded by J. L. Savage, that we meet at lodge room and march to the F. C. Baptist church.

The committee on good of order reported, which report was received. Moved and seconded that a collection be taken up at the public meating.

public meeting.
In the evening the members met as soon as possible at the lodge room and forming in pro possible at the lodge room and forming in pro-cession, marched to the church. At seven p, m, the meeting was called to order and the following programme was carried out: Rev. H. H. Neales called the meeting to order; choir sang Friends of Temperance; prayer by Rev. J. M. Barnes. The D. W. C. Templar spoke on temperance—its universal range and the grand ideal of the temperance workers. J. E. Gosline being called upon, spoke on the effects of intemperance and the best method of tretarding its progress. After singing by the choir, J. P. Nowlan made an address, speaking on the right and progress of the temperance cause. C. H. Edgett followed in an appropriate address; singing by the choir, followed with addresses by J. E. Conally, G. A. Wothling and the well and the second state of the temperance cause. by J. E. Consily, G. A. Watbin and J. N. Barnes; singing by the choir. All were pleased with the entertainment, and it is believed a

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

BALIFAX, Feb. 25.—The local legislature was opened this afternoon. The speech refers to the bountiful harvest, the output of coal, nearly equal to last year; the product of gold. larger than for many years, and says our fishermen have been placed at a disadvantage by the free admission of the fishermen of the United States to our valuable fishing grounds, while the products of our fisheries, when taken by our people, have been subjected to heavy duties in ports of the republic. This matter comes directly under the control of the federal government and parliament, but in view of its paramount importance in the province of Nova Scotia it may be properly referred to here. It is desirable in the interests of both countries that the fishery question be settled by a that the fishery question be settled by a treaty which shall include arrangements for treaty which shall include arrangements for the largest practicable measure of reciprocal trade between the United States and the provinces of British North America. But if such a settlement cannot be obtained on terms fair to the two countries it is of the highest importance that the rights of fishermen in their coast waters be effectively protected. The increase of fruit-growing and of the fruit trade, and the success in competing with other countries are referred to. Reference is made to the provincial railways, and a measure will be submitted to assist a railway in Cape Breton. On the better terms matter the speech says: "I have recently received the answer of the Dominion to the address unanimously adopted by both branches of the legislature in the session of 1884 in relation to the financial position of this province in the union. This answer, which I regret is unfavorable to the province, will be laid before your for such action as may be deemed necessary."

Death of Canon Scovil.

The announcement by cable of the death at Brighton England, on the 27th ult., of Rev. Wm. Scovil, P. L. D. Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, although not unexpected will be heard with regret by the people of the province generally. Rev. Canon Scovi was the son of the late Wm. Scovil, for many years a church worden of Trinity Church, and was in his 71st. year. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, and was ordained in 1841. He was for several years curate with Rev. Dr. Gray, after which he was rector of Norton. While in charge of that parish, the church at Lower Norton which he was mainly instrumental in building, was erected. At his father's death, which occurred about 1851, Rev. Mr. Scovil came to St. John and from that time on did no parochial work. Subse quent to that however, he conducted services in the provincial lunatic asylum for many years and also assisted the Church of England and also assisted the Church of England clergymen in this city. He went to England in 1877, but has since then visited St. John twice. On the last occasion, 1881, he was in a delicate condition and since then he has not enjoyed good health. Canon Scovil was an earnest, generous-hearted Christian worker and was universally respected. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Church of England Synod and was a vice-president of the Diocesan Church Society. He married a daughter of the late Henry Gilbert of this city, who survives him. He leaves a son and several grand children.

The Toboggan Cures Deafness.

Tobogganing ought at once to become a favorite sport with the deaf, if the experience f Charles A. Moulton, of Stanstead, Canada, worth anything. Dashing down the hill his oboggan upset, and he was thrown headfirst into a heap of snow and dirt piled alongside of the slide. When he recovered consciousness he found that he could hear sounds with his left ear, in which he had been deaf for eleven years. The next day he heard distinctly with that ear, and has had perfect hearing ever

SOCIALISTS ON TRIAL. The Recent London Rioters to be Placed on

London, Feb. 24.—The hearing in the case of Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams, socialist leaders, and accused by the authorities of having incited the recent riots at Trafalgar square and Hyde park, was resumed today. The session was devoted principally to hearing testimony of newspaper reporters as to the exact language used by defendants in inflammatery speeches. Hyndman, before the proceedings were formally opened, entered complaint against the editor and proprietors of Punch, and asked for their arrest. He alleged that they had attempted to excite the public against defendants and prejudice their trial by publishing a picture of "Mr. Punch" in the act of publicly hanging them, in this way suggesting to the people a form of vengeance to inflict upon defendants. The magistrate declined Hyndman's request, saying he had no power to interfere on the grounds.

The magistrate, after the reporters had concluded their testimony, announced that he intended to commit all the prisoners for trial. Williams' counsel upon this arose and contended that his client was "outside the indictment" and ceuld not therefore be included in the order for trial. The lawyer argued that the words voiced by his client were not so strone as the language in almost daily use in the press. Pointing to Chamberlain, the counsel said: "When the right honorable member for Birmingham has employed, in the house of commons, even stronger language than that imput. Deer Island, and Go Ahead No. 106, Welchpool, met with Prince Albert Lodge, No. 99.

my nen the right honorable member for Birmingham has employed, in the house of commons, even stronger language than that imputed to my client, he has been applauded." This panic and prosecution the counsel declared are intended to shield Childers, home secretary, and the police, who are answerable for the whole trouble. Hydman, who defended himself, denys there was any case against the whole trouble. Hydman, who defended himself, denys there was any case against either himself or his companions. He said: "It I am to be condemned on my speeches, then Chamberlain should stand in the dock alongside me," Hyndman also contended that the whole blame rested on the police who could and should have prevented the rising. Chamberlain consented to be sworn as a witness. When he had taken the oath, Champion asked him what was the government's intentions with regard to relieving the distressed among the unemployed and ing the distressed among the unemployed and whether he himself favored a revolution in the land laws of England. The magistrate refused to allow the questions, as put, to be answered, by the witness. The magistrate again refused to permit such an examination of the witness and as defendants desired to print the land to the such as the such and as defendants desired to subject him to no other he was allowed to retire. Gladstone's private secretary was the next witness, but nothing of interest or importance was elicited

The socialist leaders were remanded until Saturday, when they will be committed for trial for misdemeanor at the central criminal

The Franchise Act.

ISSUE OF THE FIRST GENERAL LIST FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY.

The first general list for the City and County of St. John was issued yesterday, and along with the list for St. John city, can be seen by interested parties at THE SUN office. The list, which contains 7276 names, shows

a total increase of 2186 electors, though in three of the parishes there is a small loss, due to negligence on the part of old ratepayers as well as the newly enfranchised in having their names enrolled. The dity wards give a cain of

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Totals 5082 3909 1173

Portland comes up smiling with 1,650 new voters. The figures for Portland and the out parishes are:— Portland. Ward 1 _____ b41 283 269 282 240

ing officer published in this morning's Sun that he will hold a sitting for the preliminary rerooms at eleven o'clock, Thursday morning, April 8th.

rooms at eleven o'clook, Thursday morning, April 3th.

Any person objecting to any name on the said list may at any time before April 3th, and any person desiring to add any name thereto, or desiring otherwise to amend the same, may on er before the 3lst of March deliver to the revising officer (Judge Watters) or mail to him by registered letter at his office, or place of address, a notice in writing in the form for that purpose contained in the schedule to the said act, as nearly as may be, setting forth the name or names objected to, and the grounds of objection, or the name or names proposed to be added to the list, with the grounds therefor, and particulars of the qualification and residence of the persons whose names are proposed to be added, or the particulars of any other proposed amendment, and the grounds therefor, and every such notice, must be signed by the person so giving notice, and must set forth his residence, occupation and post office address. In the event of the person so giving notice objecting to the name of any person already on the list, the person so objecting must also deliver to or mail to the last known address of the person whose name is objected to, by registered letter and at the same time as the notice. the person whose name is objected to, by regis-tered letter and at the same time as the notice is given to the revising officer, a copy of the otice given.
All electors should see that their names are-

Death of J. W. Lanergan.

The father of theatricals in St. John has passed away. James W. Lanergan, who died in Boston yesterday, in the 57th year of his age, will be mourned by many of our citizens, age, will be mourned by many er our citizens, and especially by every patron of the old Dramatic Lyceum, of which he was the founder. No man ever did more for his chosen profession in this section of America, if indeed in the entire American continent. When he built the plain but comfortable lyceum, on the south side of King square, Mr. Lanergan had what to contend against and many old prejumuch to contend against and many old preju-dices to overcome. But he lived them all down—not to his credit, be it said, by giving "Spectacular dramas" and "society plays," but by the production of the great masterpieces of Shakespeare, Jonson, Bulwer, and Sheridan. Under his management St. John made the Under his management St. John made the acquaintance of such actors as Charles Mathews, Dillon, E. L. Davenport, W. J. Lemoyne, Fechter, Carlotta Leclerq, Fredric Robinson, Proctor, &c. The old Lyceum was opened June 15, 1857, by the production of Bulwer's Money, with Mr. Lanergan as Alfred Evelyn, and Mrs. Lanergan as Clara Douglas, the after-piece being Mr. and Mrs. Peter White. And there are people, who, looking back to the Lyceum, running in all its glory, mourn for the days that are not likely to soon return. Shortly that are not likely to soon return. Shortly after the Academy of Music was built Mr. L. left St. John and took up his residence in the

States.

Mr. Lanergan always, since his first visit to St. John, regarded this city as his home, and only a couple of years ago came here with a view to settle permanently. He made a strong effort to form a stock company, to erect a theatre, in which he was willing to invest all his capital, but the project fell through. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter.

De Giers, the Russian premier, is preparin stringent measures against German residents of Russian Poland, in retaliation for Bismarck's

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Schooner

FLAGG'S Schooner M Young, left ing last deep Campobello, has not been was received N. S., today quantity of the Nova Sc "Freight. (one of the n supposed t from the N. that night. are Captain Jethro Bra Haight, Edg All belonge Haight, wh Scotia, M widews and

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S ON TRIAL. Rioters to be Placed on

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this morning's Sun that for the preliminary rehe vice admiralty court ck, Thursday morning, ng to any name on the me before April 8th, and add any name thereto, amend the same may Vatters) or mail to him

f March deliver to the rehis office, or place of ad-ting in the form for that the schedule to the said be, setting forth the name and the grounds of objecmes proposed to be added rounds therefor, and parcation and reside mes are proposed to be ars of any other proposed e grounds therefor, and nust be signed by the and must set forth his nd post office address rson so giving notice ob-any person already on objecting must also de-last known address of e is objected to, by regisofficer, a copy of the see that their names are

W. Lanergan. eatricals in St. John has W. Lanergan, who died in the 57th year of his by many of our citizens, ery patron of the old of which he was the er did more for his chosen ion of America, if indeed an continent. When he mfortable lyceum, on the quare, Mr. Lanergan had inst and many old preju-But he lived them all edit, be it said, by giving and 'society plays, of the great masterpiece n, Bulwer, and Sheridan, nent St. John made the actors as Charles L. Davenport, W. J. Carlotta Leclerq, Fred-ctor, &c. The old d June 15, 1857, by ver's Money, with Mr.
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BY TELEGRAPH

FREDERICTON.

The Divorce Court-The Opening of the Legislature.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, Feb. 23.—The divorce cour

was in session today. In McEachran v. McEachran, a decree vinculo was granted, the lady having the right to marry. H. G. Betts appeared for the plain

Kerr v. Kerr of Portland went over, Ald Geo. A. Davis of St. John, counsel for the plaintiff, having a misunderstanding with Carter v. Carter of Albert county is now be

Carter v. Carter of Albert county is now be, fore the court.

The time for filing a protest against the election of Hon. Geo. E. Foster expired yesterday. The Domville party have failed to make good their threats of vengeance.

A young man named William Berry was knocked down and rendered senseless by a runaway horse on York street tonight,

GRAND MANAN.

Schooner Minnie Foundered-Seven Lives Lost.

(Special to THE SUN.) Flagg's Cove. Grand Manan, Feb. 26.-Schooner Minnie, about 23 tons, Capt. Elishs Young, left Grand Harbor on Saturday evening last deeply loaded with smoked herring for Campobello, with seven men on board, and has not been heard tell of since. A telegram was received from the customs officer at Digby, N. S. today, stating that two trunks and a quantity of smoked herring were picked up on the Nova Scotia shore: one trunk was marked "Freight, Gulliver's Hole," and belonged to one of the men on board of the Minnie. It is supposed the vessel foundered at sea and all hands were lost. A strong gale was blowing from the N. and N. W., accompanied by snow that night. The names of the missing men are Captain Elisha Young, Howard Ingalls, Jethro Brancroft, Alenzo Morse, Abijah Haight, Edgar Brayley and Andrew Wilcox. All belonged to Grand Manan excepting Haight, who was on his way home to Nova Scotia. Most of the men leave sorrowing widews and orphans.

TRURO.

Missing Mary Ann Mahoney.

(Special to THE SUN.) MONOTON, Feb. 26. - Mary Ann Mahoney aged 18, of Truro, ran away a day or two ago with a man named John Bennet. Her mother telegraphed to the police at Moncton and St. John to arrest the couple, who had tickets for Boston, but it is believed they escaped. The man, who gave his name as McDonald, and had a ticket from Truro to Boston, left the train immediately on arrival at Moncton and got drunk. The girl he was with went on to St. John, and McDonald followed next morn-ing. The police believe McDonald and Bennet to be one and the same person.

AMHERST.

A Man Killed by a Falling Tree.

(Special to THE SUN.) AMHERST, Feb. 26.-A man named Wm McCallum, hauling logs in the woods at Hastings, Cumberland, N. S., a day or two ago. was killed by a tree felled by another man, His brother and a horse had a narrow escape at the time, the tree falling within two feet of them. An inquest on McCallum's body was held before Coroner Black at Amherst and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

P. E. ISLAND.

The Court House at Georgetown Burned.

(Special to THE SUN.) CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 25.-The supreme court house at Georgetown was burned down between three and four o'clock this morning. Owing to the extreme cold and want of fire engines, nothing but the papers and furniture was saved. It was a wooden building and cost including furniture about five thousand dollars. It must have been the work of an incendiary. The court sat yesterday and finished the docket except several Scott Act appeals. They are up today. The court is held in a school house.

MONCTON.

The Buctouche Mystery Nearing Solution-Campbell and Dowd to Skate.

(Special to THE SUN.) Monoron, Feb. 25.—There is a fair prospect of the Buctouche mystery (or in other words the mysterious disappearance of the French Canadian named Venas Perry from Anthony White's place, near Buctouche,) being cleared up. Skeffington, the detective, late of the Intercolonial, who was employed by the local government to work up the case, spent some days in Buctouche and vicinity and afterwards days in Buctouche and vicinity and afterwards proceeded to Quebec, where he got trace of a stranger, who gave his name as Ignace Mercier, having been at Campbellton with about \$1,200 in bills of the National Bank of Quebec, whose movements were suspicious. Skeffington afterwards proceeded to Quebec, and it is said a despatch was received from him today saying he was on the track of Parry and expected to he was on the track of Perry and expected to have him in a day or two. Skeffington's theory appears to be that Perry was a fugitive face in the control of t

from justice, thus explaining his mysterious movements and mysterious disappearance.

Campbell and Dewd skate in the rink here tomorrow night. Moncton, March 1.—Moncton's new post office and custom house building was occupied today for the first time. The building cost about \$35,000. G. J. O'Doherty, formerly of Ottawa and now of Moncton, was the contrac-

David White of Truro, has taken Shaeffer's place as master car builder in the Intercolonial shops at Moncton.

ST. LAURENT.

A Mass Meeting of Half-Breeds on Saturday. (Special to THE SUN.)

WINNIPEG, March 1.—The half-breeds held a public meeting at St. Laurent on Saturday, leading men from all the French parishes being present. Resolutions were adopted thanking the government in warm terms for the humane manner in which the half-breeds had been treated since last spring. It was decided that the half-breeds should ask the government for a free grant of their lands, basing their claim a free grant of their lands, basing their claim on being the original possessors. They will also ask that industrial schools for half-breed children be established in the district, that amnesty be extended to the half-breeds in prison and across the border, that naturalization be made more accessible and that electoral districts be erected in French settlements. Riel's name was not mentioned in any way by any of name was not mentioned in any way by any of the speakers during or after the meeting.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Immigration to Canada—Rates on the I. C. R.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The immigration agents of the Dominion held a conference with the secretary of department of agriculture today for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming season's work. A large immigration is anticipated. It is understood that special pains are to be taken in England to provide that persons assisted out to Canada shall be agricultural laborers. Artisans and others will have to look out for themselves.

A deputation from Montreal waited this afternoon on the minister of railways in regard

to the alleged discrimination of rates on the Intercolonial, unfavorable to Montreal merchants. The deputation consisted of George Drummond, Andrew Allen, F. W. Henshaw, E. Judge, and James Slessor. The represent-atives of Montreal in the commons were also present. In reply, Hon Mr. Pope said the department had to deal with business men in the same way as any railway company. It might happen that charges from Halifax to Montreal were lower than from Montreal to to Halifax. There was, however, no desire to discriminate by the department. He would make special inquiries into the alleged discrim-

S. J. Jenkins, Hon. Mr. Foster's private secretary, receives much praise for his prompt measures in connection with the fire in the Easton block. The damage done is estimated by Mr. Fuller at between \$4,000 and \$5,000. No papers or documents were destroyed.

It is likely either Mr. Everett or Dr. Barker will move the answer to the address in the

Members beginning to arrive. OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Dr. Sugden Evans, govrnment analyst, died at New York, this morn-

About 200 members of the snowshoe'clubs of Quebec city will arrive here tonight. In the supreme court today Troop v. Mer-

chants Marine Insurance was argued; judgment reserved.
In the case of Levy v. Halifax and Cape

Breton railway, appeal was allowed with costs.
The court adjourned over till tomorrow. TORONTO, Feb. 24.—The Board of Trade this afternoon unanimously passed a resolution that it is imperative on the Dominion Government to proceed immediately to enlarge the St. Lawrence canals, between Kingston and Montreal, to a depth of 14 feet or to a uniform depth with the Welland canal, and thus preserve and keep out the waterway as the foremost route to the seaboard. A further resolu-tion was passed as follows:—"That believing that anything which will contribute to build-

that anything which will contribute to building up of the ocean export and import trade
at Montreal or reduce the carrying rates
between the west and the east, is
for our mutual advantage this board
invites the cooperation of Montreal board of
trade in furthering the improvement of water
communication between the lakes and seaboard." Several speakers referred to the fact
that if the canals were enlarged we in Ontario. that if the canals were enlarged, we in Ontario could send flour to the maritime provinces and they in return could send us coal, as vessels could go through the canals, river and gulf without transhipping goods.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The usual quiet that to sit in the gallery of the house to misrepresent and abuse the opposition. Such conduct, he said, if permited was degrading and insulting to all loyal men. Robillard denounced Pacaud as a traitor to his country and Meredith said the employment of such a man by the Government was a standing insult to the volunteers.

Pardee defended Pacaud and charged the opposition with making a gross and outrageous

position with making a gross and outrageous attack upon an innocent man.

Mowat contented himself with stating that Pacaud was right in many of his opinions, but not in this, and that at any rate he was not the only one who had expressed such opinion

FERGUS, Oat., Feb. 26 - A freight train going north on the Grand Trunk about three this morning jumped the track near here. The engine and tweive cars went over a twenty foot embankment. The engineer and fireman were badly bruised and the cars and engine completely wrecked. Loss about \$30,000; cause supposed to have been ice on the track.

TORONTO, Feb. 26. - The Northern railway express due at eight tonight jumped the track near Thornhill village. All the cars went over a steep embankment but strange to say though many passengers were cut and bruised none were fatally injured. The baggage car caught fire and burned to the ground. A baggageman and newsboy were severely burned. The engine did not go over the embankment.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.-The reception on Saturday night was well attended, more so than was expected with the thermometer away below zero and a Minnesota blizzard driving the of the chamber presented the appearance of a magnificent bouquet. The reception occupied an hour and a halt, a constant stream of persons going in. Quite a number of Americans and of persons from different corners of the Dominion were present.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 28. - This afternoon a tall, stout man of respectable appearance climbed with much difficulty the highest peak of the largest ice mound in front of the American falls, and either fell or threw himself into the fearful canyon made in the solid self little fearitil capyon made in the solid ice by the motion of the waters coming over the falls. He wore a long brown overcoat, high silk hat, side whiskers and moustache. He arrived by the 1.15 train.

PORT PERRY, Ont., Feb. 28.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning. It started in the Parrish block, occupied by Parrish, hardware merchant, and James Boxall, stove and tinware. This block was completely gutted. The Currie block, occupied by Brown, general merchant, with the Foresters lodge room above was also destroyed. All the plate glass windows in Willard block were destroyed and the stock in Allison's drug store and Robertson's barber shop damaged to the extent of \$1,000 each. Loss on the Currie block, \$10,000; insured for \$6,500; loss on Brown's stock, \$12,000; covered by insurance loss on Parish's extended by the loss of by insurance; loss on Parrish's stock and buildings, \$11,000; insured for \$7,000; Boxall's loss, \$5,000; insured for \$2,000. The total loss will

ST, CATHABINES, Ont., March 1.—A horrible murder was committed this evening at the residence of Lewis Tyrrell (colored). His brother Walter, aged 50, some days ago began to show signs of insanity, brought on by overstudy of the Bible, and Lewis took him to live in his house. This morning Lewis left home to attend to some business and returning about six this evening was horrified to find Walter standing in the yard over the prostrate body of his wife, beating away at her head with a huge club. There was nothing left of the woman's head but a portion of one of the cheek bones with a little flesh clinging to it. The murderer has been tarrested.

WINNIPIG, March 1st.—A few minutes after two o'clock this morning fire broke out

in the baggage room of the C. P. R. depot, and half an hour later the flames had passed beyond the control of the firemen, and completely destroyed the handrome structure. It pletely destroyed the handrome structure. It is supposed the fire originated in some of the passengers baggage. The fire has destroyed many valuable documents connected with the several departments. The building was valued many valuable documents connected with the several departments. The building was valued at \$10,000 and the furnishings at \$20,000, nearly all of which were consumed. The insurance is \$40,000. Arrangements have been made to convert the dining room into a temporary office. The despatchers' office is a sad wreck; myriads of wires broke loose and lay tangled in an extricable mass on the platform and across the rails. All instruments were destroyed, as well as batteries, and this will cause considerable delay in the telegraphic service, as all power was concentrated in the depot and was destroyed. The stores department, audit office and general superintendent's office were the last togo. Down stairs baggage room and ticket office were completely gutted. The Dominion Express Co. are heavy losers. Their office was completely filled with goods for shipment, all being destroyed. Two men sleeping there were able to escape with their clothes only. Two safes in offices contaised a large amount of money and there is some doubt as to whether they will come through all right. The goods were valued at \$10,000 alone, besides money, the amount of which could not be definitely learned. Several buildings adjacent had a narrow escape.

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Parliament was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The speech from the throne was as follows: -Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate .

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: GREETING—On meeting you again I have the pleasing duty to perform of congratulating you on the sufficient harvest of last year, and on the presperity and substantial progress of

he country.
Since the suppression of the insurrection in since the suppression of the insurrection in the Northwest Territories, peace and order have been restored and now prevail. After so serious an outbreak some disquiet and apprehension of the recurrence of these disorders may naturally be expected to linger, and it will be the duty of my Government to make such precautionary arrangements as will assure the present inhabitants as well as intending set-tlers efficient protection against all disturb-

I warmly congratulate you on the practical completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the announcement that it will be open for the daily carriage of passengers and freight from ocean to ocean in the month of June next. This great work, so important alike to the empire and the Dominion, cannot fail to increase the trade between British Columbia and the other provinces, to censure the early develop-ment and settlement of Manitoba and the northwest, and to greatly aid to the commercial prosperity of the whole country.

Should the negotiations between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States for the appointment of a joint commission to adjust what is known as the fishery

question, and to consider the best means of de-veloping our international commerce, fail to

crown; for regulating post office savings banks in British Columbia and the Northwest territories; for expediting the issue of patents for Indian lands; for the administration of the rights of the crown in the fisheries of the Dominion; for the establishment of an experi-ment farm, and for the amendment of the

Chinese immigration act. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the last year will be laid be-fore you. You will find that the estimate of receipts has been full realized, but I regret to say that the outbreak in the Northwest has added largely to the expenditure of the country. The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you. They have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirement of the public service.

ment of the public service. Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I commend these several subjects and the others which may engage your attention to your best consideration, and I earnestly trust that the result of your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, conduce to the advancement and prosperity of Canada.

After the speaker had returned to the commons and announced the vacancies which had taken place during recess, the new members were introduced as follows: Hon. Thomas White by wind with a whlp of scorpions. Lady Lans- Sir John and Sir Hector; Hon. John Thompson downe took part in the ceremony and was by Sir John and McLelan; Hon. Geo. Foster diessed in mourning. The ladies on the floor by Sir John and Costigan; C. A. Everett by Sir John and Costigan; F. E. Barker by Hon. Bowell and Wood of Westmoreland; H. Ward by Sir John and Mackintosh.

Sir John moved that the Governor General's speech be taken into consideration tomorrow.

The premier moved the appointment of the several select standing committees.

The report of the joint librarians of parliament was laid before the house.—Adjourned OTTAWA, Feb. 26.-After the presentation of several petitions, the speaker announced the orders of the day, upon which MR. EVERETT.

who sits on the last row of seats on the opposition side of the house, at once rose and began a speech, moving the adopting of an address in answer to the governor's speech. His cheerful voice and his fluent delivery immediately claimed the attention of the house. He spoke of the prosperity of Canada and the solid progress she was making, pointed out that the world had been passing through a period of deep depression, that in London starving mobs had destroyed property, and marched through the streets with the cry of bread or lead on their lips; that in the United States, great depression had prevailed, and that under these circumstances it was to be expected that Canada should suffer. But in his experience the failures of manufacturing firms had been caused by want of experience and lack of capital. He expressed the pride he felt in his country when the volunteers part down the the unmistakably the strength of the hational sentiment. He pointed out that the C. P. R. had been finished five years before the stipulated time. In referring to the fisheries, he said he desired a renewal of the previous arrangements, but if that could not be obtained he would urge upon the government to provide full and ample protection to our fisheries. [This was received with great applause by the government supporters, the opposition giving no sign of sympathy with the fisheries he house.

London, March 1.—Lord Randolph Church ill has written a letter to the Grand Master of Orangemen of Belfast, eulogizing last Monday's demonstration in the writer's honor against home rule. Lord Randolph describes the demonstration as imposing and says he believes that "in general nature and the scope of its effect, it will prove unequalled by any other event in recent political history."

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK. house.

pointed out how different that experience was to the experience of farmers during the Mac-kenzie regime. He passed an eulogium upon his predecessor, Col. Williams, and discussed several of the topics in the speech relating to he northwest.

MR BLAKE attacked Mr. Everett for having, as he said, informed the house that peeple had failed because they got to the end of their money. He expressed regret at the lateness of the meeting of parliament, and declared that the country continues in a state of severe depression from which there is no prespect of recovering country continues in a state of severe depression from which there is no prospect of recovering. He feared the future with respect to the United States, and fisheries complications would arise. He attacked Sir John for making a speech in London exaggerating the climate and fertility of Canada, and for saying France would not dare to attack Canada, because the United States would not allow them, and for saying that Canada would fight for the mother land to her last man, and last dollar. He (Blake) declined to believe that Canada would provide a navy to supplement the British navy. Blake criticized the complimentary remarks of Sir John and Donald A. Smith, and read a long extract from Hansard to show that the two had not always sard to show that the two had not always retained such kindly feelings towards each other. In criticising the reconstruction of the ministry, he quoted again the remarks of McLellan about Tupper before confederation, quoted articles from before confederation, quoted articles from newspapers about Mowat leaving the bench, referred to Foster as a cold water man and to White as a believer in political exigencies.

SIR JOHN

in reply to Mr. Blake said it was evident that the opposition could find nothing to make a serious attack upon the government and their lender had been obliged to go over the old atories of differences between public men which atories of differences between public men which had in some cases been exaggerated and in cases had been healed by time. A Christian politician should rejoice that men had settled their differences, instead of nursing hatred of each other. He (Sir John) had uttered no exaggeration about Canada in London. He had said we had a healthy climate, and so we had. We were free from the missmatic influences of warmer climates. Even our cattle were healthier; there was no Texas fever among we nad. We were free from the missmatic influences of warmer climates. Even our cattle were healthier; there was no Texas fever among them. It was better to praise one's country and be quoted as having done so than so to describe one's country that Kansas speculators should quote remarks as the best evidence to immigrants that Canada was net a' good country to go to. He admitted and justified his remarks about France not daring to invade Canada. Mexico was an illustration. The Munro doctrine was in his mind. He had spoken strongly in favor of the French Cananians. He had done so from an intimate knowledge during forty years of the loyalty of the French Canadians. It was due to them, when he was asked if they were loyal, to state his convictions in the most emphatic manner. He had never said Canada was providing a navy. He had said she was forming an army. She had formed an army which had already showed the pluck and spirit of Canadians as true soldiers. Referring to the fisheries question he said it would have been folly to approach the United States till after their presidential election. He had hopes that the Morrison bill would pass congress. There was no admission in the speace that regeting. the morrison bill would pass congress. There was no admission in the speech that negotiations had failed. It was only that in the event of failure the government desired the house to tions had failed. It was only that in the event of failure the government desired the house to give them authority to provide full and ample protection to the fisheries. Referring to the reconstruction of the cabinet, he said Mr. O Donoughe had very nearly been appointed to a position in the government, but finding that he would bring no strength, he had refused the offer. Blake had sneered at Carling because he was a brewer, and though at the head of the agricultural department had sold his farm. Amidst great applause Sir John said every man who knew John Carling knew that he would do nothing dishonorable. Blake had complained that Thompson had been brought into the government over the heads of other

who followed, repeated his exodus speech, incorporating in it his usual remarks upon the increase of the debt. He accused Sir John of inconsistency in declaring in London in favor of closer relations with Great Britain and in Canada of declaring himself unwilling to agree to incorporation with Great Britain.

HON. MB. WHITE said Sir John's position was a simple one, easily understood. He believed Canada and Australia as auxiliary kingdoms would be a greater strength to the empire than if incorporated more closely with the empire. He had so said in England and in Canada.

DAVIES followed, denouncing the government for its treatment of the fisheries question.

MITCHELL said he thought the government should have put a hundred thousand dollars in the estimates for the protection of the fisheries two years ago, to show the United States we were in earnest. He thought the duty should be taken off coal and flour and reduced on sugar

taken off coal and flour and reduced on sugar and cotton.

The clauses of the address were then passed and the house adjourned at 10.45.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The house met at 3.15 p.m. After presenting petitions, bills were introduced as follows:—

Act to declare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes cut in the ice on navigable or frequented waters. A bill to further amend the law of evidence

n criminal cases.

A bill to further amend consolidating railway act of 1879.
In answer to questions put by members, Sir

In answer to questions put by members, Sir Hector said the government had under consideration the question of rebuilding the Digby pier on its present site.

Mr. McLelan stated that the gross debt of the Dominion at present date is \$381,314,532, and that the assets are \$72,791,837, leaving a net debt of \$208,522,695.

Foster said it was not the intention of the government to imprese prohibitory records in the said of the s government to impose prohibitory regulations on the lobster fishery for canning purposes around Prince Edward Island. Sir John in answer to Coursel, stated that the government had appointed a medical com-mission to enquire into Riers mental state

mission to enquire into Rief's mental state after his conviction, that the commission con-sisted of two medical practioners, and also procured a report from the visiting physician in Regina. These reports would be laid on the Mr. McLellan laid on the table the report on superannuations during the last fiscal year. The salaries of the persons superannuated amounted to \$42,380 a year. The new salaries and the allowances to meet superannuated amounted to \$36,691, thus the saving

effected by superannuation was \$5,686.

The following reports have been laid on the table:—Public accounts, trade and navigation, inland revenue, marine, penitentiaries and unblic works. and public works.

New York, March 1.—Fire this evening in the lumber yard of Bodine Brothers, West New Brighton, caused a loss of \$75,000. Washington, March 1.—In executive sesof the woman's the house.

WR. WARD

WARD

Who seconded the answer, spoke of the agricultural prosperity experienced last year, and were rejected. THE STORM.

Bangor Surrounded by Snow Drifts-Trains

Blockaded in all Quarters. REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

Boston, Feb. 27.—A terrific wind storm pre-vailed yesterday throughout New England, ac-companied by snow, which in some sections reached a depth of twenty inches. Telegraph and telephone wires were wrecked in every di-rection. But little snow has fallen in this imrection. But little snow has fallen in this immediate vicinity. On Mount Washington the wind reached a velocity of 140 miles an hour and the mercury was 20° below zero, while the barometer recorded 29, being the lowest record since the station was established.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Feb. 27 .- About NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Feb. 27.—About a foot of snow fell here Thursday night. The wind commenced to blow a hurricane Friday forenoon and has blown since. The highways are absolutely impassible. The snow is piled in drifts five to fifteen feet deep. The freight train which left Tabyan's on Ogdensburg road Friday morning ran into a snow slide from Mt. Willard and is completely buried. All that can be seen of it is the smoke stack of the engine. Two men were buried five feet deep in gine. Two men were buried five feet deep in the slide, but were rescued uninjured. The road will be cleared by Monday.

cribable manner. An entrance to some houses in the city is effected through the second story windows, the lower story being buried under the snow. The streets outside the central part of the city are in an impassable condition. No mail train from the west has arrived here since Friday morning, and none from the east since Saturday morning. The prospects are that no trains will get in before tomorrow at noon. On the Bucksport branch, ten miles from this city, are three engines off the track and two more stuck in the snow. On the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad, two trains are stuck in the snow, while on the Maine Central, a few miles east and west of here are two trains stuck fast. The Bangor hotels are Central, a few miles east and west of here are two trains stuck fast. The Bangor hotels are full of snowbound travellers. The country roads are blocked, and hundreds of men are at work on them today. Every available locomotive and snowplow is in use, and many snowplows are being smashed in great drifts. No such storm was experienced here before for 20 years. Were it not for the telegraph and telephones wires, which are working well in all directions, the city would be wholly cut off from intercourse with surrounding places. course with surrounding places.

gradually are being cleared out and it is expected by tomorrow morning they will be all right. All delayed trains supplied with food and fire so that beyond the inconvenience of delay there was no serious annoyance to the passengers. A train was made up at Bangor for Portland and left there at about four o'clock today to bring the through passengers delayed east of Bangor. A train was also made up here this afternoon for Bangor by way of Augusta. Conductor Philbrook's train, which has been snowed in over Saturday night at Cumberland junction, rolled into this depot at 3.30 this afternoon. rolled into this depot at 3.30 this atternoon

of the Intercolonial is still blockaded with the worst snow known for years. At a point snow is shovelled out it drifts in again. Friday morning's Quebec express, with English mails and passengers for the steamer at Halifax, is still in the snow near St. Simon. The express forwarded from Moncton on Saturday night has this evening just been reported at St. Flavie. The only train from the north today was a local accommodation from Newcaetle. The storm is bad all along the line between Moncton and Levis, but especially so above Campbellton. Tonight it is snowing and blowing a gale. There is no telling when trains will get through, certainly not tonight.

MONCTON, March 1,- Friday's storm resumed operations yesterday, and nearly a foot of snow fell, badly drifting in places.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 28.—Bangor saw the sun this afternoon for the first time in several days. It is still cloudy, and a heavy wind prevails. During the storm from eighteen inches to two feet of snow has fallen and drifted in an indesmail train from the west has arrived here since

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28 .- On the Maine Central railroad the storm occasioned the most trouble near the city, and the company has had thirteen engines stalled within a radius of five miles of Cumberland Junction. These engines, however, were gotten out of the drifts and back to Cumberland about one o'clock this afternoon. The train which left Portland afternoon. The train which left Portland Saturday at noon for Bangor, and which was stalled at Cumberland Junction, was again started for Bangor at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the train which left Bangor Saturday morning and which has been delayed this side of Waterville, will arrive in Portland about or Waterville, will arrive in Portland about 2 p. m. tomorrow. This morning General Manager Tucker despatched the wrecking train over the Maine Central to the aid of the stalled trains at Cumberland Junction. The train consisted of the two largest Boston & Maine locomotives borrowed for the occasion. Tonoro, F.b. 25.—The usual quiet that he aprevaded the local legislature this session, was disturbed tonight by a lively debate on the manufacture of the cabination of the previous for the cabination of the previous for the cabination of the cabin Maine locomotives borrowed for the occasion. Attached to one was a six wheel Mogul platform car loaded with coal for the stalled trains and to the other three box cars with 100 workmen. It proceeded all right until it reached Cobbs' crossing, a mile beyond Westbrook Junction, where the leading Mogul engine ran on the ice, turned completely round and made plunge down a low embankment and turned over. The cab was smashed and the engine badly wrecked. On the engine ware Breisees Howliter

jured in the leg. Many others received bad bruises. Doctors have been sent out to care for the injured. Another train went out and brought in the passengers of the stalled train. The road east of Bangor suffered cousiderable, but not to so great an extent as between Portland and Waterville. On the lower and upper routes between Portland and Waterville long drifts fifteen feet deep above the rails have been of common occurrence. Just above Cumberland Junction, near Walnut Hill, three engines were off the irons at one time, but about noon they were replaced on the track. replaced on the track.

All branches have been badly blocked, but gradually are being cleared out and it is ex-

rolled into this depot at 3.30 this atternoon. Delayed trains on the Grand Trunk, bound for Portland, were all gotten in to this city today and Saturday. The passenger train from Lewiston, due Saturday afternoon, came in this afternoon and the through train for Montreal, which left here Saturday afternoon had not reached Island Pond. At 4p. m. today a high wind was covering the tracks through the State with huge drifts again. On the Ogdensburg road, trains will leave here as usual tomorrow. The Portland and Rochester is now all right. MONCTON, March 1.—The northern division above St. Flavie, there is a drift fifteen feet deep and a mile in length. As fast as the snow is shovelled out it drifts in again. Fri-

Hill, McInerney, Jones, Davidson, Thompson, Hon. Mr. Jones and Hon. Mr. Harrison.

A Dressmaker Marries a Millionaire.

shortly.

Ex Sheriff Olmstead will oppose Mr. Baird for the local. He will be a strong candidate as he is very popular.

It will likely be several days before trains will be running or mails received.

FREDERICTON, March 1.-The drifting snow torm that commenced Thursday night, is still storm that commenced Thursday night, is still in progress, and there is no evidence of a let up tonight. No train arrived here since Salurday noon till five o'clock this afternoon. A train will be despatched to St. John in the morning. There is a complete blockade all around and the depth of snow fallen since Thursday is fully two feet.

The Miln Company (without Miln) de'ained by the snow storm, played tonight in the City Hall, to a small audience,

SHEDIAC, March 1,-Had a bad storm yesterday and the day before. Jas. Weldon's mail driver tried to cross the Capes, Saturday night, and lost his horse. He wandered around all night and only got ashore after daybreak.

HALIFAX, March. 1.-The snow blizzard of Friday and Saturday was not nearly so severe in Nova Scotia as in Quebec and New England. The Quebec mail trains of Friday and Saturday are both snowed up somewhere north of Moncton, and they are not likely to be here until late today. Meanwhile, the s. s. Oregon is detained in port awaiting the upper province mails for England. No American mails were received at the post office on Saturday or yesterday. The St. John local express and the Windsor and Annapolis trains came in on time Saturday night. saturday night.

Boston, March 1.—Throughout eastern New England the wind storm which prevailed the past four days continues with apparently unabated fury. In many sections the highways are blocked, trains run with greatest difficulty and out door business is generally suspended on account of the extreme cold. Some Vermont towns have received ne eastern mails since Thursday. The mercury ranges five to 15 or 20 below and the velocity of the wind today is reported in some cases 60 to 65 miles per day is reported in some cases 60 to 65 miles per hour. In this city the cold has been intense with heavy wind all day making the weather of today the most unbearable for the winter. Tonight a slight snowfall adds to the discomfort of those obliged to be out of doors. The mercury at midnight was three above. LONDON, March 1.—Trains conveying Irish and English mails are snowed in at Bangor, Carnaryonshire.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, Friday, Feb. 26. The house met at 11 a. m., the president in the chair. The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Hon, Mr. Jones arose and said he had a painful duty to perform. During the recess t had pleased providence to call away two onored members of this house. He referred to the lamented deaths of Hon. Dr. Vall and Hon. Robert Robinson. The decease of these gentlemen was a great loss to this province and to this house. The Hon. Dr. Vail had been a personal friend of his for thirty years, and he had always found him a straightforward, honest man, whose friendship was a prize to possess. He was the worthy son of a worthy sire, John C. Vail, who so efficiently represented Kings county in the legislature for many years.

John C. Vall was a popular man in his county, and after serving it well in the assembly he most acceptably filled the office of registrar of deeds and wills in Kings until his death, being one of the best officers the the suffering had to be relieved; he was out in all weathers and very often without com-pensation. Had Dr. Vall done business as other physicians do he would have died one of the wealthiest men in the country, for he had the largest practice of any man in King's county. He was unjust to nobody but himself—a large hearted, generous man, a true friend and genial companion. He was universally respected in Kings, which he so long represented in the legislature. While he (Hon, Mr. Jones) was generally opposed to the deceased gentleman in politics, he never forgot him when going to Kings to vote. Hon. Mr. Robinson, the other gentleman whose loss this house sincerely mourned, was a man of very many excellent qualities and a good member of this house. Providence in ts wisdom had made and is making many changes in our ranks, and it behooves us all to be prepared for the summons, for none of as know whose turn it may be next. He then moved that when this house adjourn today it stand adjourned till 11 a. m. Monday out of respect to the memory of the de-

ceased gentlemen.

The hon, president in putting the resolution to the house said he agreed with every word uttered by Hon. Mr. Jones. He had personally known the late Dr. Vail since that gentleman was thirteen years old and had deeply respected him all these years. He was an able and industrious man, both in his profession and as a legis-lator. Regarding Hon. Mr. Robinson he could say that he had sat in the legislature with him for many years and he respected him deeply, both in his private and public capacity. The death of two such public spirited, large hearted men was a loss to the country which they faithfully served and the legislature which they adhered.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

mously.

Hon. Mr. Jones, from the committee appointed to nominate standing committees, reported the following: Laws-Hon. Messrs. Davidson, Richard. Barbarie, Harrison, Ryan,
Privileges — Hon. Messrs. Hamilton,
Young, McInerney, Lewis, Thompson.
Corporations—Hon. Messrs. Jones, Davidson, Kelly, Ryan, Holly.
Coatingencies — Hon. Messrs. Woods,
Jones, Harrison, Young, Ryan.
Municipalities and cities—Hon. Messrs.
Hill McInerney, Jones, Davidson, Thompson.

The report was adopted on motion of Hen. Mr. Jones.
The house then adjourned till 11 a. m. on Monday, on motion of Hon. Mr. Jones. FREDERICTON, March 1 -The address passed in the Legislative Council this afternoon without amendment, the only speakers to it being Hon Mr. Themp-

(From the St. Paul Daily Globe) Tommy Cruse, the famous millionaire of The northern division of the I. C. R. has | Helena, Mont., who has resisted the piercings been blocked since Friday, no trains arriving here. The express, accommodation and freight are this morning all reported at Jacquet river, an engine and a flanger, clearing the track, being stuck between here and New Mills. The train will likely get through this evening. The snow is packed and frozen in solidly and is altogether the worst blockade this winter. The telegraphic reports show the storm to have had a wide area.

Grand Falls, March 1.—The snow storm which set in on Friday last is continuing up to the present time. About three feet of snow have fallen. Post roads are blocked as never before, and the railway ditto. The roads are being shovelled out by gangs of men. Weather is not so cold.

The Grand Falls Hotel has been rented to the veteran hotel keeper, Mayberry, from Massachuttes. The house will be opened shortly.

Ex Sheriff Olmstead will oppose Mr. Baird for the local Mrs. Cruse of the sattle placetost sail on the sea of matrimony on the last of this month. In 1860 he discovered a lead 26 miles from Helena, and christened it Drum Lummon in honor of his birthplace on Erin soil. For twenty odd years be worked his claim, taking out gold enough to pay expenses, until he was induced to name a price for his property by an English syndicate; \$1,600,000 was effered and accepted, and the trade was consummated. Mrs. Cruse to be is a charming young lady of 24, and a sister of Thos. H. Carter, a leading lawyer of this place. Miss Carter is of a preposessing appearance, and endowed with the characteristics natural to a lady of good breeding and education. It is reported she will receive as a wedding gift a check for \$500,000 from her aged lover. The young lady who is soon to become a millionaire's wife has lived here nearly all her life and for several years has made her own living by dressmaking. Mr. Cruse's income from his mires is said to be nearly half a million a year. been blocked since Friday, no trains arriving of Cupid's darts for sixty edd years, will set

At a recent fire in a coach factory in London, several dress carriages belonging to Queen Victoria were burned, together with the state carriage of the Gaeknor of Baroda.

How meagre That I who

The dimple i

The promise

Flaming acro Promises sur Dear warble

Of music in ; The marvel

That I shall

To its merid Which grea

The Weekly Sun,

SAINT JOHN. N. B., MARCH 3, 1886.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

Steps have been taken in several counties in this province toward the selection of candidates for the approaching local elections. The contest may take place early in the spring or be postponed until autumn, The date will be fixed to suit the convenience of the local government, and the elections will be held at the time which will give the administration the greatest possible advantage. It is well to be ready for the fight and it is not too soon to make prepara-

It is not necessary for us to tell the also a Dominion contest. The mask of the local government was taken off in this county in the by-elections, and the pewer. patronage, influence and money of the administration was used to defeat the Liberal Conservative candidates. Road grants, local offices, and promises of grants and offices were traded away over the constituency in exchange for votes against Everett and Barker. The local government went boldly into the office broking business, and assisted in the transfer of the office of judge of probates from an opposition candidate to his brother.

There is no longer much pretense that the local government is a coalition. The Telegraph has frequently boasted that Mr. Blake's party rules the province. Every salaried local official appointed is a Grit. The treasury is depleted with cash subsidies to the party organ at Fredericton, perhaps the least scrupulous and most bitter opposition sheet in Canada. Notwithstanding the fact that the province retains and pays able to recognize the following:two law officers in the cabinet while other provinces have but one, the gentleman who was the opposition candidate for York county at the last Dominion election received in 1884 a respectable salary for professional services. The local government has spent the public money freely to reward its friends the opponents of the Dominion Government.

If the Blair government is [sustained next summer, the whole power, influence and patronage of it will be used against the Liberal Conservatives at the next Dominion election. Whether it will be Mr. Blair or his partner who will seek a seat in the house of commons the local government will support Edward Blake and will do it without scruple and at the public expense. The road grants, the stumpage regulations, the offices and small but remunerative jobs will all be means to defeat the Dominion Government. If Mr. Blair's government is sustained next proved their chances for the Dominion con. test, and the victory will be claimed throughout Canada as a Grit victory.

This fact has a bearing on the local nominations. Liberal Conservatives should recognize before it is too late that no compromise with their opponents is possible in local affairs. If they are wise they will neither nominate or support a candidate who is not pledged to oppose the present administration. The delegates at the nominating convention should further bear in mind that the result of the elections depends upon the character of the candidates selected. Before a new government is formed, there must be material provided. If the party will set up honest, capable men, who can be relied upon to keep their pledges, who have positive principles and intentions, they may reasonably expect the present dishonest and destructive combina-

tion to be deposed. IMPORTANT CANADIAN NEWS.

The Telegraph has information that the Canadian Government propose to resist any attempts which may be made by the United States to exercise the fishing privileges which they enjoyed under the late treaty. Our contemporary's advices to this effect come all the way from Chicago, which is farther than the Telegraph need have gone to find out that the Dominion proposes to protect its fisheries. The Chicago man from whom the Telegraph obtains its information of the intention of Sir John, goes on to say that the premier proposes to station a large number of British regiments in Canada, five for instance at Quebec, and to place a powerful British fleet at the Pacific ter-

movements of Russia. We congratulate the Telegraph and the Chicago man on their skill in discovering Sir John's intentions. and in becoming acquainted with the fact, hitherto concealed, that Sir John Macdonald has at once become the Imperial Secretary for War, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Foreign Secretary. THE SUN learns from a well-informed correspondent in Santlago that it is Sir John's intention to station sixteen regiments of Ghoerkas at Campobello, to be maintained by the Australian government, to fit out a force of friendly Blackfeet for a new expedition into Bechuanaland, to plant a colony of the London rioters on Sable Island, under the presidency of ex-Judge Skinner, and to invest Russia, by way of the North Pole, with a mounted force of Eskimo. As the Telegraph observes with regard to the Chicago statement of Sir John's newly assumed authority over the British army

air of probability about it." THREE elections took place in New Brunswick during the last three months of 1885. The leading Grits in this city boldly asserted that these elections were illegally carried and would be set aside by the courts. THE Sun declared at the time that these persons had not the faintest intention of appealing to court. THE SUN was right.

gard to our Santiago news: "This has an

The estate of the late J. B. Lippincott,

SIR A. P. CARON'S

Enthusiastic Reception by his Constituents.

Eloquent Addresses by Sir Adolphe, Hon. Messrs. Costigan and Thompson.

(Quebec Chronicle, Feb. 19th) One of the largest and most successful public meetings ever held in this district took place last night at the hall in rear of the Sillery church, at Columba. The meeting was of an official character, having been

called by public advertisement, by James Timmony, mayor of the parish, for the purpose of affording the electors of the municipality an opportunity of meeting their representative at Ottawa, the Honorable Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence. electors of St. John that the local contest is The mayor has been requested to call the meeting in his official capacity, and those invited by the notice to attend were the parishioners of St. Columba.

Sir Adolphe was accompanied to Sillery from the city by a number of friends, including two of his colleagues in the ministry, the Honorable John Costigan, Minister of Internal Revenue, and the Honorable J. S. Thompson, Minister of Justice, as well as C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., for Ottawa. Amongst the Quebec friends who accom-Greevy, M. P., Desjardins, M. P. P., Willlam Sharples, E. J. Duggan, T. Chase Cas-grain, H. J. Beemer, E Giroux, E. Beaudet, I. Tarte, William Lee, Dr. DeBlois, Councillors Chambers and Power, T. C. Chapais, T. LeDroit, Geo, T. Phillips, Murphy, J. Maguire, B. Leonard, Dr. Dionne, Jos.

The chair was, of course, occupied by Mayor Timmony, and it is unnecessary to add to those who know that gentleman, that he filled the position with dignity, impartiality and general acceptance. The immense audience which thronged the hall in every part contained most of

THE LEADING BLECTORS of St. Columbs, amongst whom we

Messrs, Jas. McInenly, Henry Gignere, Wm. Power, jr., Wm. Munro, Chas. Early, Francois Julien, Patrick Kerr, John Egan, Michael Egan, Patrick Egan, John Fitz patrick, Wm. French, Damas Lamontagne, Geo. Belland, John Ryan, John Sirois, John McKenna, Chas. Dabe, Thos. Cahill, John Nestor, Paul Mason, Abraham Martel, Jos. Gomond, Placit Frechette, Laurance Egan, John French, Phillip Stock, John Stock, Wm. Murphy, Fred. Laroche, Martin Egan, Edwan Jackson, jr., Mr. Carbray, Joseph Beaomont, Daniel Larkin, Wm. P. Murphy, Louis Martel, L. Ryan, sr., Wm. Murphy, Thos. Moor, Francis McHugh, E. Demerse, Romul Tardif, Patrick Kinnefin, Theodore Rousseau. Mr. Lamb, etc.

Upon entering the hall, the Hon, Minister of Militia and his companions were greeted with loud applause, the audience quite enthusiastic, until the greeting extended to "the St. Celumba Boy" by his St. Columba electors, assumed the proportions of a popular ovation. Sir Adolphe has every reason to feel proud of the magnificent reception extended him last night in this large and important parish—a reception which proved how deeply the hon, gentleman has electors, and how vain are the assaults made upon him by his political opponents. When it is considered that but a few weeks ago a neeting was held in this same parish to denounce the Government in general and Sir A. P. Caron in particular, by that special clique calling itself the Parti National, a good illustration is afforded of the wonderfully short life of the disreputable sgitation which gave the monstrosity birth.

THE CHAIRMAN.

the ministers and some of the leading visitors and electors of the parish occupied seats upon the platform. Mayor Timmony opened the proceedings in a business-like manner, by explaining that he had called the meeting rdance with a requisition to that effect. and that its object was for the purpose of enabling the electors to hear Sir Adolphe Caron and the other ministers who accom-

panied him. On rising to address the meeting, the hon. gentleman was cheered again and again, and for some minutes there was no evidence of the existence of the counter-organization which it had been currently reported in town all day, had been arranged for the occasion. In fact, many of those present were inclined to doubt the reliability of the report, in consequence of the ovation extended to the minister. They were not left very long, however, in this frame of mind, before the cloven foot disclosed itself. Those friends of Mr. Caron upon the platform who

were in a position to see all over the hall, had noticed the presence of a number of suspicious characters in the audience, known to have come from St. Roch's and St. Sauveur, and to be ever available for a crooked job, or to be utilized in booming or bursting a political meeting. At certain signals from a leader, these claquers, whom it is well known had been organized by a party in town, attempted to interrupt the speaker by hooting and hissing. The chairman called them to order two or three times in succession, but without avail. Then Mr. Caron invited any of a powerful British fleet at the Pacific ter-minus of the C. P. R. The fleet is to sail ander the Union Jack, and is to watch the lic gaze, and tried to continue their interruptions in spite of numerous warnings that if they persisted in their course they must sentative of the old province of Quebec. expect to share the consequences. Finally, some half dozen or so of the sturdy electors of Sillery, whose patience had been exhausted by frequent trials, took hold of the rowdy visitors from the suburbs of the city and speedily shouldered them out of the hall.
During their unceremonious exit, one of the interlopers who was considerably under the influence of liquor drew a revolver and brandished it in the air but fortunately did not fire it. After throwing a stick or two of cordwood through one of the windows, the rowdies disappeared from the scene, and the meeting continued uninterrupted and har-

monious until all the principal speakers had SIR ADOLPHE CARON

on coming forward was received with rounds of enthusiastic cheers. For several minutes the applause continued, and after it had subsided he said: "I cannot tell you Mr. Mayor and gentleman, with what feelings pleasure and satisfaction I meet you here tonight. (Applause.) The hearty reception you give me brings back to my mind pleasant and navy, so we beg leave to say with rerecollections of the many pleasant days I passed in days gone by, when I lived among ou, and here, in the parish of St. Columba, first gained your strong support, a support which has never failed me since. (Cheers.) Ever since I have been in public life (interruptions) I have met more than once interruptions, but never in the parish of St. Columba; and if I met with a few interrup. tions tonight I know they do not come from the old parishioners of St. Columba, from the men who have always stood with me side by having been for years true to their nation side and fought our battles in a manly way. (Loud cheers.) I have not come here, gentlemen, to try and impose upon you as other your time longer. (Cries of "go on, go on."

DESPITE ALL THE HANGING

and all the burnings (laughter), do over again, could I turn back the leaf of time and have the Northwest rebellion again to deal with. (Cheers) In everything that I did, my sole care was for the future of my country, and the "Columba boy" would have been recreant to your trust had he faltered in his duty. You have always stood by me since I came into public life; you have stood by me when I was supporting the Government and when I was in opposition, because you knew I was true to you and to my flag. (Applause.) You knew whatever my fallings

I WAS NOT A TRAITOR : you knew that the principles I have sup ported when my party were on the treasury benches, I supported when that party was driven into opposition; you knew that I would be faithful to my principles in power and out of it. (Some little hooting). I hear the bleating of men who know of no other argument, men who never carried an elecion, because they have no influence, and who have no influence because they have no in-telligence. (Loud laughter.) We have met such men time and again in more than one

fight, and we have licked them as

WE WILL LICK THEM AGAIN. (Cheers and a voice: 'That we will.') As I was saying, what I have done I would do again; and when I come before you again I am going to carry the county of Quebec as I carried it before. (A voice: 'You bet,') I I do not want to sail under false colors. It was a dark day in our history when, in a portion of this great Dominion, an attempt was made to destroy law and order, and for what purpose? To suit the personal objects of one man. This attempt was frustrated. and the conduct of the Government has, so far, been supported by all those to whom we must look for support, confidence and advice in every great crisis. What happened after the disturbance in the Northwest? opinion of the clergy. Have you heard a single clergyman say that what had been done in the Northwest had not been properly done?' (No, no.) That eminent prelate, Bishop Grandie, who has done more for the dvilization of the Northwest than anybody lee, and those devoted missionaries, the Oblate Fathers, were the first to denounce

THE ACTION OF RIEL and his misguided followers, who wanted to subvert the constitution of the country and replace organized government by a mob government (some interruptions, and a voice: Put the drunken man out.') I tell you, gentlemen, the duty of the Government required us to do what we have done. are a people of five millions, with a splendid territory open to the overcrowded centres of in our midst of the toilers of the old world and, gentlemen, we were bound to show ple, both from self-interest and selfrespect, that we enjoy stability of institutions as well as the largest measure of liberty, that we fear

NEITHER REVOLUTION NOR TYRANNY. that we respect our municipal councils, our local parliaments, our federal parliamente; that we respect the constitution under which, so far, we have lived and prospered. (Cheers.) Inviting to our shores the emi- have it next time.") He warned his hearers gration of the old world, it would never do

THE ARM OF THE LAW was far stretching enough to reach any culprit, any man who tried to destroy the harmony existing under our constitution or the constitution itself; we had to convince those who were seeking new homes in Canada that we could maintain peace in our dominions, and that they would in our western prairies find safety and protection, as well as broad acres and a sure road to competence. (Applause.) Those who rebelled against the civil authority in the Northwest also rebelled against their church and clergy. Not only had Riel been

TWICE A REBEL. but he had caused the loss of hundreds lives of your children who went gallantly to the front; and not only was Riel a rebel against the State, but against his church and clergy as well. I have here a document signed by the Rev. Fathers Andre, Tonse, Moulin, Fourmand and others, all highly esteemed clergymen in the Northwest. which they say : "Louis Riel does not merit

church or the members of that church. Thus, they say, Riel has not only been a rebel against the State but also

AGAINST THE CHURCH. I knew what it cost us to send our children to the front, and I believed that when a man had been convicted by the proper tribunal of his country it was right the law should take What have our opponents to say to this? Do they deny that Riel had been properly convicted by a proper tribunal? Do ed? No; on the contrary, the leader of the Ontario bar, as crown prosecutor, was a sufficient guarantee that the trial had been properly conducted and in a manner calculated to give every confidence to the people of Canada in the fairness of that trial. (Applause.) One thing I can state to the Columba boys, I have never been afraid to face before them any responsibility, I am ready to fight my next battle on this issue, and if I had not done what I should do, as a reprewhich I love more than my children and my life, turn me out. (Cries of "Never, never.") Vote sgainst me like men. ("Never, never"

and interruptions)
[At this point the patience of the audience ecoming exhausted a rush was made for the small batch of interrupters and they were unceremoniously run out, a voice crying out

after the trouble, "Well done Jack." speaker continued.] The session of parliament is going to open in a few days. I will be on my trial there like every other minister, and there all the documents will be produced. If then what we have done be not shown to be what the people of Quebec will see was done for the purpose of protecting the province. I will be willing to retire from public life. We do not want any national party whose object is to solate one province from the other; we do not want French Canada—and I am as proud f my French blood as any Irishman is of his Irish blood, which is saying a great deal-(Laughter and applause)—Isolated from the rest of the Dominion (A voice "that's right.") I want to see a united Canadian people. (Hear, hear.) I do not want to see my own prevince, the oldest and the most historic in the Dominion, the province which opened up the whole North American continent to civilization and religion, cut away from all the other provinces. When people have reflected and passions have subsided, they will see how preposterous it is to sup-pose that Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Chapleau had any interest in turning traitors at the last moment after ality and province. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen I will not take up

here to tell youlto your faces, electors of St. Revenue, who, for his truth and faithfulness John Costigan—(prolonged cheering and a voice: he is the Parnell of Canada). You claim Mr. Costigan as an Irishman, I claim him as a Canadian. We French Canadians claim Costigan as one of ourselves because he has never known of one law for his nationality and another for the French, because he has been ever true to our institutions and never afraid to speak his mind. (Cheers.) I have another equally distinguished colleague with me, but one less known to you, my hon. friend, Mr. Thompson—(applause)—and I can assure you that my relations with Mr. Thompson prove to me more clearly every day that our honored chleftain, Sir John A. Macdonald—(leud cheers)—in selecting him

to fill the responsible position of Minister of Justice showed that he has lost none of his skill in judging character.

upon rising in response to repeated calls was loudly and enthusiastically applauded. He expressed his pleasure at meeting no only his own fellow-countrymen of St. Columba, but also the French Canadian constituents of his friend the Ministe of Militia, who so richly merited the support and confidence which he was proud to see extended to him that night, in consequence of his efforts in behalf of his country. Like Sir A. P. Caron, he (Mr. Costigan) would shortly be on trial before parliament, and such being the case, it might be expected of him that he should explain why he was still the Minister of Internal Revenue, after having been called upon to resign. (Laughter.) He believed that the Irishmen,of Canada had never authorized the Post to summon him to resign. (Loud applause and cries of "Never.") When he had plause and cries of "Never.") When he had reason to believe that his fellow-countrymen no longer desired him in the Government, he would certainly never remain another minnte there. (Hear, hear, and a voice "We Look at the newspapers of the country, take all want you," and applause.) There never up the mandements of our bisheps, take the was an Irishman yet who had take to do anything for his country but ealousy of some black sh 'Careys.") It had been so in Ireland, and it had dragged down the best and the nobles and the brightest of her sons. Such men he would fain believe were few, but the evil that even one ill-disposed person could do in the community was often

than ten good men could rectify.

The new Parti National pretended that
the Government had yielded to Orange influence in allowing the law to take its course in the case of Riel. This statement he branded as an infamous He, and then proceeded to show how fairly Irishmen had been treated by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in comparison with that of Mr. Mackenzie. He did not want to sow discord or to create differences in our population, but wished all to be Canadians, for which it was necessary, however, that all should be treated alike. He attacked the Liberal party for their conduct on the New Brunswick school matter and with reference to Prof. O'Donoghue, showing that they refused him an amnesty in the house and only granted it on the eve of the election. If he had been in Quebec at Mr. Laurier's election, instead of being away in the woods, he promised that he would not have had the Irish vote he had. (A voice: 'He won't mplanted himself in the effections of his lectors, and how vain are the assaults made upon him by his political opponents. When in French his gratitude to the French Canadian people for the confidence which they had reposed in him and the support they had accorded him. (Leud cheers.)

was received with great enthusiasm. He said he recognized the principle that the

ministers of the Crown were not alone re-

sponsible to their own electors, but to the

ople of the whole country, and so, though he came from down by the sea, he was happy to be able to address the electors of County of Quebec. The ministers had done nothing that they were either afraid or ashamed to explain. He asked whether the electors would continue to support the party which had brought about Confederation, covered the whole face of the country with important public works and established the peace and liberty of all classes alike, or that the new Parti National of which they had heard, and which had done nothing beyond attempting to create divisions amongst the people and travelling through the counties the sympathies of the Roman Catholic like a circus with their rag babies and effigy burning. (Laughter and applause) They had raised the wind of revolt, but they had spent more wind than they had raised. Instead of appealing to justice and patriotism they had appealed to the raw bones of Orangeism, and accessed Mr. Costigan and others like him, of treachery, after all his years of service. (Cries of "shame.") Down by the sea, Quebec is regarded as a great and important and religious province. Will you barter away this reputation for the circus of the Parti National! (Cries of "No, no.") they say the trial was not properly conduct- What is their platform? Mr. Blake says he will not construct a political platform out of Opposition said that the nomination of Mr. Robinson, one of the leading counsel of the Regins and that the platform which he spurps is good enough for them and that he spurns is good enough for them, and their only one is that upon which a great criminal was executed. (Loud and long continued applause.) He ridiculed the idea that the six Catholic ministers in the Government could care enough for office or for salary to betray the interests of those whom they represented. He also referred to Blake's of fer of \$5,000 for the capture of Louis Riel. What did he want him for? Was it to carry him 'round with the National party? (Laughter.) No, he had placed on record that the public sentiment of Ontario desired the punishment of the mur-derers of Thomas Scott. The hon, gentleman said this was the man for whom some body in the audience had sought to obtain a cheer in the vain hope that by so doing he would disturb the meeting, drown reason and deafen argument. The ministers were stainless in the Riel matter, and those who charged that they acted under Orange in fluence could not possibly invent a fouler lie. In attempting to set the Canadian people at variance they were at great traitors as Louis Riel. (A voice "they can't do it"). You are right, sir, and the intelligence of this country speaks as that gentleman did. He referred to the insincerity and duplicity of the political cries of the Liberal press and party. The Globe has op-posed him as "Papist Thompson," and during all Mr. Mackenzie's term of office he had never appointed a Catholic judge. When he or his colleagues failed to defend or to explain their conduct, then it would be time for the people to look around for others, and to call upon the Parti National to take their place. The hon, gentleman created a very favorable impression, and sat down amid loud applause. C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., was then called

for and loudly applauded. He addressed the meeting in elequent terms, condemning the prejudices and accrimony sought to be aroused by the Parti National. Mr. Tarte followed, but on account of the noise made by a number of small boys, was

very indistinctly heard. T. Chase Casgrain followed in both French and Eoglish. The following resoultion was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:-That this meeting of the parishioners of St. Columba of Sillery, after hearing the explana-tions given by Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence, our representative in the house of commons, approve of his conduct as their representative, and also wish to express their confidence in the Government of which he is a member.

Sir A. P. Caron, amid loud applause, thanked his hearers for the enthusia eption they had accorded him, and hid them ne revoir until after the session of parliament just about to commence. He also propos three cheers for the mayor, which heartly given, and the assembly broke up amid applause, after a few words of thanks from Mr. Power, of Sillery, to the Hon. John Costigan.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle: MR, EDITOR-Permit me to make a correct After a few words more of thanks to the meeting, Sir Adolphe Caron withdrew amidst hearty applause.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN,

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN,

The speaking at the time of the mode of dispension parameters are the mode of dispension of the report of the mode ion in your report of my remarks at St. Columpensing patronage in my own province, by the two parties of the Dominion, in order to show that Sir John Macdonald's Government was not justly accused of dealing unjustly with Catholics at the dictation of their opponents.

Yours sincerely, J. S. D. THOMPSON. Quebec, 19th February. AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

The St. John Weekly "Observer" of Fifty-Seven Years Ago.

It was not an exchange, but was laid on the reporter's deak by the hand of a gentleman who at the date of its publication was old enough to feel an interest in the news which it contained. It was printed on a hand press on hand made paper, a folio with five columns on each page and had for its St. James street, Lower Cove, with Tan title -

The Weekly Obserber: EING

A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR

Office in Market Sq. } ST. JOHN, MAY 26, 1829. {Vol. I. No. 46

The miscellaneous contents of the paper comprise three brief poems, one "by a lady named Maria Jane Jewabury, who has writ-ten a volume of poems entitled Days of Leisure Hours;" a sketch of the storming of Badajoz; an extract from Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, then a recent publication; an article on the color of the eyes, in which it is stated, as 'a remarkable fact, that the dark colored eye is always found to prevail in the neighborhood of coal mines!' Had the writer lived in these later days, and mingled with the Molly Maguires of the Pennsylvania coal region, the phenomenon might have admitted of a ready solution. Then we have "The character of the Irish soldier," an extract from Cooper's Red Rover; "The evils of tight lacing," and one solitary bit of humor, which is mournfully wanting in the

flavor of the present day:
"There was a lazy fat fellow amongst us
who was always lolling or sleeping on the hen-coops, upon whom we resolved to play a trick, so, seizing an opportunity when he was snug in his customary roost, we planted ourselves with buckets of water just over Elickson, bye.

T Burns ... 12 Stewart ... 11 McDonald ... 10 Williamson ... 12 Stewart ... 13 Stewart ... 12 Stewart ... 14 Stewart ... 14 Stewart ... 14 Stewart ... 15 Stewart ... 16 Stewart ... 16 Stewart ... 16 Stewart ... 17 Stewart ... 18 Stewart ... 18 Stewart ... 18 Stewart ... 19 Stewart ... 10 Williamson ... 10 Williamson ... 19 Stewart ... 10 Williamson ... 10 Stewart ... 19 Stewart ... 10 Williamson ... 10 Williamson ... 10 Stewart ... 10 Williamson ... 10 W to beware of demagogues and urged them to | was snug in his customary rocat, we planted him. At a signal given, he was jerked off the coop and soused head and foot with such a full and successive torrent of the briny flood, accompanied by a cry of "Man over-board! Rope! Down with the helm!" etc., that he actually struck out as if swimming for his life; till a failure in the supply of water, succeeded by loud peals of laughter, brought him to a sense of his situation." They had no Dr. Tanners in those days "A man fasted five days without meat,

bread or drink, by smelling a wisp of herbs, among which were strong Onions." The London news in this issue of the Weekly Observer of May 29, bears date April 21, and occupies about half a column Of the Dake of Wellington it is said, "His Grace was so unwell on Tuesday week as to render it prudent in his surgeon, Dr. Hume, to bleed him, yet he could not be prevailed on to postpone his visit to Windsor, the day after." Editorially, the Observer says, "In the London Atlas of the 19th April, we find an authentic copy of the Relief Bill, Magna Charta, not of KING JOHN, but of KING GEORGE THE FOURTH." Further on, the editor says of affairs in England: "Seldom or never has depression in trade been more general in point of extent, or more formidable in its aspect. We have heard of no violent pro csedings among the unemployed operatives in the West of Scotland, but there have been vast multitudes of them congregated both in Glasgow and Paisley, for the purpose of calmly devising measures for mutual relief. In the former place about 20,000 were ately assembled in the public green, and made an earnest appeal to the Magistrates, who could give them little encouragement to hope for immediate relief, but succeeded in getting them to disperse without any serious disturbance. The weavers of Paisley have made a direct appeal to the charity of

the public. The week's locals are as follows: "Dr. Bayard gave a second introductory ecture on Chemistry, at Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening last, to a respectable auditory. At the conclusion of the prelection, the nitrous oxide, of which he had prepared an abundant supply, was inhaled by several young gentlemen who were thereby rendered both merry themselves and the cause of mirth to others."

"His Honor, the President, leaves town for Fredericton by next steam-boat." "A Boy was carried before the Mayor, yesterday, charged with having, last even-ing, committed a robbery, and that, on search eing mude, he was found in the Theatre. intoxicated. Tomorrw he will be brought up and fully committed."

"Fresh Sulmon have appeared in our market for a week past, of excellent quality and at a moderate price." MARRIED.

At Annapolis, (N. S.) on Monday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. MILLIDGE, RICHARD SIMMONDS, E quire, of St. John, (N.B) to Mrs. MARGARET NEWTON, daughter of the late THOMAS WALKER, Esquire, of the former place.

During the week preceding this issue of

the Observer, the arrivals at St. John were 4 ships, 7 brigs and one sloop; the clearances were one ship, two brigs and one schooner. Crookshank & Walker advertise Earthenware, sugar, wine bottles, yellow soap, rum, molasses, arrow root, and "The Ke ch Fredericton, burthen 106 84 93 Tons not yet one year old-Copper fastened, well found, and in every respect a good Lowe & Groocock, north side of the

Lowe & Groocock, north side of the Market Square, advertise a general assortment of dry geods, stationery, Britannia metal tea and coffee pots, Brown stout, earthenware, nails, double and single gups, percussion and flint platols, Dilworth's and Tenning's spelling books, testaments, 20,000 quills, Denerara rum, molasses, sugar and Cumberland hams. Among the other advertisers are Samuel

Stephen, storage in buildings on C. J. Peters' wharf, St John street, and West of England and Yorkshire tweeds. E. D. W. Ratchford, brandy, paints, oils

and cerdage, earthenware, stationery, nails J. & H. Kinnear, cottons, bottled ale

flour, meal, pilot bread, nails, brooms and Geo. Sears, hats for cash only. P. Duff, dry goods and stationery. W. & T. Leavitt, packet line, St. John to

New York,
John Robertson, cables, anchors, stationery, Holland's Geneva, Scotch whiskey, paints and oils, etc.
R. & W. Reid, second deor below the Market Inn, King street, dry goods. Nehemiah Vail, cheese and hams. Donald Ross, liquors, teas, coffee, sugar,

molasses, etc. Geo. Thompson, dry goods, liquors, paints and oils, groceries, hardware, cordage and John M. Wilmot, dry goods, earthenware,

hardware and salt. T. Millidge & Co., logs of mahogany and puns. of rum.

Mrs. Smith (late Miss Parr), instruction

in dancing at \$15 per quarter.
Geo. D. Robinson, dry goods, glass, paints, oil, "pots, pans and kettles," rum, sugar and molasses. W. F. Scott, fish. D. Hatfield & Son, flour.

John Monaher, brewery at Lower Cove. Daniel Scott, tailor. James G. Lester, tailor, directly opposite the residence of Dr. Paddock, Charlotte street.
John Mooney, tailor, Humbert's building,

next north of Trinity church. M. Hayden, hair dresser, Mr. Disbrow's building in Water street. Robert Robertson, jr., lime burner, at the establishment lately occupied by Mr. Samuel

John S. Miller, silk, cotten, linen and woollen dyer, Brussels street.
J. White (Sheriff), Lots 1077 and 1081, on

House and other Buildings thereon. The Weekly Observer was published "by Cameron & Seeds, at their office in Mr. Hatfield's brick building, weat side of the Market Square, at 15 shillings per annum, half in advance." They advertise for sale ten shares in the Bank of New Brunswick, but it is most libely that the beauty. but it is most likely that in the business they acted as sgent for a third party.

Bathurst Notes.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) BATHURST, Feb. 21.-The match for [the

Black medal resulted as follows: 1st Series.
 Buck.
 7
 O'Brien
 11

 Gatain
 10
 White.
 20

 D Leahy
 16
 P J Burns
 10

 R Hickson
 28
 Duncan
 8

 Baldwin, by e.
 and Series Ba'dwin _____ 12 O'Brien 14 White ______8
Hickson, bye. 3rd Series. 4th Series. White was the winner by one point. The medal is the property of the skip winning. The sub-skips match for a gold pin donated by W. J. O'Brien was concluded today with the fol-

2nd Series.

3rd Series. Black 18 K F Burns 9
T Burns, bye.

This is the second trophy that Mr. Black has won this winter. Unusual interest is being manifested here in curling during the present winter. Even the boys have got the contagio and now we have two juvenice clubs composed of boys whose ages range from eight to sixteen years. They play with blocks of hardwood, made after the shape of a curling stone and furnished with iron handles. They have clear-ed a rink on the harbor, and on week days play in the old Caledonian style. On nights when the skating rink is not open to skaters, the managers give it to the boys. Their accurate play is very remarkable, and it is amusing to hear from them such expressions as "in turn fer a tee length," "sweep her up, she's a

daisy," etc., etc.
Yesterday there was quite a gale, accompanied with snow drifts and intense frost. After the past mild weather, one would imagine it was about 40° below.

Bathurst is to be startled and delighted with

performance in the Masonic hall by the "4 Hag minstrel and variety combination and brass band." The affair is to take place on March 1st and 2nd, and bids fair to be a success. Under the management of the "Buck" nigger, who could expect anything else. PERSONAL .- Mr. Burns will leave for Otta-

Franchise Act.—The preliminary lists are now being posted up and distributed. Any persons properly qualified and who are desirous of procuring a vote can get any necessary in-formation from the revising barrister, T. S. DesBrisay, or his clerk, J. J. Harrington, and application blanks for that purpose can be had in the office of the clerk.

New Brunswick S. S. Association.

The work of the year has begun in convention matters. An interesting meeting of the Kings Co. S. S. Association was held in the Methodist church, Hampton station, on the 15th and 16th insts., Gideon McLeod of Penobeguis, president, and G. J. Coulter White acted as secretary. The subjects on the programme were ably debated. The Revs. G. Brnce and T. F. Fotheringham and T. S. Simms of St. John, and S. J. Parsons of Bence and T. T. S. Simms of St. John, and S. J. Parsons of Bence and T. S. Simms of St. John, and S. J. Parsons of Bence are presented by the state of the state ton were present and participated in the dis-cussions. It was decided to issue a fraternal letter to the Sunday schools of the country ex-plaining the objects of the association and containing a summary of the results of the de-liberations.
On the 18th the York Co. S. S. Association

met in the Baptist church, Prince William.
The sleighing was good and the Fredericton S.
S. workers manned the "Great Eastern" with
a crew of over twenty—combining duty and cleasure in a most agreeable fashion. mestings were largely attended, especially in meetings were largely attended, especially in
the evening, when the church was packed.
Several from other counties assisted in the discussions—Messrs. G. L. Holyoke of Woodstock, S J. Parsons of Benton and Rev. T.
F. Forheringham of St. John. In the absence
of the president the chair was occupied by L.
W. Johnston, Esq.
A meeting of the executive committee of the
Provincial S. S. Association was held at Prince
William on the 18th. It was decided to issue

William on the 18th. It was decided to issue 4 000 copies of the Manual, giving one free to each S. S. teacher in the province. The secretary received thanks for his diligence and carefulness, and the sum of \$25 was voted to bim on account of postage and travelling expenses. The Rev. Neil McKay was appointed vice-president for Northumberland county, vice Robt. Gordon, who declined the office. The counties of Victoria, Sunbury, Kent and North umberland were reported as taking steps to-wards organization of associations. When these are erganized only Albert and Gloucester will remain without county associations. The district of Madawaska will be merged in Victoria county. The committee holds its next meeting in the Germain street Baptist church, St. John, on March 11th, during the session of the St. John county convention.

A large force of workmen is engaged clearing away the mass of sand which has accu-mulated around the statue of the Sphinx in Egypt.

low, And hangs fect Jun Transfigures The voice in Sweet, swee I shall be lyi For song the I shall be go tree, The idle leaf And falls, at last To the euric Dead in the That you, fruit, Still show all Thus murmu With graciou Filled all my tress And longing Less even the A mere blow The child is a And still I How meagr

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people have; I have not come here to attack I have here two distinguished members of any one behind his back, but I have come the Government, one the Minister of Inland

for cash only. packet line, St. John to cables, anchors, station.

eva, Scotch whiskey. cond door below the treet, dry goods. uors, teas, coffee, sugar,

dry goods, liquors, paints hardware, cordage and dry goods, earthenware.

, logs of mahogany and Miss Parr), instruction er quarter. , dry goods, glass, paints, d keitles," rum, sugar

, flour. ewery at Lower Cove. tailor, directly opposite Dr. Paddock, Charlotte or, Humbert's building

dresser, Mr. Disbrow's , jr., lime burner, at the ccupied by Mr. Samuel

silk, cotten, linen and els atreet. Lots 1077 and 1081, on Lower Cove, with Tan ildings thereon. ver was published "by at their office in Mr. ilding, west side of the 5 shillings per annum, They advertise for sale nk of New Brunswick, v that in the business for a third party.

irst Notes.

LAR CORRESPONDENT.) 21.-The match for [the as follows :

Win, bye. O'Brien.....14

1 Hickson _____.12

Series. Hickson. 12 nner by one point. The rof the skip winning. The gold pin donated by W. ded today with the fol

Series. 8 K F Burns 9

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LAMENT.

March 3, 1886.

How meagre seems the life so briefly doled That I who noted in your earlier hour The dimple in your lovely cheek unfold With the first smile of all—that I who told The promise of your beauty as some flower Flaming across the dark days of the year Promises summer—that I who in your first Dear warble had divined the glorious burst Of music in your throat that yet might be
The marvel of some later minstrelsy—
How meagre seems the life so briefly doled
That I shall never see that beauty grow To its meridian, full-orbed as the moon Which great and golden in the mist swim

low, And hangs wide-winged in heaven when per fect June Transfigures night—that I shall never hear The voice in all the passion of its tune, Sweet, sweet, and rich, with the unfalle

tear, The stress of love, the wine of life! I shall be lying in my dust, all mute: For song the owlet over me shall hoot; I shall be gone, like the loose leaf from the tree,
The idle leaf that flutters in the blast,
And falls, and sodden with showers return

at last

To the curiching earth. Nor late nor soon,
Dead in the dark, shall it be known to me
That you, the one consummate flower and Still show all men how goodly is the root!

Thus murmured I when the child's lovelines. With gracious prophecy of lip and brow, Filled all my yearning heart with sweet dis tress
And longing for the impossible. And now,
Less even than the loose and idle leaf, A mere blown petal from the blowing bough The child is gone, and I grow gray and old And still I murmur in my angry grief, How meagre is the life so briefly doled.

SERMON.

Practical Exposition of the First Chapter o the Epistle to the Hebrews-Verses 10-14.

The first chapter of the Epistle to the higher orders of beings who are eminent in glory, he is gleriously pre-eminent. Angels

How delightful, how grand! And all of the sons and daughters of men, who believe eminence of Jesus. Even among those sidered in themselves, indeed, or in relation to such beings as men, and, still more, when viewed in relation to beings which are inferior to men, these have risen with him." (Col. iii. 1.) They But, when brought into juxtaposition with places," (Epb. ii. 6.) His bliss is theirs.

They are partakers with him of "the beauty the presence of the sun, and their glory are evermore," seems to be no glory, by reason of "the Verse 18-But the sun, and their glory are evermore," seems to be no glory, by reason of "the glory that excelleth." And yet this Christ is our Christ. He is our Savions He is our Christ. He is our Saviour. He i our elder brother. He is most intimately related to us, and we are most intimately related to him. He has come very near to us, in order that he might lift us up to be very near to him and to his own peerless glory. He is the son of man as well as the Son of God.

The inspired writer has, in the preceding

These words—with the exception of the first, the conjunction "and"—are a quota-tion from the 25—27th verses of the 102nd Psalm. The conjunction "and" links the quotation to the passage adduced from the 45th Psalm. It is as if the inspired writer is only one out of many kindred passages.

And I would add to it the following from the 102 od Psalm,"
This 102 od Psalm was evidently regarded

by the inspired penman as Messianic. He would not otherwise have quoted it, as affording Old Testament evidence of the transcendent superiority of Jesus to all mere creatures—angels included. Doubtless his idea of the pealm is correct. And hence it is probable that it is Jesus who is the "afflicted" and "overwhelmed," one who "pours out his complaint before the Lord" in the body of the psalm. It is thus probable, too, that it is Jesus who says: "Hear my prayer, O Lord, and let my cry come unto thee. Hide not thy face from me in the day when I am in trouble; incline thine ear unto me; in the day when I call, answer me speedily. For my days are consumed like smoke, and my bones are burned as an hearth. My heart is smitten, and withered like grass, so that I forget to eat my bread;" and so on to the middle of the 24th verse. In the first clause of that verse we read : "I said, O my God take me not away in the midst of my days," or, as it might be more literally rendered, "I say, O my God do not take me up (de not cause me to ascend) in the midst of my days." It is the cry, apparently, of the human nature of our Lord. And perhaps it is the expression of the instinctive shudder, which that sensitive nature could not but feel at the approach of the terrific circumstances of his decease. the terrific circumstances of his decease. If this was in reality the import of the deprecatory exclamation, "O my God, do not cause me to ascend in the midst of my days," then the remainder of the verse, and the remainder of the psalm will contain the thoughts of consolation and confirmation, which the divine father has a confirmation, which the divine father by means of his own intimate communion and inspiration poured into the "everwhelmed" soul of our Saviour and thereby "strengthened" him. "Thy years are throughout all generations. Of old hast thou laid the foundations of the earth; and the heavens are the work of thy hands; they shall perish, but thou shalt endure; yea all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed; but thou art the same, and the years shall have no end. The children of thy servants shall continue, and their end shall be established before thee. In these animating words the divine father stirs the human thought of our Saviour, to stretch itself out at once to the far future and the far past. In that future he shall for ever be, and be glorious, even as in the past he had been for ever, and had gloriously wrought the wonders of creation. Essential immortality, and thus essential im-

mutability in being and well-being, belonged to him. In his divine personality, he was infinite, imperishable, and inaccessible to aught that could lessen the joy and glory of Such seems to be the structure and import of the psalm. Stier takes the same view of it. And if such be its structure and import we see. at a glance, hew appropriate is the quotation that is made by the inspired cor-

respondent of the Hebrews.
"Thou, Lord in the beginning didst lay the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are works of thy hands." Jesus is "Lord,"

—Jehovah, equal with the father. This word, indeed, has drept out of the Old Testament text, in our present editions. But it was doubtless in the psalmist's auto-

things were made by him and without him was not anything made that was made," and "by bim all things consist."

Yet, 'they shall perish." They shall perish, in such sense as the old being overflowed with water, perished."
(2 Pet. iii. 6.) They shall be dissolved, so ar as their present form is concerned. The the same reason to believe that every part of it is hastening on to some wondrous transformation. "The heavens and the earth, which are now, are kept in store, reserved unto fire." "The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burnt up." "Nevertheless, we look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness," (2 Peter iii. 7-13.)
The law of progression is written in the entire physical universe; and thus everything that is "shall perish" as regards its present

"But," says the divine Father to the Son. "thou remainest;" "from everlasting to everlasting thou art God." The heavens, which seem so stable above us, "shall all wax old, as doth a garment, and as a mantle shalt theu fold them up, and they shall be changed." They shall be laid saide, like a garment that has served its purpose, and worn out. There will be a change; as it were, of raiment. But our Saviour himself is "the same, and his years shall not fail." He is "the same, yesterday, today and for-ever." (Heb. xiii. 8.) He shall never wear Hebrews is an exhibition of the glorious pre- out. He shall never become antiquated or obsolete. He shall be forever, in all essential

and archangels are far inferior to him. Con- on him, cling to him and love him, shall be partakers with him of his endless glory. He is the head, and they are the members. He angelic principalities are very glorious. have been made to "ait together in heavenly Christ, they become eclipsed, like stars in of his holiness," and of his "pleasures" which

Verse 18—But to which of the angels, sa'd he, at any time, sit on my right hand, until I make thine enemies tny footstool? The passage quoted is taken from the first verse of the 110th Psalm—a psalm which is more frequently referred to in the New Testament, and applied to Christ, than any other portion of Old Testament scripture. It is manifestly a Messianic Psalm, and was so un-derstood by the audient Jewish commenta-

part of the chapter quoted several important passages from the Old Testament Scriptures, sublimely applicable, inasmuch as he is both tors. It is inapplicable to any other than to show the vast superiority of Christ to the highest created beings. And he continues to expatiate, in the same quotational way, to the close of the chapter.

The difference of Little Gretchen, which was followed by an able and eloquent speech by they have done in this way in a blessed spirit of sympathy and self sacrifice, and are the foreaken. What they have done in this way in a blessed way, to should ever be kept took the platform, and in his usual striving to do, should ever be kept moreland for good butter. I cannot account Verses 10, 11 12—And, thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the found tion of the earth, and the heavens are the work of thine hands.

They shall perish, but thou remainest: and they all shall wax eld, as do h a garment;

And as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed; but thou art the same, and thy shall be changed; but thou art the same, and thy shall not fair. and thence to administer in a

of our Saviour's history which succeeded the completion of his atoning work. The scene is laid in heaven. It represents the welcome which was accorded to him, when the "everlasting doors" of glory were thrown open to receive the conqueror of sin and death and hell. The moment that the cap-45th Psalm. It is as if the inspired writer were to say, "The 45th Psalm does not stand alone in the testimony which it bears to the high pre-eminence of our Saviour. It is only one out of many kindred passages."

Leath and neil. The moment that the captain of our salvation appeared within the court of heaven, "the Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." The hero of heroes was welcomed to the highest pos!tion of honor and glory. It was not said to him, Stand thou there at the head of the long line of angels and archangels. But it was said, "Sit on my right hand":—"In that now glorified humanity of thine, come up hither. Be sharer with me of my honors. Reign and judge. All power in heaven and on earth is given unto thee. For I am infinitely well pleased with thee, and with the work thou hast accomplished. Sit thou here until I make thy enemies thy footstool." It is implied in this last expression, that even after the completion of the atonement for sinful men, some would hold out and would have more of it. Alas, there are many such. They hate Christianity. There are many such. But by and by the world shall be weeded of all these enemies. As we learn from the 5th and 6th verses of the psalm, all the obstinately rebellious shall be "stricken through," even though they be "kings." The "heads over many countries shall be wounded." The earth shall be swept clean with "the besom of destruction," and what, if the beginning of the

end be at band! God, the Fathar co-operates with God the Son, and He will yet make the enemies of the gospel as a footstool to the Saviour "Sit at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." The language of the entire verse is highly hieroglyphic. But its signification and significance are obvious:—Christ as our Saviour, in the possession of the highest honor, and by the co-operation of the Father, will be ultimately victorious in putting down in this world of ours, all that

opposeth either himself or his people or his cause. It matters not who or what it is, that is in opposition to him. Is it kings? is it queens? It matters not: they shall be put down. Is it emperors, or presidents, or czars? It matters not: they shall be put down. Is it dukes, or marquises, or earls, or other lords? It matters not : they shall be put down. Is it millionaires? They shall be put down. Is it statesmen or parliaments, or congresses? They shall be put down. Is it monarchies or republics? The fiat of omnipotence is against them, if they are against Christ. They shall be put down. Is it philosophers, or poets, or historians, or litterateurs? They shall be put down. Is it heathenism, or Mahomedanism, or popery, or some hollow or haughty forms of protestantism? They shall all be put down. Everything that opposeth him, "whose right it is to reign," shall be "overturned, overturned, overturned, overturned" turned," and turned into Christ's footstool. He is supreme, and his supremacy must be acknowledged. This, assuredly, is honor

far above that of angels.

Christ sits on the throne. Angels stand before it, veiling their faces with their wings; or they fly hither and thither to fulfil his behests, and the behests of his father. They are "ministering spirits"-God's ministering spirits-executing his pleasure; and, according as their services are required, they are sent forth by him "to minister in behalf of them who shall inherit final salvation." In

"In the beginning" of oreation, it was Jesus, who. in his divine personality, reared the goodly fabric of the universe. "All the guardians, as far as possible, of all who belong to the Saviour. They desire to look into the things of the great salvation, in which is exhibited "the manifold wisdom of God." (Pet. i. 12; Eph. iii. 10) They "encamp round about them that fear the Lord," and often "deliver them" in the time of their extremity. (Ps. xxxiv. 7.) They have much to do, as we learn from the book earth, in its present form, is not what it of Revelation, with the evolution of divine once was. Geology teaches us this. Its old form has perished. The moon in its wards or in pouring out the vials of divine present ferm is not what it once was. Astronomy teaches us this, It once was, to all appearance, a molten flaming mass; it is now a cinder. It shall, not. however, continue a cinder for ever. The planetoids were not always planetoids. They seem to be the splintered fragments of a world that has been blown up. We have reason, indeed, to believe that every part of the solar called to wrestle to a greater or a lesser exhas been blown up. We have reason, indeed, to believe that every part of the solar system was once altogether different from what it now is. And we have interlinking of the visible and the invisible. There is a wonderful association of brother-hoods of being. And the man who is for Christ and for Christianity, for God and for goodness, and sgainst all that is ungodly and ungracious, is one of a glad and glorious chain of beings, whose first link is on the throne of the universe. And thus when he dies, argels will convey him, even as they conveyed Lazarus of old, into glory. And when in glory, he shall enjoy their glad companionship for ever and ever. "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him." He is on the winning side

ST. MARTINS.

and will be blessed to the fu'l.

Fraternal Visit of Sea Shore Lodge and Milburn Lodge, J. O. G. T.

Of St. Martins to Saint Martins Division, 8. of T.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, at 8.30 clock, the officers and members of the lodges filed into the division hall and took seats provided for them in the centre of the hall. About 250 persons, representing both orders, were present. The reception services were as fellows:-

Opening ode-Friends of Temperance Wel-Opening address - By Rev. Mr. Des-Brisay.

Then fellowed a remarkably clever speech by Michael Kelly, which was followed by a brilliant instrumental duet by Mrs. Tocque and Miss Cassidy. The Rev. A. H. Washburn made a speech of great interest to all temperance workers. The order of the exercises here took somewhat of a change and a very pleasing dialogue was produced, entitled An Uncomfortable Predicament. This piece, which was well rendered, was the occasion of much mirth. Next came a speech by Captain R. H. Seely of Milburn Lodge, in which the captain very agreeably and acceptably entertained and amused the audience. Mrs. Tocque then took the plano for a pretty song very sweetly rendered, Why do Summer Roses Fade. Mrs. G. W. Marsters then came forward with the superb reading of Little Gretchen, which was folinteresting. A. H. Sherwood gave Brutus and Cassius as a reading, which was remarkably well done; a very pretty song was sung by Mrs. H. Cassidy and others followed by a dialogue of fun and merriment, entitled the Cucumber Hill Debating Club. Washing Day was a charming tableaux, and the closing ode, Good night, good night, finished the interesting evening's entertainment. It was an occasion long to be remembered and thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by all present. The honor of delivering the following

OPENING ADDRESS was extended by the committee to the Rev. Mr. DesBrisay, who spoke as follows:
Mr. Chairman and visiting temperance brethren of Sea Shore Lodge, No. 81, and Milburn Lodge of the I. O. of G. T., I could not find it in my heart to decline the kind invitation extended to me by an honored prother and officer of this our St. Martins Division, to render what service I could in receiving you with an address of welcome. not only cheerfully comply with that faithful brother's request, but also humbly and idevoutly give thanks to the God and Father of us all, that we have met together in a fraternal way to de honor to the noblest cause, for which man and woman can work. How therefore to address you, in what choice and select language; to speak to you, is a question requiring the loftiest eloquence to answer in order that the object you have in view may be enlogized as its grandeur de-serves. But we welcome you most cordial-ly in the first place for the reason that your ly in the first place for the reason that your presence here in a body, representing a working lodge of your independent order is a token of the unity we all so highly appreciate. For a manifestation of this spirit of unity in a common labor for a great moral reform, we can all heartily shake hands across the barrier of any little ceremonial differences that may exist and congratulate each other as we look forward to a brighter future. Wherever in any great movement for the amelioration of the suffering condition of our fellow-men, coldness and estrangement give way before a grand united effort, then is the dawn of a brigther morning hailed. Our homes, our people and our nation are the better for the work we have in hand. Who can say what destinies may hang, not only for the safety of body and soul of any one individual, but for that of millions throughout all the world, upon our united efforts for their moral and social improvement. As virtue alone is noble, so ove also is immortal; it is only the struggle of contention, that sooner or later destroys

But our common efforts tend ever in the same direction; there is a hallowed angel of mercy pointing us onward and upward together; there is a blessed spirit of unity ever going on before us, shedding forth the light of eternal glory in all the dark places of the earth. So in this same spirit of our common humanity, which makes even all the world akin, we welcome you most sincerely. Welcome to the rev. gentleman, brother and member of Sea Shore Lodge, who, I learn, was among the first organizers and founders of the Sons of Temperance in England, Such names are ever engraven in the hearts of the people; such deeds are proudly remembered when all fading differences of human opinion are forgotten. Welcome also, we shall cheerfully at all times say, to the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, the Grand Worthy Verse 14—Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?

Vice-Templar, and all the honorable officers and brethren, who have made us this fraternal visit. In truth, for about twenty-five years St. Martins Division of the Sons of Temperance have stood in the gap to lift up the fallen, to snatch the brands from the burning, to comfort the suffering, to feed the hungry, to visit the sick and to relieve the distressed. Glad and happy are they of this division tonight to see Sea Shore Lodge, taking up its line of successful march and nobly moving on to

community, sons of a common birthright,

gether in harmony and in peace.

I feel that I need make no allusion to the history of the progress of the temperance cause here in our midst. The names of many good, wise and noble hearted men, are no doubt present in your minds or can readily be recalled, whose faces will be seen here no more. To think of them is a memorial that at least must awaken a fraternal sympathy in all our hearts, and unite us in congra-tulating each other, that they were the first laborers in this our mutual labor of love. There never was a human organization which had not at times some merely minor differences; but in auch a gathering as this there is a magic thrill from heart to heart, which unites us in forgetting all these in our present associations. The words of the honored American poet who wrote the touching story of Evangeline in her home in the peaceful valley just accross the blue waters of our own expansive bay, are not inappropriate when he says :

Act, act in the living present, Heart within and God overhead." Again, if it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country, so also may as much be said of those who labor that their country may live. There always have been hardy and faithful pioneers, there have always been fore-runners preparing the way, making the crooked path straight and the rough places plain. The many laborers in both brotherhoods here present, will certainly embrace a few, who, more earnest and energetic than the rest, have encouraged the wavering an undecided, when storms have beaten against the ship, and forecasted a given their views and the opinion expressed by all is that the statement in our issue of the 13th, viz: "That for one tub of good butter that comes into the market there are twenty beaten against the ship, and forecasted a coming day of prosperity to the cause they loved. They knew what they might expect to encounter, they knew what atruggles were sure to come, and they knew in whom they put their trust. Such ever is the zeal and such ever is the elequence which, in heurs of despondency and danger to a great cause, arouse the spirit, awaken the mind, and thrill the heart of the hearer, until the enemy is met and conquered. Such men are here, such leaders abide in our midst, such gentlemen at and in all ranks of both brotherhoods, and in all the relations of every day life they are and you all are still engaged in some service for the public welfare. Even though the cause of temperance, one of the most noble and sacred of all causes in the world, should occasionally have some little cross of its own to carry, yet there i a wonderful power in the healing touch of time. Well is it written in the foundation

language of all the finest classics:-"Lauriger, Horatius, quam dix'sti vercm, Fugit euro citus Tempus edax verum" Poet of the laurel wreath
Horace true thy saying;
Time outstrips the rempest's breath,

For no mortal staying. Thus, Mr. Chairman and brethren our common cause, I think you will agree with me, to be as far as is possible of one heart and of one mind, and one in a mutual struggle for the elevation of millions of our race; a struggle which needs no better monument, than our faithful and honored services.

Nor shall we be true and faithful to our trust, if we are silent respecting the claims of the ranks of noble hearted women, who in the name of Christianity and humanity, have rendered inestimable assistance in behalf of the downcast and the forsaken. What around any of our large cities, our towns or our villages to hear of many who have found salvation from the worst forms of death ; in her silent prayers, the tones of her voice, and the clasp of her friendly hand. She has given with all her might to the so shall the descendants of her noble daughters lift aloft the banners of temperance, even to the remotest regions. Whereever civilization and religion go before, sooner
or later temperance shall follow around the
entire globe, shedding its welcome light
through all the dark places of the earth, and
woman shall be first to do honor to its sacred object. We thank God for their blessed ex-

amples in love, purity and fidelity.

And now, Mr. Chairman and brethren,
what are the duties which lay thickly in the pathway before us, what remains for us yet to do. Is it merely our own lives, our own private homes, our own personal interests that must claim all our time and our attention? No my friends, by all the sacred claims of Christian love, charity and humanity answer no! There is a conflict with injustice and wrong, there is labor for the downtrodden, the led astray and the yielding, trodden, the led astray and the yielding, there is a position for us all, there is some little work of mercy for each and all of us to turn our hands to. Every member of of either organization here assembled has an influence for good, every heart and every hand in the great family of mankind can honor the Lord with some mission to the more needy than themselves. Some self-sacrifice is demanded of us all, some self-denial for a brothers reform. "Be not drunk with wine, says the apostle St. Paul; but be filled with the spirit." And it is just this work that we all have a life long interest in; it is to avoid the one and embrace the other that we believe to be the true idea of this converted Christian. It is good to the inspected the tub. A small referred to. He inspected the tub. of this converted Christian. It is good neither to eat meat nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended, or is made weak. If we have

that we have not been idle and careless ket from India, withstands all the changes of loiteres, that we have not helped to remove climate and the great heat and remains perfectthe stumbling block over which the noblest | ly sweet. of our race have fallen. What has been accomplished, fills our hearts with thousands of separated families united, and thousands of dollars saved to buy bread

enough and to spare.
"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for every fate;

Still achieving, still pu suing; Learn to labor and to wait." So, in conclusion, if this great moral, physical and social temperance reform is to surmount all difficulties and be perpetual in its mighty influences for the good of the civilized world, there is one thing we must all remember. Our faith in the great Jehovah and Father of all must be as unthe days of Christ's fiesh they minis ered to him. They got "charge over him to keep him in all his ways." (Ps. xcl. 11) They "strengthened" him. (Luke xxii, 43.) And clearly and control in the days of Christ's fiesh they minis ered to him all his ways." (Ps. xcl. 11) They is the blessed accomplishment of the same extended the blessed accomplishment of the same exhibiting the blessed accomplis

not the slimy evil speaker plough upon their backs. If they wear the scars of a terrible conflict, they are now crowned with a laurel of victory, besides which that of a Cæsar, a Wellington or a Washington, would have no greater claim to the honor of mankind in the common cause of humanity. May this night be filled with the happiest memories; may the immortal principles of the reform of one of the greatest of all evils, strengthen and cheer our hearts; and may wisdom, hope, love, purity and fidelity lead us like the stars of heaven, into the light of a brighter and a clearer day.

BAD BUTTER.

The Cause--- A Remedy Suggested.

Women as Good Organ Players and Skaters, But No Butter Makers.

The very large amount of bad butter that is now to be found not only in the market but generally among the merchants throughout the city, has caused THE SUN to have enquiries made and, if possible, find out the cause and suggest a remedy. Several gentleman have given their views and the opinion expressed by that found its way into this market. One gen-tleman in conversation with the reporter after most vigorusely condemning the quality of butter that now finds its way into the market, pointed out that mest as soon as it became the least tainted and unfit for use is seized in the market and argued the same should be done with butter. "The deputy clerk," said the gentleman, "has the power to do it and the mayor and he should take the matter in hand and drive it right out of the market. There is and drive it right out of the market. There is no use, it has got so now that a man cannot procure good butter, and something more than mere talk will have to be done—and that soon, general one. Of the gentlemen interviewed on the subject, the result of three are given. GEORGE ROBERTSON

is a gentleman who does a large business on Prince William street. He was the first called

what is your opinion, Mr. Robertson, of THE SUN'S statement in the market report of two weeks ago, that "for every tub of good butter coming into the market there were twenty of bad?" asked the reporter.
Well, if you take out what we call the gilt edge, or special makes of creamery and Jerseys, and some few very choice dairies, your state ment will be found to be not very far astray. Don't you think the butter now-a-days is much inferior to what it was, say ten or fitteen

years ago?
No doubt of it at all. Many years ago Westmoreland county butter stood the highest in this market; in fact, it was noted for its atill striving to do, should ever be kept moreland for good butter. I cannot account green in memory, and engraven on the for it unless the farmers are giving more atten-

still striving to do, should ever be kept green in memory, and engraven on the tablets of the pure hearts, hallowed shrine. The honor of no day we can commemorate, in the annals of temperance reform, can ever be considered complete, without a full recognition of the noble position they have taken all honor, to the true women who in friendship, fidelity and affection, have been first to the rescue of the morally and the physically lost. We need but a glance around any of our large cities, our towns or tubs themselves, with the result that several qualities are found in the same tub, and it is that which makes the different colored layers in a tub. One layer of bad in one of these tubs will spoil all the good in it. Then Mr. R. took down his stock book and read to the reporter a few entries regarding years considered to the better that the same tube. cause we maintain, a destiny and a future for which generations hereafter shall rise up and call her blessed. If old England in the days of her martial glory has unfurled her bright banners under the sun of every clime, so, shall the descendants of her mobile. but not choice, and would sell at 18 cents, I while the other three were unfit fer use and I the best price that could be procured for it was seven cents; another lot of ten tubs was totally unsaleable and not even an offer could be got for it. I have got so that I do not encourage consigned butter because so large a portion is inferior and cannot be depended

"Just come down stairs and I will show you a few samples of consigned butter," said Mr.

Down there was quite a stock of this consigned butter and taking the first tub (one of about 40 pounds). Mr. R. had it turned out. The smell was sufficient to satisfy the most critical that all Mr. R. had said was true. "The best offer I could get for that butter was 6 cents a pound. If that butter had not been im-properly made it would have been worth 18 cents a pound."
Well, how do you manage to secure sufficient

good butter for your customers?

For my city trace I am required to make referred to. He inspected the tub. A small nothing but the influence of our example alone in these things, let us endeavor at least to have that. If we bring but a smile to one woe-worn face, a light to one desolate home, a comfort to but one breaking heart, if we give but a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple," we know whom we make our friend.

So at last shall we be more than satisfied So at last shall we be more than satisfied | don to India and returned to the London mar-

Do you think the packing of butter in soft of our race have fallen. What has been accomplished, fills our hearts with grateful encouragement; what our united efforts may yet find to do, should strengthen us never to despair of our cause. Wonderful social changes have already taken place throughout all lands through the labors of the temperance men. Thousands of broken homes have been made fair and beautiful, thousands of separated for iller and the case for air. I also get excellent butter from Mr. Cov at Gagetown. from Mr. Coy at Gagetown.

Don't you think the feeding of the cattle is properly attended to by many of our farmers?
Well, on that subject I would not like to
venture an opinion. You had better see some

> was seen. Mr. Hall is a gentleman largely interested in farming and a great admirer of When seked what his opinion regarding the quantity of butter in the market, Mr. Hall said that he had often thought over this butter

S. S. HALL

brethren, love and esteem them as they stand forth among us as more than conquerors. Let not the foul breath of the vile serpent of slander touch them here, let not the slimy evil speaker plough upon their backs. If they were the scars of a terrible conflict, they are now crowned with a laurel of victory, besides which that of a Cæsar, a Wellington the control of the cattle of the cattle, which is the old Normandy. These cattle are the same as the Jersays and were brought out to Quebec by the early French settlers. Another reason may be that the French know how to manu-

may be that the French know/ how to manufacture butter better than our people.

What about the feeding of the cattle. Don't you think that has considerable to do with the bad butter?

Yes, there is no doubt of it. There is not enough rich food given the cattle. A cow to give good milk ought to have bran, meal, shorts, mangolds, potatoes, etc. If you travel through this province in winter you find that very few of the farmers think of giving their cattle anything else but hay, which makes the butter whitiah, except they get some fine Jersey stock in them. Jersey stock in them. Could you suggest any remedy for this bad

butter?
Yes, inspection would to a very great extent overcome it. If every tub of butter that comes into the market had to undergo an inspection and was classed accordingly it would create rivalry between the farmere. As, for instance, a farmer brings his butter to market it passes inspection and is rated, that man's neighbor comes along, but his butter can only secure second or third class. Would the latter stand that? If he was a man of any self pride at all he would third class. Would the latter stand that? If he was a man of any telf pride at all he would not. He would go home, take more care in butter making and come to the market the next time determined to rank as high as his neighbor. So it would be all through. Then again the farmers would financially benefit by the inspection, because the butter would be classed and the prices would range accordingly. After all, Mr. Hall thought eventually butter making will have to be put in the hands of the

After all, Mr. Hall thought eventually butter making will have to be put in the hands of the creameries. In them you get all the conditions essential to good butter making. The greatest care is taken to have everything clean and the temperature is always the same.

There is not the attention being given to butter making by our farmers that there was years ago, suggested the reporter.

No, there is not. The farmers are looking more after stock raising to the neglect of good butter. Then there is a great deal of carelessness. The dairies are not, as a rule, what they should be. The milk pans should be well scalded, the cream carefully looked after and the butter thoroughly washed. After all, a very great deal depends on temperature and cleanness.

The establishment of PUDDINGTON AND MERRITT

was visited. Mr. Merritt did not think THE Sun's statement at all exorbitant, Gilt edge, strictly No. 1 butter, is extremely scarce. His experience is that it is almost an impossibility to get good butter.

Every year it is getting worse. Travellers of the establishment sent out to Carleton County write that out of several large lots only two, three and four tubs could be selected as anything like good butter where formerly tons of the choicest butter could be had. They had stopped all consignments and told the farmers to send their butter to the commission merchants. The butter would not stand the price the farmers expected to receive and therefore to keep clear of creating dissatisfaction it was stopped. In one of the last consignments received of twenty six tubs, just one stood out as best

best. "What is the cause of all this bad butter," "What is the cause of all this bad butter," asked the reporter.

"There is a variety of causes and perhaps one of them is explained in a letter we received from one of our travellers in Carleton County," and Mr. Merritt took a letter off his file and read the following extract, which accompanied a shipment of six tube:

"That is all I could find in Richmond, where wars are I could have air took. I find the old."

years ago I could buy six tons. I find the old women gone and the young women good players on the organ and first rate akaters, but no butter makers."

"Nothing," continued Mr. Merritt. "would

butter makers."

"Nothing," continued Mr. Merritt, "would be so remunerative to the province generally as the establishment of a first class dairy school, where our farmers' daughters could be taucht the art of butter making."

What do you think about inspection?

"Compulsory inspection is the remedy for all this bad butter. The greatest insult you can offer a man is to tell him his butter is bad. If the butter is brought to market and Mr. A.'s butter is classed No. 1, while Mr. B., a neighbor of his, can get only No. 2 class, why he goes right home, finds out what is radically wrong and the chances are the next time he course to market his butter will be as good as his neighbor's."

Don't you think a good deal depends upon the proper caring f the cattle?

If the cows are not properly looked after, the vessels for the milk thoroughly clean, and the temperature just right, good butter is not possible. Bad cellars is another cause of so much inferior butter.

Don't you think there is something in the pickling of the butter?

Well, butter if properly made without salt and kept from the air, will keep an indefinite length of time, but salt is used largely for preserving certain properties which are very often, but which ought not to be, left in. A great deal of the butter at present coming in is not fit for cooking purposes or anything else.

deal of the butter at present coming in is not fit for cooking purposes or anything else.

Desperate from Poverty.

DAVID WILSON MURDERS HIS WIFE AND THEN PUTS A BULLET IN HIS OWN HEAD.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—Shortly before seven clock tonight, while the church bells were ringing for evening service, people living in the vicinity of Mulberry alley and Twenty-second street were startled by the report of four shots street were startled by the report of four shots from a revolver in quick succession. This was followed by the screams of children ceming from the home of David Wilson, an ex-fireman. A crowd ferced open the house and found Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lying on the fleer unconscious, with the warm blood oozing from bullet wounds in their heads. In the husband's hand a small revolver, tightly clasped told the story. He had shot his wife and then himself. Before physicians reached the house Mrs. Wilson was dead. She had been shot in the head twice, one ball entering above the right eye, and the other at the base of the skull. Wilson was insensible, and has not yet recovered consciousness. He shot himself back of the ear, and will probably die.

will probably die.

Poverty is balieved to have been the cause of the terrible tragedy. Wilson has been ont of the terrible tragedy. Wilson has been out of employment for seventeen months, and, as he had six children, four of them stepchildren, it is thought he became discouraged, and took this method of ending his troubles. Another theory is that the two quarrelled about the stepchildren, he claiming that he was unable to board them. The children say their father came home under the influence of liquor, and, after supper, ordered them to bed. Shortly afterward they heard loud words, and then the pistol shots,

A novel application of cold air machinery A novel application of cold air machinery has just been made in the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm. The tunnel passes through a hid consisting in great measure of a light wet gravel, on which a number of very light wet gravel, on which a number of very stockholm. large houses are built. It was practically impossible to underpin the foundations of these houses on account of the expense, and the contractor, Captain Lindmark, therefore decided tractor, Captain Lindmark, therefore decided to attempt to freeze the gravel by means of cold air, the lining being put in when the material was solid. This has now been successfully accomplished by cold air machines, made in London. The results have been in every way most satisfactory, and already several large houses have been safely passed under

The Paris Figaro has published an article on the "Manufacture of Skeletons," in which the writer says that just out of Paris there is an writer says that just out of Paris there is an establishment where human bones of all sorts are collected, and, after being carefully prepared, are fastened together with wires, and when the work is done it is impossible even for the scientific eye to detect anything wrong in a skeleton that has been made up from the bones of several different individuals.

The Chicago Mail says that that city rather prides itself on not reading Julian Hawthorne's novels. Perhaps if Julian should publish one

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in action.

In consequence of the neighboring province of Quebec being visited by a severe epidemic of smallpox, my government deemed it necessary to take prompt measures against the spread of the disease to this province. Acting in concert with the government of Nova Scotias and the State board of health of the State of Maine, medical officers, invested with such powers as existing laws permitted, were placed on the Quebec boundary to vaccinate passengers and disinfect luggage coming from infected districts to New Brunswick. These precautionary steps were attended with such success that in but few localities in the province did the disease appear, and in none of them I am happy to say did it assume very serious proportions. The experience acquired in being called upon thus suddenly to cope with a grave peril to the public health, has suggested to my government the necessity of revising the laws relating to that subject, and a comprehensive measure has been prepared and will be submitted to you, placing these laws upon a more efficient basis A statement of the expenses in suppressing the disease where it ac unally broke out and in preventing its spread over the province will be laid before you and I shall ask you to make provision for their payment.

I am pleased to be able to congretivints you won.

mutually advantageous to the people of both countries.

During the recess very considerable efforts have been made to stimulate public interest in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held this year in London, and I think it will be found that these efforts will prove successful in securing a display in the educational and agricultural departments commensurate with the capabilities of the province. So excellent an opportunity of placing the merits of New Brunswick, as a home for emigrants, before the peeple of the mother country may not occur again, and it would be a matter of extreme regret if this means of attracting settlers so likely to influence the better class of immigrants, and so much in keeping with the resources at the disposal of the government, should fail through a want of public spirit or particular feeling in our own people.

People.

The appropriation which you so generously made last session to provide additional accommodation for last session to provide additional accommodation for the insane of our population, enabled my govern-ment to obtain a suitable site and complete the erec-tion of the requisite buildings within easy access of the Provincial Institution and these buildings have the Provincial Institution, and these buildings have been in occupation for some weeks past. The principle of utilizing the labor of the chronic insane, under proper conditions, has been to some extent tried in other countries; and I am persuaded will be attended with beneficial results here, beneficial alike to the public and this unfortunate dependent class. It will be satisfactory to you to learn that the work has been brought to its present state of completion substantially within the limits of your grant for the purpose.

substantially within the limits of your grant purpose.

I congratulate you upon the result of the appeal to the imperial privy council upon the question of the constitutionality of the Dominion Liquor License Act; this decision has affirmed more broadly, than the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada has done, the legislative jurisdiction of the province on this subject, and has declared the law to the full extent contended for by my government since the

preparation dealing with the subject of the licensing of the sale of spirituous liquors.

The attertion of the Government of Canada has again been called to the unsettled claims for interest due this province upon the principal money of the Eastern Extension claim, but as yet payment has not been made. My government has also formulated against the dominion a claim for it sees eccasioned the province by the continued appropriation, by the Dominion Government, down to a recent date, of the fishery rights belonging to New Brunswick in the non-tidal waters of the province. As the propriety of this claim cannot, I thick, he questioned. I look for its early settlement. The papers relating thereto will be laid before you.

In keeping with the policy my gevernment has uniformly declared, a bill to make the legislative council

elective will be again submitted for your considera-tion, and there will also again be laid before yeu a measure dealing with the electoral franchise. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of As-

I have directed the accounts of the income and ex-

you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year, will also be submitted to you; and I think you will find that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared with a due regar to economy and the requirements of the public ser

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of As.

Bills—To amend the law relating to highways; relating to the public health; to amend the practice and procedure in the courts of equity; to provide for the registration of births, deaths and marriages; to amend the practice and simplify procedure in conveyancing, and other measures of importance will be brought before you.

I rely with confidence that these and other subjects with which you will be called upon te deal, will be considered in a spirit of earnest and disinterested devotion to the public welfare.

After the return to the house, the three new mem bers were introduced-Mr. Wilson by Hon, Mr. Blair governme and Hon. Mr. Ritchie; Mr. Murray by Hon. Mr. Ryan; and Mr. Pugsley by Hon Mr. McLellan and Hon. Mr. Mitchell. They were sworn in by Chief Justice Allen, and Hon. Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill relating to the parish court of the parish of Chatham. which was read a first time.

The speaker having read a copy of His Honor's

moved the address in reply, which was seconded by Mr. Murray. Mr. Wilson said he felt satisfied that he voiced the sentiment of every member of the house when he stated that no man coald have been selected from the ranks of the public of the Dominion who would have been received more cordially by all classes and would have brought to the discharge of the duties of the position greater ability, greater conthe duties of the position greater ability, greater constitutional impartiality, and would have dispensed the hospitalities of the position of Lieut. Governor of the province, more graciously than Sir Leonard Tilley. In extending our welcome to Sir Leonard to we cannot forget Lady Tilley, who so ably assists her husband in all that appertains to make her distinguished entertainments such a success. It shoped that Sir Leonard would enjoy to be a comfort to his family. The interest of the province of the pr stitutional impartiality, and would have dispensed

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The Speech of His Honor, the Lieuten and Governor, the Lieuten and Governor.

Hon. Mr. Wetmore Moves an Amendment to the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech.

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MR. WETMORE

said he would take the opportunity of saying a few words. He expressed pleasure at meeting the members once more, and hoped that good nature would prevail throughout the discussions. He congratulated the mover of the address in reply to the speech from the throne upon his able address. The latter had, indeed, made the most of a very mea re bill of fare. The country had sustained a great loss in the deaths of Hon. Dr. Vail and Hen. Rebert Robinson and before dealing with the speech he felt it right to refer to the catter in what he had here and the member of the government had introduced a bill for abolishing that body, but could not get th; council's concurrence. The next step taken was to get a vote of the council that move also failed and the next step taken by the government was to make the council elective. With a regard to the feeling of the members of the council, the bill was started in that step taken in what the measure failed to carry. It was now nd before dealing with the speech he felt it right to refer to the esteem in which both had been held. He joined the government in their congratulations to He joined the government in their congratulations to Sir Leonard, and spoke of the able manner in which he had previously performed the duties of lieutenant governor. Reading such papers as the Toronto Globe, St. John Globe and Telegraph, he was led to believe that the country was going to the dogs under Tory rule and he was glad to hear from the hon. gentleman moving the address in reply that such was not the case, and that indeed there were evidences of prosperity on every hand. He thought it would be a fearful thing fer this province if the present local government should continue to rule the country for the next 100 years, or for any considerable portion of the time. The government were guilty of insincerity and corruption.

continue to rule the country for the next 100 years, or for any considerable portion of the time. The government were guilty of insincerity and corruption.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—Worse! the small-pox perhaps? Mr. Wetmore would sooner be marked by the small-pox than be disfigured as the country is by the present local government. He sgreed with his hon. colleague in reference to the second paragraph. While all deplored the loss of life in the rebellion he believed that the result of the insur-ection would be good. We have gone through the baptism of fire, and the country no doubt would feel the advantage of it. The call to arms had done much to unite our people, and he hoped that as good sometimes comes out of evil, the rebellion would have its good as well as its bad phase. He did not feel that the third pa sgreeph called for lengthy remarks at the present time. When the matter of expense in connection with the smallpox cares came before the house he might have cocasion to again speak on the matter. As to the additional accommodation for the insare the questions as to where and why the site was obtaired might be matters for discussion. Taking up the eighth paragraph, he said he had no objection to the first sentence. As to the next, he would ask why the government had not made the claim before now. It may be a meriterious claim, but he thought it was not. The claim was not fair and just. The government should be taught that the Dominion treasury was not a grab-bag into which the local government could put their hands whenever they wanted. This government had waited until the supreme court had decided in the case of Judge Steadman, Mr. Phair and others Why did they not promise to abolish the pressing of the claim was suspicious. He claimed that the government had violated every promise made while in opposition, the would like to know in reference to the 9th paragraph, when the government came to the conclusion that they had an uniformally deciared policy. Did they not promise to abolish the legislative council, and w

now holds.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—Never.
Mr. Wetmore—I can prove it.
Hon. Mr, Ritchie—You might have read the statement in some newspaper.
Mr. Wetmore continued, declaring that the government in some newspaper.

Mr. Wetmore continued, declaring that the government had not redeemed their pledges for a more economical conduct of educational matters, neither had they made an effort to reduce the departmental expenses, as a look into the crown land office, the privincial secretary's office, or any of the other offices will prove. Besides how had the government carried out their promise that their po key was to be conducted independent of Dominion politics? He had no hesitation in saying that the patronage of the local government had been used against the Dominion government in the Temple-Gregary election.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Prove it

Mr Wetmore—The bridge across the Nashwask and the wonderful activity on the country roads about that time prove it. Did not Mr. Biair himself ask the electors of this county in a public speech delivered on the 25th of January, 1884 to vote confidence in the local government by electing a Liberal candidate to the Dominion parliament? He read a report of the hon. gentleman's speech in support of this. The government are undermining the Liberal Conservatives of the province. What did they do at the meeting called in Sunbury in their own interest?

Mr. Glasier—They adjourned the meeting,
Mr. Wetmore—They turned it into a Liberal meeting. If this be the policy of the local government the opposition would be forced to adept the same tactles. He also charged that members of the government and their supporters had used the patronage of their offices in connection with the recent Dominion election in St. John In conclusion he moved as an amendment to the address that the foliowing be added to the first paragraph:

"But the action of your honor's advisers in allowing the patronage and influence of the government, does not meet with the appreval of this house."

ble believed that there was reason to congratelate the view in bonought member who had moved the address in the best of the property of the construction of the congrate of th large Taking up the charge of the leader of the Opposition that the government had violated its pledges, Hon. Mr. Blair said it was the old, old story over again. He would not weary the house in going over all the ground again. He had answered this charge in and out of the house, time and again. It was not long ago that a vacancy had occurred in York county. The leader of the opposition had selected a candidate to run in opposition to the government. It was generally acknowledged that no better man could be found in the ranks of his party than the one selected. In addition to his abi ity he p. seessed personal popularity; besides he had the assistance of the oratory of the leader of the opposition. The latter repeated his charges all over the country that the government had violated their pledges. The result of that election he (Hon. Mr. Blair) thought should have satisfied his hon friend for some time and he had expected to have heard him entertain the house with some other matter. His honorable friend should deal with other than dead matters. He could sympathize with the leader of the opposition to the proposition of the proposition of the poposition of the proposition of the proposition of the opposition of the leader of the opposition of the proposition of the p

able friend should deal with other than dead matters. He could sympathize with the leader of the opposition; he had some experience on that side of the house, but while he sympathized with his honorable friend, he thought that gentleman as an aspirant for the leadership of a party should present some better bill of fare. It did not lie in the mouth of his honorable friend to sav that the government had gone back on its pledges. The government were not entirely composed of gentlemen whe had werked with himself while he was in opposition. His honorable friend, the provincial secretary, the member of the government ment frem Albert and the member of the government from Charlette had not been with him in opposition. members of the council, the bill was started in that branch, but the measure failed to carry. It was now intended to introduce that measure in reference to the council in this body. All the efforts of the government have been in the direction of doing away with the legislative council. The leader of the opposition has declared no policy, and has not said where he would depart from the policy of the present government, and has not told what his party would do in reference to the educational question or the public lands He has not said that he would be in favor of putting up the lands on the old system. He

do in reference to the educational question or the public lands He has not said that he would be in favor of putting up the lands on the old system. He has not told us what he would do in reference to the rights of the province on the fisheries question. The leader of the opposition saks to be sustained on the ground that he isprepared to run politics on Dominion lines. He (Hon. Mr. Blair) was not surprised at this. He had heard whispers and read newspaper articles of late suggesting such a course for the local opposition. It was no wonder then that his hon, friend would not care to embarrass the Dominion governerment on the fisheries question. Who was it that brought on the local election in 1882, within twe days of the Dominion contest? Was it not the supporters of his hon, friend? He thought they should be satisfied with the experiment they then made in the direction of running local and Dominion elections on the same lines and have no desire to have the matter repeated. The leader of the opposition had moved an amendment in support of which he had given no proof. It was true that the leader of the opposition had stated that the patronage of the local government had been used against the Dominion government. Considering that the Temple-Gregory contest had been conducted in December and January when no work is done on the roads, his hon friend's facuty of vision must have been very great to have enabled him to see great activity on the roads during election. His hon, friend was correct in saying that the local government had been formed on a non-pa tizan basis. Each member of the government has the right to distribute the patronage in each county as he thinks proper, propromises of reforms. When strongly taken to task for a non-fulfilment of their promises they had allowed the statement of the opposition to go unanswered. ed the statement of the opposition to go unanswered. He had moved a resolution last year in reference to the lumber interests, and was going to move one on the same subject new. He was opp sed to the system of leasing crown lands for ten years, and was opposed to the rate of stumpage, which was now fixed at \$1.25. A great many members did not interest themselves in his resolution last year, on the ground that their counties were not concerned in the lumber question. He thought that scarcely a fair way of looking at the questin. It had been claimed that the lumbermen were satisfied with the ten year system. It was not large operators like Mr. Snowball that suffered most by this arrangement, but the workingmen. He asked that the distress of the northern lumbermen be relieved. At present a man pays about \$80 tax on about \$120 worth of bark. He thought no tax should be placed on hemlock logs already cut down. Such legs were a sourse of danger in connection with forest fires and he thought the government should encourage those willing to remove these logs. He believed the government themselves were doubtful about the ten year leases, as he understood they had been asking certain operators to give up such leases or rather inquiring if they would give them up. The question of stumpage had come up at a meeting of the Northumberland county council and a resolution was passed asking the government to make a reduction. At that meeting his colleague, Mr. Burchill, had favored the idea of reducing the stumpage and said the country was too much governed.

Mr. Burchill—I did not s y that. He had moved a resolution last year in reference to irlend was correct in saying that the local government had been formed on a non-pa tizan basis. Each member of the government has the right to distribute the patronage in each county as he thinks proper, provided, of course, he does it properly. There is no understanding that the patronage shall be used for or against the Dominion government, we do not hear of any complaint about the hon. gentleman from Albert using the patronage in favor of the Conservatives, neither is there any complaint of a similar nature from Gloucester, where Mr. Burns is supported by the chief commissioner in Dominion politics, nor from Charlotte, represented in the government by the surveyor general. The leader of the opposition was born a Torry, had been bred a Tory and was prepared to sink the interests of the country rather than embarrass—a Tory Dominion government. The arguments of his honorable friend were like a bubble and exploded with the slightest breath. The present local government were dealing out even handed justic and it was impossible to construct a gevernment differently in the interest of the country. According to the plan of the leader of the opposition a local government should change, no matter how good it was, whenever a Dominion government no matter how corrupt it was crushed. His henorable friend had given birth to a great many monstrosities, but the present scheme would sugguest that he had taken leave of his judgment for the time being at least. In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Blair asked, hw does the leader of the opposition propose to regulate the distribution of patronage? He (the attorney general) took no part in the St John election, and he had no reason to believe that members of the government endeavored to treat both political parties as members of the same family, and that they enjoyed the confidence of the country. the country was too much governed.

Mr. Burchill—I did not s y that.

Mr. Park said he had so understood his hon. Mr. Park said he had so understood his hon colleague. It was as necessary to the people of the north to have a reduction in the stumpage as it was for York to have the Fredericton bridge. The government, in face of the demands of the north, have made no mention of the matter in the speech, and in order to test the feeling of the house he would move the following, which the government might regard as a want of confidence motion if they wished:—

MR. M'ADAM.

who had seconded the amendment, supported it in

noved the adjournment of the debate.

HON. MR. ADAMS

HON. MR BLAIR

moved that the discussion on the address in reply be resumed at 12 o'clock tomorrow

At six o'clock house adjourned till ten tomorrow.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.—The order of the day, the

onsideration of the address in reply and the amend-

ment to the first paragraph thereof, having been

short speech.

taken up,

Resolved, that the following words be added after the words "h story" at the end of the first paragraph of the address: "But we beg to inform your honor that the policy of your honor's advisers governing our crown lands and the regulations in connection therewith has been detrimental to the best interests of the implication of this proprings." therewith has been detrimental to the of the lumber trade of this province.

MR. PARK

This was seconded by Mr. Perley. HON MR. BLAIR

This was seconded by Mr. Perley.

HON MR. BLAIR

Said that before remarking to the chatacter of the amendment, he whaled to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to statian. Has the amendment he been moved with the desire to leasen the burd and the lumbermen? If the bon gentleman desired to have the stum age redu ed would he commune directly with an attack upon the povernment? The position of the mover of the amendment was not so much to get the feeling of the house as to embarrass; certain or the members it was a political miver rather than one honestly made in the interest of the lumbermen. Had the honoring the commune of the common honestly made in the not have chosen a different posses, would he now any connected with the budget or the solid in rows chosen a different possession now made was a formidable one, entirely unsupported by proof. The only evidence put forward by his hon. Iftend was that contained in a circular issued by Mr. Showball in reference to the coresistion of the lumber trade. On that evidence the general policy of the government in reference to the coresistion of the lumber trade. On that evidence the general policy of the government in reference to the coresistion have us part with contained in a directly result in the core of the lumber trade. On that evidence the general policy of the government in reference to the coresistion of the lumber trade. On that evidence the general policy of the government when the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calculated the benefit and the core of the lumber trade. On the regulation of the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calculated the

Hon. Mr. Blair—We is not correct.
Mr Wetmore—Another member of the government
n that election was charged with personating a voter.
A voice—Who was he?
Mr. Wetmore—The honorable the surveyor gen-

eral
Hon. Mr Mitchell—I entirely deny it.
Mr. Wetmore—Both honorable gentlemen deny
the charges and I will have to accept their statements, but it is a well known fact that there are occasions when their memories are very frail. The
policy of the government on the lumber question was
one in favor of the large operators and against the
small operators He would support the amendment,
believing it to be in the best interest of the country.

sidered, and when it is remembered that other bridges were built here and there in York, that election does not appear such a victory for the government. But if York still forgives Mr. Blair he must not consider that York is the whole province. It had been said the old government had neglected provincial riphts and that the present administration were watchful. He (Adams) thought that there was nothing in the Shery claim and the Dominion government might well say they had protected the rivers which are now included in the claim. If the terms of the union are not just, let us make up a case and see what can be done, but he thought the time had arrived when the government should no longer beg. If the affairs of this country were honestly and prudently conducted, we ought to be able to get along without begging. Savings might be effected by cutting down the number of the executive, reducing the staff of the departmental officers and, if necessary, reducing the allowance of members of the house or lessening the number of members of the house or lessening the number of members of the house or lessening to abandon the draw which they had placed up in Wisson's field. The additional expenditure had been sesented to by his gliding friend, the president of the council, and, speaking of the latter, he ventured the opinion that only one such character was made in a century. He condemned the government for establishing the principle of accepting fraits for moneyson account of work MR. BAIRD only one such character was made in a century. He condemned the government for establishing the principle of accepting drafts for moneyson account of work performed and making the amount payable in the future. The attorney general must not imagine that he is the ruler and owner of members of this house, and he (Adams) was prepared to give all information in reference to the "Toboggan bridge." and this matter about the peculiar way of accepting drafts. He thought the amendment should meet with the support of every honest man in the house, whether Conservative or Liberal. It was a fact that in the Everett-McLeod election in St. John, both the provincial secretary and the solicitor general used the influence of their offices in favor of McLeod The amount of money being spent on Loch Lorrond road, St. John, in November last showed him the reason of the provincial secretary's popu arity.

Hon. Mr. McCellan—You would not give me much money to spend oa the roads.

Mr. Advance Liverd and the solicity spent on the second of the provincial secretary's popu arity.

Bon. Mr. McLellan—You would not give me much money to spend oa the roads.

Mr. Adams—I would not again; I had enough of you. The fact was that in the Everett-McLeod election when an elector would not vote for McLeol on the latter's merits he was asked to give the vote on McLellan's account, Ritchie's account, Stockton's account or Quinton's account. In truth it was put to the doubting elector that a vote for McLeod meant a vote at a later date for the provincial government. If politics were to be run on Dominion party lines then all right, but as the local government is constructed at present he thought the amendment should be carried. said he hai not expected to have occasion to speak on this question just now. He would not do so, only he believed that the course of two of his colleagues on the other side of the house w.s with the view of injuring himself. He believed that they wanted to put himself and a few other members from the northern counties in a false position on this question. As his honorable friend had stated, at the Northumberland county council meeting he had hoped this matter would have been discussed in a non-partisan manner. It would seem that certain Miramichi lawyers had formed themselves into a kind of Salvation Army on this question. They had misrepresented the action of the county council of Northumberland. [With the penission of the house, he read the resolutions adopted by that body, which he claimed asked the government to take into consideration the question or reducing the stumpage.] He (Mr Eurchill) had promised to do all in his power to have the stampage reduced, and would carry out his promise at the proper time and in the proper maoner. One reason why less lumber was being shipped from New Brunswick than formerly was that Nova Scotia, which formerly shipped little, was now a heavy exporter. He hoped and believed that the government would be able to see its way clear to reduce the stumpage, but would oppose the amendment, belleving that it sought rather to embarrass the government that of all them in making the reduction. He heartly approved of the ten years leases. said he had not expected to have occasion to speak The vote was then taken on the amendment, with Yess-Wetmore, Adams, McLeod, Colter, Park, Humphrey, Petley, McAdam-8.

Absent-Dr. Black, Morton, Hanington and Dr. Absent—Dr. Black, Motols, Scillespie, McLellan, Lewis.

Nays—Hon. Mes.rs. Blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Messrs. Quinton, Killam, Nadeau, Glasier, Hetherington, Leblanc, Polmer, Wheten, Labillois, Wilson, Murray, Leightan, Ellis, Stockton, McManus, Hibbard, White, Bard, Flewwelling, Burchill, Pugsley—28. said he was surprised that the government had not thought it necessary to reply to his colleague, particularly as they had so much speaking ability on their side of the house. The present government had been given a trial by the people because of their

oped that the government would be able to see its way clear to make a reasonable reduction in the stumpage. He would press the claims of his people in an honorable way to attain that end. MR. M'MANUS

said the people of the north paid the larger portion said the people of the north paid the larger portion of the stumpage and he would like to see their burdens lightened. The great trouble was as to where the revenue was then to come from. He supposed that there would be a howl at over the country if the school grant was reduced. As for himself, he did not believe in the country paying so much for the higher btanches of education. He was of the opinion the ten years' leases helped to preserve the forests. He thought if possible there should be two systems, under one of which the stumpage might be reduced and the leases made for one year if so desired by the operator. MR. WHETEN

said that at present he did not feel called upon to make a lengthy speech. He would, however, have to vote sgainst the ingeniously worded amendment. MR. HETHERINGTON

MR. HETHERINGTON

said he was in favor of ten years' leases. To make leases returnable every year means to encourage the destruction of the forests by persons who cut down the best lands. Under the ten years' lease men of little means and good credit are encouraged to preserve the forests and hold best parts of forests for a better market. They are encouraged to make better camps, better roads; the streams are better cared for and there is greater security for the supplies. In ten years the trees nearly reproduce themselves. He oid not think the lumbermen were so badly eff as represented. The depression was not nearly so great as in 1878 and 1879 when spruce logs could be bought in bt. John from \$\$.50 to \$\$50. It was the fault of the operator himself that he cannot make good wages at the present rate of stumpage. Is would be to his own interest as a lumber operator to see the stumpage reduced and he might catch a few more votes, but the reduction would mean more taxation all round. He owned some land which had been given to a friend for little or nothing, which paid him \$\$ above the stumpage. This land was alongside of the local governmen: lands, the stumpage on which is only a dollar and a quatter. He was epoposed to fostering higher education at the public expense, and would also be pleased if the system of dealing with agricultural societies be abolished. He wou d vote against the amendment.

the contract and another than the contract the

tors interested in the it dustry have declared against the rate of stumpage. The government have increased the rate from 80 cents on logs to \$1.25, and have increased the tax on bark from 56 cents to \$1.50 and in some cases \$2 Why should the amendment embarase any member from the north? *hould not the whole question be investigated. The press and the people called for a reduction of the stumpage and should be heard in the matter. In view of the attorney gening, how can the hon, gentleman for Gloucester hope for a better condition of things later? He appealed to the honesty of the house for fair play. Mr. Burchill had referred to the requisition that he (Adams) and three other gentlemen should form a ticket against the government. One of their planks was a protest against the government on the stumpage question and he was glad to say the requisition was being numerously signed all over Northumberland. The old government had carried on the services of the country when the stumpage was only 80 cents. The present administration culd do the same if they would manage the affairs of the province prudently. The fact that operators had accepted the 10 years leases was no argument in favor of the system. They would have been obliged to have accepted even 20 years leases had such been forced upon them, having their means invested in the lumbering business.

Mr. Adams had the floor at six o'clock.

Further consideration of the address in reply to the amendment thereto was made the order of the day for 230 tomorrow.

Figure 1.7 The following bills were read a second time. tors interested in the industry have declared against

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27 -The following bills were ead a second time : An act to authorize the city council of the city of Portland to limit the valuatied for assessment purposes of certain lands and premises in the said city, and an act respecting "the University of Mount Allison College."

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill entitled an act to

authorize the city council of the city of Porbland, in the city and county of St. John, to exempt from taxation "the trustees of the Owens Art Gallery," with petition in favor of the same. The bill was with petition in favor of the same. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill entitled an act to amend chapter 20 of consolidated statues, of the board of works.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie gave notice that he would move "That rule 70 of this house be amended by striking out all the words after the word 'taken' in the sixth line of the printed rules."

The speaker vacated the chair until 2 30.
The speaker resumed the chair at 2 30.
Mr. Leighton presented the first report of the con-

tingent committee.

Answering Mr. McAdam as to why printed journals of proceedings of house were not in the hands of members the following day, and why the reports of last year's official reporter were not yet ready in book

made explanations to show that it was impossible to have the journals printed before the second day. As to the books containing the official report, he said the delay had given the government considerable anxiety. Mr. Lugrin, last year's official reporter, had arranged with the Grip publishing company to publish the books. He (tion Mr. Biair) had been led to believe that the books would be ready before this session of the house. He read a letter from Mr. Lugrin showing that the latter had reason to expect the books before Thursday last and evpressed the opinion that they would arrive in a few days at the latest.

believing it to be in the best interest of the country.

MR. BAIRD

MR. BAIRD

MR. BAIRD

said he was a small lumber operator, and noticed by the lumber journals that the lumber trade was depressed in Great Britain, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and other places. Surely, then, we could not claim that the rate of stumpage had caused the depression in New Brunswick. The policy of the government on the matter of ten year leases was quite wise. If the stumpage he reduced, where was the increasing expenditure for schools to come from? and what about the amounts for public works? Why had the opposition shown no plan as to how they proposed making up the revenue? He was surprised that while the lumbermen in the house seemed perfectly satisfied with the government policy in this respect, some lawyers were not as easily pleased. Another thing that seemed curious to him was that in on breath the opposition say the government's policy burt such men as Mr. Snowball, while in the next they declare the same policy is in the interest of heavy operators and opposed to the interests of the smaller operators.

MR. M'ADAM

MR. Blair—Ask the ex-survey or general.

MR. BURCHILL

MR. BURCHILL

MR. BURCHILL

Said he hal not expected to have occasion to speak on this question just now. He would not do see the country were not in accord with the government but some of them, he was sorry to believe, raiher than embarras he government were going to vote against their honest convictions.

MR. FLEWBLLING spoke of the importance of the subject, and said that

MR. WHITE

traced the history of the lumber question back to 1868. The tax previous to that was \$8 per mile The government of the day passed regulations fixing a stumpage rate, but owing to the opposition of the lumbermen did not carry out their regulations. Afterwards a stumpage of 60 cents was fixed and later 80 cents. He did not think the present rate of a dodar and a quarter too high. If the stumpage were reduced a few lumbermen wou'd re benefited. Those who pretent to speak for the lumbermen have no interest for the farming class. If the stumpage be reduced, will the farmer get more for his oats or pork, or the laborer be paid one dollar more fur his work? Decidedly not. The effect would be to increase taxation, as the schools, roads and bridge sercrease taxation, as the schools, roads and bridge services would have to be still provided for. The government should be sustained in the matter, and he ernment should be sustained in the matter, would therefore vote against the amendment.

ernment should be sustained in the matter, and he would therefore vote against the amendment.

HON.[MR. MITCHELL

regret'ed that the question came up as it had. It was a matter in which the who e province was interested and should be approached in a non-party spirit. It had been made a party question by the high of embarassing the amendment with the high of embarassing the accordance with the limiter of the rorth cry out, "Save us from our friends." The regulations do not affect that lotte to any great extent. It the question was deat with broadly, if members would sit down and calmy consider the merits and dearnits of the regulations, it would be found that the government's policy was in the best interest of the province. It had been asserted that the ten years lease system was unpopular. The arguments of lumbermen in this house disproved such a statement; 99-100ths of those who cut lumber in New Brunswick will say that this system is the best\(\frac{1}{2}\) in the regression of nearly all operators, great and small. It had been said the government wanted to induce operators to abandon the ten years leases. That was not so He had asked some operators if they would like to give up such leases, including the hon, gentleman from Queens. The answer was, "No, we will tay the stumpage of a dollar and a quarter rather than give up the ten years leases." The cry of the opposition had been that this government was the friend of the lumber kings and that the smaller operators had been diriven out by the ten years leases. The hon, member who says that speaks without the book. The fact is that the number of large operators is about the same, while the number of small operators has locreased. This government cannot legislate against hard times, no more than it can keep the potato bug away from Rogersville or the fog out of the Bay of Funoy. Those who say that because of the rate of stumpage New Brunswick cannot compete with Quebec and Nova Scotia do not consider that the lumber of this province, because of its quality, THON, MR. MITCHELL greater than that of those from either of the other provinces'named. Adding the cost of our stumpage to the cost of mileage we have a total tax of \$1.30 or \$1.32 on our lumber. Compare that with the 30 or 40 cent stumpage in Quebec, and the Nova Scotia stumpage of 60 cents and there is still a difference in favor of our lumber in the English market of 50 to 60 cents over Quebec or Nova Scotia. Operators will tell you that it is not the government's rate of stumpage of the general depression that paralyzes the lumber industry at present. It is the same in Queece, and it is a well known fact that the cut in Maine is not what it was 16 years ago. The local government might as well be accused of the depression in certain cotton mills or blamed for the depression which almost closed up the Moncton sugar refinery. Old Pharoah's dream, in which he saw seven years of plenty and seven more of famine is fairly applicable to succeeding ages, for a review of the commercial history of the world shows that there are periodic successions of inflation and depression. Joseph was not able to account for the seven years of plenty and seven more of famine. Neither have such political economists as Smith or Mills, Benthan or Batist, Adams or Park, been able to account for these periodic waves that ebb and flow over the commercial world. Let us hope that the waves of hard times are passing over, and that we will soon have good times once more. The opposition has not told us how we are going to get a revenue when the stumpage is reduced. That is the question they will have to face when they turn this government out. The ex-surveyor general has told the house it was not necessary for the old government to increase the rate of stumpage to provide for the services of the country. The old government one year, not because they wanted to meet a defict, of course, not but to test the market' sign, selling the next year \$19,470.90 worth more of land. The third year they sold just \$13.286.49 worth more of the crown lands, of course for revenu

the government than private in that the matter ly. If a different had been shownigh, he felt so mg, he let si prepared to d was not prep was trying to was satisfied t and honestly want of confid be treated. He too enthusiast which no dout upon the surve the house in attack Refer ference to wh ference to wh meant he (Mr regarded the venent had a ribut to affirm charge of the had been interested from St. John would be folland the solicit sition candidation of a member of the second of the second from the second f not as memb

(Pugsley's) act difference in t of this govern the same cons had felt called ents as before corroborate fr the leader of every member porter the right pleased.

The vote on Yeas—Wetm Park Perley, I Nays—Blair, Ritchie, Turne ton, Leblanc, Leighton Ellis Baird, Flewwer The first parthe second and passed without When the minouse of sen which practica That, he felt, that and the passed, and it is passed. every mem passed, and it grossed, signed his honor the composed of Mr. Turner.
On motion of Mr. Blair, it was the journals ture. Hon. Mr. Lelian, that a ed to nominat committees, a Hon. Ryan, M Hon. Mr. M the proceed

act respecting "the Univer-

ced a bill entitled an act to cil of the city of Portland, in St. John, to exempt from ot the Owens Art Gallery," of the same. The bill was.

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He read a letter from Mr. e. He read a letter from the latter had reasen to expect

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the order of the day, the con-ss in reply and Mr. Parks' paragraph thereof He said

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country whether the old gov-, as they had intended doing government. That was not t had considered five, eight leases, but adopted the one t to be in the best interest of

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stion, that they wanted it is the Stewarts, Sitchies and the stumpage too high The I a reduction, as the interest better served by a reduction, to dea favorably and honestly

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xtent. It the question was members would sit down

e merits and demarits of the e found that the government's interest of the province. It the ten years lease system reguments of lumbermen in ach a statement; 99:100tbs of in New Brunswick will say hearti, their interest

in New Brunswick will say bestia their interest and in vince. This is not the verdict it the declaration of nearly all nail. It had been said the induce operators to abandon That was not so He had they would like to give up the hon, gentieman from was, "No, we will ray the da quarter rather than give "The cry of the opposition ernment was the friend of the the smaller operators had ar the opposition were crying of the "bloated monopolists" at the fmaller operators had ten years leases. The hon, at speaks without the book, number of large operators is

number of large operators is ne number of small operators

vernment cannot legislate more than it can keep the

o more than it can keep the Rogersville or the fog out of hose who say that because of two Brunswick cannot compete a Scotia do not consider that ovince, because of its quality, in Liverpool than the lum-Nova Scotia. The reports of show a difference of from the

how a difference of from ten

igs and sixpence sterling per

ngs and sixpence sterling per pur lumber over Quebec and nas not been claimed that the from New Brunswick is any nose from either of the other ing the cost of our stumpage we have a total tax of \$1.30 or Compare that with the 30 or Compare and the Nova Scotia

Quebec, and the Nova Scoti there is still a difference in

ne English market of 50 to 60

Nova Scotia. Operators will e government's rate of stump-lepression that paralyzes the ent. It is the same in Quecec,

ct that the cut in Maine

ago. The local government

for the depression which

for the depression which foncton sugar refinery. Old which he saw seven years of more of famine is fairly by ages, for a review of the he world shows that there are f inflation and depression. account for the seven years of famine. Neither have such

famine. Neither have such Smith or Mills, Benthan or

shint or mills, Benthan or k, been able to account for at ebb and flow over the com-hope that the waves of hard , and that we will soon have The opposition has not told to get a revenue when the

turn this government out.

for the services of the coun-nt one year, not because they t, of course, not but to test crown lands offered some of They realized that year from \$17,066 29 They were so wall riment that they "tested the he next year \$19,470.90 worth d year they sold just \$12,295.40

year they sold just \$13 236 49 wn lands, not of course for win lands, not of course for market value of the lands. not believe in such a policy, ing with the best lands of the

is the question they will

merits and demerits of

R. MITCHELL

R. WHITE

npage of the province

page. He had shown he bis county were particularl

he chair until 2 30. the chair at 2 30 ed the first report of the con-

MR BLAIR

llege."

ustry have declared against province. They have sold some few lots, mostly isolated lands, so situated that the stumpage would scarcely pay for collection. During the three years they have been in office their receipts have been from the sale of lands as follows: First year, \$3,000; second year, \$3,829, and third year only \$2 402

In answer to an hon, gentleman he would say that the cost of collecting the stumpage was no greater under this government than the old one.

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said there was a coint that had essayed the notice of some hon gen. e government have increas-on logs to \$1.25, and have rom 56 cents to \$1.50 and in d the amendment embarase rth? should not the whole buld the amendment embarass north? Fhould not the whole ed. The press and the people of the stumpage. The north in of the stumpage and should In view of the attorney gen-le government could do noth-rentleman for Gloucester hope of thiogs later? He appealed to a for fair play. Mr. Burchill had ion that he (Adams) and three the cost of collecting the slumpage was no greater under this government than the old one.

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said there was a point that had escaped the notice of some hon gentleman and that was the matter of interest; the present government were the wet nurses to the railway subsidy schene so of the old administration and as a consequence the interest account was increasing from year to year. What industry had gained more by the building of railways than the lumber industry? Now operators could get their men and their outfits to any point in a fewer days then they could formerly in as many weeks. Before the building of railways lumbermen had to pay \$20 per barrel for flour at Little Falls and other supplies were proportionately high. Was it then unfair to ask that lumber should bear some of the expense of building those railways all over the province? One hon gentleman had stated that the government charged \$2 for stumpage on bark. That was not correct The tax was only 60 cents per thousand and there was no tax, as had been claimed on the hemicok logs after they had been cut down. The ex surveyor general had been rather severe on himself (Hon. Mr. Mitchell) In the discharge of his outles he had been called to every part of the province; he had met the lumbermen of Kings and the smaller operators and had listened attentively to the statements or complaints of all. He had never a bused any of them, nor had he driven a single one of them away from him ty any insulting speech. He was prepaired to put his record against that of the ex-surveyor general and felt satisfied that the would not suffer much by the comparis n. The lumber interests of the country were not suffering in the manner that the lawyers of the opposition would have the country believe, and he felt satisfied that that this matter the government had the confidence of the country. e for fair p'ay. Mr. Burchill had
tion that he (Adams) and three
i'd form a ticket against the
their planks was a protestent on the stumpage question
the requisition was being nuter Northumberland The old
d on the services of the coune was only 80 cents. The preild do the same if they would
of the province prudently.
I had accepted the 10 years
ent in favor of the system
obliged to have accepted even
been forced upon them, havd in the lumbering business.
oor at six o'clock.
I of the address in reply to the
as made the order of the day 7 -The following bills were an act to authorize the city ortland to limit the valuation of certain lands and premises

March 3, 1886.

said that with the permission of the house he would refer to the amendment defeated yesterday. It was the policy of the late Dr. Elder, when provincial secretary, that any member of the government or any supporter should act as he liked in Domintoa pelitics. That, no doubt, was the belief of hen. gentlemen who took part in the election at St. John, which had been referred to. He did not ask, in the distribution of favors in his county, whether his friends were liberals or conservatives. He thought that a certain supporter of the government worked as hard to get votes for Mr. Everett in the St. John election as certain members of the government and its supporters had worked to get votes for Mr. McLeod. Answering a question of Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Killam said he always held the right to condemn or approve the act of any government, be it local or Deminion, and that would be his course to the end. When his hon. friend moved the amendment in reference to interfering in Dominion elections his mind was evidently looking into 1887, and he was sure the house wished his hon. friend all the comfort pessible out of the vote on his amendment. As to the stumpage question, many believed the rate shou'd be increased. The feeling on the other side of the water is that New Brunswick is shipping too much lumber. Other people want to see the prices of lumber come up. In his county there was some talk on this stumpage question, and while many would like to see it reduced, he would willingly pay the dollar and a quarter rather than see the public services suffer or direct taxation resorted to.

MR. M'LEOD said he was surprised at the position of some hon gentlemen They admitted the sumpage was too high, but they decline to vote for the amendment. Why? Not because what it contains is not true, but high, but they decine to vote for the amendment. Why? Not because what it contains is not true, but because they do not wish to embarrass the government. Is not their first duty to vote for the public interest, no matter what government may suffer? This government pretend to say they can make no reduction in stumpage and meet the wants of the different services. Where, then, are their boasted reforms? They have a yearly reverue of \$30,000 more than the old government from one source alone, besides they get more from the mileage, but with all that they cannot get along. Their stumpage is 45 cents a thousand higher than the old government. That means that every million of lumber out under the present system pays four hundred and fifty dollars more than under the od system. Somebody certainly pays that amount and the government gets that much more. Why should parties holding private lands not want to see the government's rate of stumpage kept high? They know that they will be able to make the mere out of their own lands the higher the government sumpage is, and the high rate of stumpsge is really in the interest of parties owning large blocks of land, and not in the interest of the country. The opposition did not claim that the rate of stumpage caused the depression in the lumber market, but claimed that it added to the burdens of the lumbermen at a time that their industry was already much depressed. The surveyor general had given the only reason offered why lumber hould be so highly taxed. He says it is to help general had given the only reason offered why lumber should be so highly taxed. He says it is to help to pay for railways, but even his reason was not a sound one, as other industries gained as much by railways as lumber had. He did not believe in starving the services of the country, but thought the same work might be done on the roads for less money. Referring to the speech of the hon, gentleman for Westmoreland, in reference to local, and Dominion elections and the interference in the latter by local government members, Mr., McLeod said no such charge could be brought against the old government.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—What about Westmoreland and Mr. McLeod said the action of government mem Mr. McLeod said the action of government members in the St. John Dominion elections was highly improper to his mind. The house, however, in defeating Mr. Wetmore's amendment had affirmed the government's right to so interfere Despite the chaff about lawyers being champions of the lumber trade he would vote for the present amendment.

MR. PUGSLEY

said the people of Northumberland were not the only ones interested in this question. The crown lands do not belong to the people of the county or counties in which they are located, but to the people of the whole province, and it was the duty of the government as trustees for the general public to manage them to the best possible advantage. The province pays about \$12,000 annually on account of the railway from Frederictor to the Miramichi, which road is calculated to develop the timber lands of Northumberland. So also have the I. C.R. and other roads which have largely benefited the lumber interests obtained government assistance. He thought this government should be encouraged in their efforts to obtain as large a revenue as possible from the crown lands. He knew better than ever that the resources of the province were limited, after having had interviews with the chief commissioner and provincial secretary, with a view of inducing them to make necessary expenditures in his county. The opposition had not shown that the government regulations were detrimental to the interests of the country. Neither had it been shown that the government exacted a larger rate of stumpage than private individuals. He would have preferred that the matter had c me before the house differently. If a different course had been adopted, and if it had been shown that the tumbage charge was too high, he felt satisfied that the house would have been prepared to do what was right in the matter. He was not prepared to believe that the government was trying to crush cut the lumber industry, and was satisfied that they would treat the matter fairly and honestly. This motion, however, was one of want of confidence in the government, and so it must be treated. He thought the ex-surveyor general was too enthusiastic in the interest of his constituents, which no doubt had led to his rather severe attack upon the surveyor general yesterday, without putting the house in possession of any facts to warrant his MR. PUGSLEY upon the surveyor general yesterday, without putting the house in possession of any facts to warrant his attack Referring to Mr. McLeod's conclusion in rethe house in possession of any facts to warrant his attack Referring to Mr. McLeod's conclusion in reference to what he vote an yesterday's amendment meant he (Mr. Pugsley) differed from that view. He regarded the vote not to affirm that the it cal government had a right to interfere in Dominion politics, but to affirm that the local government had been interfered. In the election referred to he charge of the opposition that the local government had been interfered. In the election referred to he had stood on the same/platform with the hon. members from Northumberland and the city of St. John in support of Mr. Everett. It would be folly to say that the provincial secretary and the solicitor general did not work for the opposition candidate, but they did so as individuals, and not as members of the government. Neither had his (Pugsley's) action in the Dominion election made any difference in the treatment he received from the head of this government, who, since the election, had given the same consideration to such representations as he had felt called upon to make on behalf of his constituents as before. He was pleased to be in a position to corroborate from his own experience the statement of the leader of the government that he conceded to every member of the government and every supporter the right to act in Dominion politics as they pleased.

pleased.

The vote on the amendment resulted as follows:—
Yeas—Wetmore, McLecd, adams, Colter, McAdam,
Park Perley, Humphrey—8.

Nays—Blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell,
Ritchie, Turner, Killam, Nadeau, Glasier, Hetherington, Leblanc, Wheten, Labillois, Wilson, Murray,
Leighton Ellis, Stockton, McManus, Hibbard, White,
Baird, Flewwelling, Burchill, Pugsley, Palmer—27.

The first paragraph of the address then passed, and
the second and other paragraphs down to the ninth
passed without discussion. passed without discussion.

When the ninth was read, Mr. McAdam said it was no use of sending a bill to the legislative council which practically asked them to discharge themselves. That, he felt, they would refuse to do.

That and the remaining paragraphs were then passed, and it was resolved that the address be engrossed, signed by the speaker, and be presented to his honor the lieutenant governor by a committee composed of Messrs. Wilson and Murray and Hon. Mr. Turner.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McLellan, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, it was resolved that feur hundred copies of the journals be printed for the use of the legislature.

ture.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mc-Lelian, that a committee of five members be appointed to nominate members of all standing and general committees, and that Hon. Blair, Hon. McLellan, Hon. Ryan, Mr. Wetmore and Mr. McLeod compose Lellan, that a committee of fire members be appointed to nominate members of all standing and general committees, and that Hon. Biair, Hon. McLellan, Hon. Ryan, Mr. Wetmore and Mr. McLeol composes such committee—Carried.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted a memorandum of Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted a memorandum of the proceedings of the house.

Answering Mr. Wetmore, Hon. Mr. McLellan said

was opposed to the bill. There was no necessity for it. Ladies had their own sphere of usefulness. He did not wish to reflect upon their ability; they were man's equal in many branches of education and in some were ahead of men. He also spoke of the capability of women as school teachers and of the aptitude of girls in the school room. At the same time he was opposed to the bill and spoke of the scenes of disorder at school meetings.

Was opposed to the bill. There was no necessity for it. Ladies had their own sphere of usefulness. He did not wish to reflect upon their ability; they were man's equal in many branches of education and in some were ahead of men. He also spoke of the capability of women as school teachers and of the aptitude of girls in the school room. At the same time he was opposed to the bill. There was no necessity for it. Ladies had their own sphere of usefulness. He did not wish to reflect upon their ability; they were man's equal in many branches of education and in some were ahead of men. He also spoke of the capability of women as school teachers. On the 22nd ult, at Turo, N. S., the wife of Ea. A. H. Patterson, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Moncton, the wife of Geo. P. Jones, of a son; weight 11½ lbs.

On the 22nd ult, at Turo, N. S., the wife of Ea. S. Blanchard, of a son,

the amount to be paid to the official reporter was the same as paid last year.

Mr. Wetmore hoped some arrangement would be made by the government to prevent a repetition of the delay in utting the reports in book form. He also hoped that last year's official reporter had not been cost of collecting the stumpage was no greater unser this government than the old one.

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said there was a lont that had escaped the notice of some hon gen-

the trouble of making translations from the official report

Hon. Mr. Blair said the matter suggested by Mr. McManus would receive the attention of the government. He stated that the government had retained money enough to pay for the printing of the boeks of last year's reports.

Mr. Ellis could see no reason why the government should pay the Fre.ch. ed. tors. It would be ne more difficult for the latter to translate the official report than any other English. At present they have to translate all the'r news matter except that which they take from Quebec papers. If the contingent committee or official reporter gave them an allowance there could be no objection. He hoped that the fact that the books of last year's reports were being printed by the Grip publishing company would not result in the proceedings being caricatured. He regretted that the books were; not now in the possession of members of the house.

Hon. Mr. Ryan by command of his honor the lient, governor, submitted a copy of the schedule of expenditure under chap. 9, sec 19.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill entitled an act to amend the practice and simplify precedents in conveyancing.

veyancing.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie introduced a bill entitled an act Hon. Mr. Ritchie introduced a bill entitled an act relating to the appointment of corosers.

Mr. Pugeley gave notice that on Wednesday he would move for a committee to consider the advisability of introducing into this province the Torrens system for the conveyancing and registration of titles.

Mr. Baird gave notice of resolution for suspension of rule 185 for the purpose of introducing a bill entitled an act to authorize the appointment of a scipendiary magistrate for the parishes of Andover and Perth.

and Perth.

Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to allow unmarried
women and widows holding property to vote at
school meetings and hold the office of school trus-House adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday. FREDERICTON, March 1.—The following bills were read a second time: An act to authorize the Port land city council to exempt from taxation "the trus tees of the Owens' art gal'ery;" an act to amend chapter 20 of the consolidated statutes of the board of works; an act relating to the appointment of cororners; an act to amend the practice and simplify precedents in conveyancing; an act to allow unmar ried women and widows to vote at school meeting and to hold office of school-trustee.

Hen. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Croix iight and water company with petition of H. & P. Cullinan and other St. Stephen and Milltown residents, in its favor. AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Wetmore introduced a bill to further amend the act of incorporation of the Fredericton Gas Light Company, with petition in favor of same; also, a bill to estab ish a lien in certain cases; also, a bill relating to county courts.

Mr. Wetmore gave notice of motion for Thursday to refer to a special committee the bill to establish Mr. Wetmore gave notice of motion for Thursday to refer to a special committee the bill to establish liens in certain cases.

Hon. Mr. Bisir submitted the report of the committee appointed to nominate the general standing committees. The committees are as follows:—
Agriculture—Hetherington, Nadeau, Perley, White, Hibbard, Quinton, Turner, Burchill, Colter, Morton, Humphrey, Leblanc, McManus, Lebillois, Baird Accounts— Burchill, McManus, Baird, Stockton, Park, Hanington, Lewis.
Corporations—Ellis, Leighton, Murray, Stockton, Humphrey, McLeod, Perley.
Law practice and proceedure—Ritchie, Blair, Pugsley, Stockton, Wetmore, Hapington, McLeod.
Vacancies on committees were filled as fellows: Library—Wilson; privileges, Wheten; standing rules, Flewwelling; contingencies, Wilson and Murray,
Hon. Mr. Blair gave notice of the following resolution for Thursday next: That a committee be appointed consisting of seven members of this house to whom shall be referred all bills relating to or affecting municipalities without special motion, and that Messrs. Palmer, Quinton, Wilson, Glasier, Adams, Black and Colter compose such committee.
Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the 25th annual report of the crown land department for the year ended Dec 31st, 1885.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted

Blind Asylum, Halifax...
Contingencies — Legislature and public offices.

Deaf and Dumb Institution ...

Education—School houses in poor districts \$1,500, (revote five hundred and thirty), total.

Fisheries—(Protective) London Exhibition and Immigration, including balance up to date of 1885.

Free Grants Act...
Legislature—Librarian, Insurance and books Officers and Messengers of Legislative Council. Officers and Messengers of Legislative Council...
Officers and Messengers House of Assembly, \$1,760; total...
Lunatic Asylum maintenance...
Natural History Society...
Public Hospital, St. John...
Public Printing, ordinary...
Reprint Consolidated Statutes including balance of the year 1855 \$2,500; total.

Public Works, Great Roads and Bridges.

Steam Navigation

Public Buildings

Miscellaneous expenses.

Balance due board 31st Dec, 1885

or motion of Hen. Mr. McLellan, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, the consideration of supply was made the order of the day for Thursday at 2.30 o'clock.

Hon. McLellan submitted the reports of the auditor general and medical superintendent of the Auditor. general and medical superintendent of the Provincial Lunaic Asylum for the last year.

Hon. McLellan introduced a bill respecting the public health, stating that the government recommended the same to the favorable consideration of

the house.

On motion of Hon. Blair, seconded by Hon Mc-Lellan, Mr. White was made chairman of committee on supply.

The house went into committee on the bill to allow ubmarried women and widows to vote at school elec-tions and to hold the effice of school trustee, Mr. Wheten in the cha'r

explained the objects of the bill. He said the tenexplained the objects of the bill. He said the tendency everywhere was to give unmarried women and widows having the proper property qualifications the same privilege in school matters as men. He referred to the work in school matters of many ladles in the City of London, mentioning specially the efforts of the daughter of John Stuart Mill. He also spoke of the feeling in Boston in favor of the rights of ladies and alluded to their right to vote in municipal elections in Ontario. He also mentioned the resolutions of the city councils of St. John and Portland on this subject. He urged the adoption of the bill on the ground that ladies were so much concerned in the education of the young. Much of the success of the St. John public library was due to the efforts of ladies. MR. WHITE

asked the hon attorney general if ladies did not already enjoy the privileges asked for by the bill. He thought under the provisions of the school law

was in favor of the idea in the bill, but the measure did not go far enough. Without entering upon the question who should vote he was satisfied that married women were better judges than unmarried women of who should take care of children. The illustration given by Mr. Pugsley that ladies served as free public library commissioners in St. John went much further than the bill. The ladies on that commission were with one exception married ladies, with husbands, and the illustration therefore supported the idea that married ladies should be on the school boards. He thought ladies should be on the school boards. He thought that married ladies should have the preference in these beards to widows and unmarried ladies, the latter of whom cou d not know a great deal about the care of children.

said that this house, last session, affirmed the principle involved in this bill by declaring that women should have the right to vote for representatives to this house. He did not think the house would retrace the step taken then. It was peculiarly appropriate that women should have a voice in the management of schools. This bill confined the right of voting and acting as trustees to spinsters and widows having property qualifications. He though the right of the ratepayers to select trustees should not be restricted, but that married women as well should be eligible for such positions and it might be desirable in this case to give them the right direction and he had much pleasure in supporting it.

MR. WETMORE

vas opposed to the bill. There was no necessity for

Sticks and fence poles were sometimes used by conending parties.

A voice—Let the women use broomsticks.

Mr. Wetmore said be thought this bill was really the entering wedge to allow women certain other

HON MR. BLAIR said he had not looked into the law carefully, but he thought Mr. White was right in his statement that ladies alread; had the right to vote at school meetings. If they had the right to vote they had also the right to at as trustees. He suggested that progress be reported after the members had a chance to speak on the question, and he promised to look into the law thoroughly.

favored the principle of the bill, but did not think

Progress was reported and the speaker resumed the chair.

Answering Mr. Wetmore, Hon. Mr. McLellan said copies of the auditor general's report would be on the desks of members this atternoon.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Ritchle the house went into committee on a bill relating to

APPOINTMENT OF CORONERS. Mr. Leighton in the chair. The bill was agreed to.
On motion of Hon Mr. Mitchell the house went into committee on the bill to amend chapter 20 of consolidated statutes of the board of works, Mr. Burchill

in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell explained that under the old law the chief commissioner or his agents or contractors had power to go on licensed crewn lands and take timber required for public works and pay a compensation to be fixed. This was a hardship to the man who had laid out roads, etc. The bill sought to make it necessary for the contractor to first obtain a special license which he could get from the surveyor general at the request of the chief commissioner.

Mr. Wetmore—Who pays the compensation, the contractor or the government?

Mr. Mitchell—The contractor.

HON. MR. RYAN
said the law as it stood was too sweeping in its character. It was hardly fair to persons holding licenses from the crown to submit te any person holding a contract, agents' working men or sub-contractors entering lands without permission. The bill provided for permission from the chief commissioner by special license from the surveyor general to meet cases of emergency. As the law now stands the road commissioners have also power to enter upon such licensed lands. MR WETMORE

saw at least one difficulty in working the amendment out. As the law new stood an intending contractor might have in his mind the facility of getting his material at a low figure from adjoining crown lands. If however he could not obtain a permit for the purpose his tender must be necessarily higher. When was the license to be obtained? According to the proposed amendment it must be after the contract had been entered into, as he could not be a contractor before and therefore could not be in a position when tendering to know what rate he would have to pay for materials. HON MR MITCHELL

THE ESTIMATES
of sums required for the service of the province (not otherwise provided for by law) for the current year, as fellows: said the charge was uncalled for, a

and the charge was uncared for, as there were ready no grievances

The bil was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Blair submitted a copy of minutes of executive council in respect to claims sgainst the Dominion government arising out of the appropriation by the government of Canada of the fishing rights of the province in non-tidal waters.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted statements of civic and municipal indebtedness from various localities, also statement of the Peoples Bank and returns of ne steamer Florenceville.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Saint John Business College. Day and evening classes will open (after Xmas holidays) on

MONDAY, January 4. Circulars containing terms, course of study etc., mailed to any address. Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1.

Odd Fellow's Hall. S. KERR. PRIN.

In Good Repute. James McMurdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:-"B B. B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine

want, and I advise others afflicted to try it." Handy to Have. Every household should keep some] ready remedy t hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of inammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil for internaand external use. It cutes theumatism, sore throat

croup, neuralgia, lame back, sprains, bruites and A Source of Great Trouble. Probably the most prolific source of chronic_ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy bloed. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock

Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases

known, even of 15 years' duration. If troubled with indigestion try it. There is Nothing Like It. There is no one remedy offered to suffering hurequired as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism,

neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and externally used. "What is good for a cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe,

by all druggists A Great Awakening.

pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Sold

There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid liver to action regulates the bowels and the kidneys, purifies the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the system

CRAPE STONE JEWELRY.

W. TREMAINE GARD.

A new supply of this excellent and appro-Deep Mourning Jewelry.-

Under the Waverley House. \ 87 King Street fall and see it. \ 37 King Street

Just received and for sale by

On the 23rd inst. at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. J. Walsh, Michael Driscoll to Kate Donovan, both of this city.

At the North Baptist Churck, Halifax, Feb 24th, by the Rev. J. W. Manning, Herbert D. Everett, of St. John, to Maggie Loui-e, eldest daughter of the late Nathan Utley, of Yarmouth
On the 24th inst., at Silver Falls, St. John County, by the Rev. James McDevitt. Frank D. Peterson to f vored the principle of the bill, but did not think that the principle of built, but did not think that the principle of built, but did not think that the principle of built, but did not think that the principle of built, but did not think that the principle of built, but did not think that the principle of built, but did not think that the principle of built, at the residence of this did.

MR. HUMPHRY

would ge further than the bill and permit ladies to hold the office of secretary to school trustees.

MR. PALMER

would ge further than the bill and permit ladies to hold the office of secretary to school trustees.

MR. PALMER

jokingly said if ladies were in the ms jority on school boards they might drive out all the lady teachers in tavor of males.

HEN MR. MITCHELL

said that when Dr Rand was superintendent of eignored the bill in that the present Judge King had said she but acted within her right under the school law. He suggested that the advice of the attorney general be sected upon and progress be reported.

MR. BAIRD

thought the presence of ladies at fehool meetings if would do much to prevent disorder, and warmly supported the bill.

MR. HEIHERINGTON

in a lengthy speech, advocated the rights of women. He believed in giving them a universal vote, whether married, single or widows.

MR. M'ADAM

said he was as much the friend of the ladies as any one in the house, but he was opposed to the bill and said he would sconer never get into the house of assembly if the had to depend on the votes of his wife and bughter.

Progress was reported and the speaker resumed the

The principle of the bill and the speaker resumed the speaker resum by the Rev. James McDevitt, Frank D. Peterson to Annie E., daughter of Wm. Rafferty, both of this city

Deaths.

On the 21st inst., in this city, after a lingering illness, Frederick J. Barnes, in the 3ist year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to moura their sad loss.

On the 23rd inst, Eva infant daughter of H. P. and On the 23rd inst, Eva infant daughter of H. P. and Mary A. Sandall, aged 3 months.
On the 13th inst., in South Boston, Julia Kelley, aged 26 years and 8 months.
On the 23rd inst, in the City of Portland, George Edmund, youngest son of Henry J. and Emily Pratt, aged 6 months and 28 days.
On the 23rd inst., in this city, William Inghram, aged 4b years, a native of Ashton-on-the-Tyne, England.
On the 17th inst., at Poqulock, York Co., of pneumonia, Charles Frederick, youngest son of William and Annie McManus, aged 20 years and 5 months. On the 22nd inst., at Halifax, Charlotte, wife of Frederick bhuta, and 48 was-Frederick shute, aged 48 years.
On the 19th uit, at 31 Victoria street, Douglas, Isle-of-Man, Eleanor, wife of Thomas Goldsmith, and mother of Rev. John Goldsmith, of Andover, Victoria On the 22rd inst., in Boston, Catherine Welch, aged On the 22rd inst., in Boston, Catherine Welch, aged 20 years and 9 months.

On the 11th inst., at his residence in Pennfield, Charlotte Co., Jessie Prescott, aged 94 years and 6 menths.

On the 23rd inst., in this city, after a short illness, Joseph Gregan, aged 8 years, 7 months and 13 days, eldest son of John and Ann Cregan.

On the 24th inst., Mrs. James Doherty, sixth and youngest daughter of the late William and Rose Hogan, Parish of Hampton, K. Co.

On the 25th inst., at Cambridge, Queens County, in the 76th year of her age, Matilda MacAlpine, widow of the late Charles MacAlpine.

On the 24th inst., in this city, Jannie M., only daughter of Andrew and Ellen Kirkpatrick.

On the 26th ult, in this city, after a lingering illness, Frank V., youngest son of Johannah and the late Joseph Bowes, aged 10 years and 5 months.

On the 2nd ult, at Canterbury, Lide, son of Rev A. H. and Hannah Trafton, aged 4 years and 7 months.

On the 18th ult. at Williamston, Hanrietta, relict months.
On the 13th ult., at Williamston, Henrietta, relict of the late James Corbett, in the 53rd year of her

on the 19th ult., at Woodstock, Pearl E., only caughter of George and Mary E. Pollard, of Fairfield, Me, aged 3 years and 4 months
On the 11th ult., at Northampton, Elizabeth, widow of the late Robert Hemphill, and daughter of the late On the 27th February, at Brighton, England, the Rev. William Scovil, Ph. D., Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, in the 71st year of his age. On the 26th ult., at her brother's residence, Pardise Row, Miss Jean Allen, in the 79th year of on the 27th ult., in the City of Portland (opposite

her sge.

On the 27th ult, in the City of Portland (opposite Douglas Road), Marga et B. Graham, widow of the late Capt. Cornelius Graham, in the 75-h year of her age, leaving three daughters to mourn their loss.

On the 28th ult, after a short illness, John F. Brown, in the 42nd year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

(Windsor, N. S., papers please copy.)

On the 20th ult, at Berry's Mills, I. C. R., Westmoreland Co., Clara Agnes, youngest daughter of Sarah and Archibald McKinnon, aged 13 months.

On the 18th ult, at Lower Argyle, N. S., of consumption, George McNair, aged 29 years.

On the 18th ult, at Lower Argyle, N. S., of diphtheria, Maga's E., daughter of Alexander G. and Veronique D'Entremont, aged 12 years and 9 months.

On the 19th ult., at West Pubnico, N. S., of diphtheria, Joseph R., son of Michel and Madeleine D'Entremont, aged 3 years and 6 months.

On the 1st inst., in this city, after a lingering illness, Jeremiah O'Regan, in the 52od year of his age.

On the 27th ult, in this city, after a lingering illness, Charles, aged 42 years, son of John and the late Jane Lester.

(Boston papers please copy.)

On the 1st inst., at Adelaide Road, in the city of Portland, of dropsy, James E. Morrill, aged 36 years, leaving a widow and two children to mourn their sad less.

On the 26th ult., at Windsor, N. S. Clarabelle

less.
On the 26th ult., at Windsor, N. S., Clarabells Eliza, only daughter of C. W. and Lydia Knowles, aged 10 years.
On the 11th ult., at Wentworth, N. S., of congestion of the lungs, Raymond, aged 1 year and 5 months, beloved child of Kent and Jessie Hynds
On the 28th ult., at Middleton, N. S., George W. Gunter, M. D., formerly of St. Martins.

Ship Rews.

Port of Saint John

ABBIVED. Feb 23—S S Rowens, Gibson, from London via Halifax, S Schofield, gen corge. Sturr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdss and pass. Feb 24—Sch B Sawyer, Kelly, from Jonesport, Miller and Woodman, bal. Sch E H Foster, Lewis, from New York, W J Davidson, coal. Sch Clara E Rogers, Rogers, from Jonesport, Son Clara E Rogers, Rogers, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.
Feb 25th—Sch Welcome Home, Wilson, from Boston, Elkin and Hatfield, gen cargo.
March 1st—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Besten, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

CLEARED. 23rd—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston. Sch Luta Price, Price, for Boston. Sch Nell, Munson, for New York. Sch Carrie B, Williams, for New York. Sch Ada Barker, Rogers, for New York. Stmr Storm King, Ferris, for Grand Manan

Star Storm king, Ferris, for Grand manner vales teasport.

24—8 S Rowena, Gibson, for London via Halifax. Sch D W R, McLeun, for New York. Sch Daphne, Munro, for Georgetown, Demerara. Sch Juno, Hatfield, for Boston. Sch John S Case, Faulkingham, for New York. 25th—Star Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston. Sch Anita, Seely, for New York. Sch Sabrina, Urquhart, for New York. Sch Lexington, Friest, for New York. Feb 27th—S S Rowena, Gibson, for London v Halifax

Halifax
Sch Gladys, Harding, for Georgetown, Demerara,
Sch T a Stuart, Kelly, for New York.
Sch Dallas Hill, Carleton, for Boston.
Sch Afton, Odell, for Portland
1st—Sch Hattie E King, Collins, for New York.

Canadian Ports ARRIVED. At Parrsboro, 22nd inst, sch Cecelia, Benjamir

CLEARED. At Parrsboro, 25th inst, sch Twilight, Newcom

British Ports. ARRIVED.

At Liverpool, 22nd inst, ship Ceylon, Owens, for Savannah; Ruby, Robbins, for Norfolk. At Newport, 20th inst, ship Lizzle Burrill, Gain, from Hayes At Calcutta, 80th uit, ship Wallace, Smith, from At Calcutta, 30th u.t, ship Wallace, Smith, from Hong Kong.
At Liverpool, 28rd inst, ship Thomas Hilyard, Jones, from Norfolk; John Bunyan, Sorensen, from New Orleans.
At Barbados, 6th inst, bark Flora, Pike, from Pernambuco; 12th schs George Lamb, Maloney, from Mobile; Moss Glen, Harrington, from Cayanne.
At Demersra, 5th inst, brig Eliza, Gerrior, from Boston; 7th. sch Edward D, Saulnier, hence via Barbados; 10th, brig Ubaldiena, Sponagle, from New York; schs Molile Rhodes, Watts, do; Elbridge Souther, Fales from Boston.
At Falmouth, 24th inst, ship Athlon, Dexter, frem New York for London.

Marriages.

On Tuesday, the 28rd inst., at 8t. Peter's church, Portland, by the Rev. H. Urben, Thomas P. Connor to Mamie A., eldest daughter of Joseph and Catherine Corkery, all of the City of Portland
On the 28rd inst., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J.
J. Waish Michael Driscoll to Kate Powayan, both of FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVEE and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. Th. Palmer, Monticelle, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., Dewitt, Iow." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS. It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make heas lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder lose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold

From Liverpool, 20th inst, ship Eurydice, Leary, for this port.

From Inverne's, 19th inst, bark General Rye, for this port.

From Inverne's, 19th inst, bark David Taylor, for this port.

From Shanghal, 6th ult, bark Veritas, Johnson, for Port Blakely.

From Newcastle, NSW, 29th inst, bark Lady Dufferin, Scott, for Manila.

From Barbados, 6th inst, bark Guiana, Byrne, from Hello) for Boston; 8th, brig Anglo, Leve, for Trinidad; schs Clifton, McLean, for St Thomas; Mary Eleanor, Samson, do; Grace Rice, Marshall, for St Kitts; brig Lucille, Davis, for Bull River; sch Ashton, Melancen, for St Kitts.

From Liverpool, 24th inst, ship Tasmanian, Duncan, for this port. Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Boston, 21st inst, foh Canning Packet, Berry, from Annapolis.

At Hamburg, 21st inst, bark Flashlight, Elder, from Savannah.

At Dieppe, 17th inst, barks Ecuador, Hughes, from Parssacia: Talignan, Saker from New York. At Hamburg, 21st inst, bark Flashlight, Elder, from Savannah.

At Dieppe, 17th inst, barks Ecuador, Hughes, from Pensacola; Talisman, Baker, from New York.

At Belense Ayres, 18th inst, bark Kate Burrill, Bell, from Brunswiek.

At Mobile, 20th inst, ship Canute, Williams, from Bio Janeiro.

At Portland, 20th inst, schs Maggie Willett, Whelpley, from New York for this port; Asara, Harper, from Boston for do; Jeddo, Keefe, hence for New York.

At Trapani, 18th inst, bark E D Jewett, Lockhart, from Naples.

At Cayenne, 19th inst, brig Chas Duncan, Campbell, from New York (and sailed prior to 26th for Maracaibo.)

At New Orleans, 18th inst, ship Arklow, Brady, from Liverpool.

At Boston, 23rd inst, brig Clio, Gerhardt, from Ponce.

At Delaware Breakwater. 24th inst. brigtn Minnie At Boston, 28rd mat, brig cito, Germards, from to Ponce.

At Delaware Breakwater, 24th inst, brigtn Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, from Bahia.

At Salem, 22nd inst, sehs Centennial, Cripps; Clotide, Evans; Jeddo, Keefe. Boyal Arcanum, Gould; Sarah Hunter, Mowry; Neilie Bruce, Summerville; Oriole, Sullivas, and Elizabeth DeHart, McIntyre, hence for New York.

At New York, 22nd inst, bark Veronica, Payson, from Norfolk (in tow); sch Carrie Easler, Easler, from Cornwallis; Frank L. P, Lawson, and Isaac Burpee, McLellan, hence. McLellan, hence.
At Caibarien, 16th uit, bark Eugenie, Foley, from Barbados. At Gauntanamo, 18th ult, sch E Merriam, Merriam,

At Gauntanamo, 13th ult, sch E Merriam, Merriam, from St Thomas.

At Brunswick, 17th inst, bark Autocrat, Scott, from Darien.

At Vineyard Haven, 20th inst, sch Dexter, Crooks, from Cientuegos for Eoston.

At Boothbay, 22nd inst, schs Sower, Dixon, hence for New York; Oriana, Hatfield, hence for Boston; Thrasher, Haley, do for New Yerk; Ethel Granville, Peck, from Boston for Weymouth.

At Carthagena, 18th inst, bark Robert 'S Besnard, andrews, from Barcelona.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 23rd inst, sch Gem, Secord, from New York for this port.

At Machiasport, 19th inst, sch Laura, I hence for New York. New York.

At Portland, 23rd inst, schs Maud Pye. Dixon, from Wolfville, for New York; Avis, McLean, hence for this

Tuesday, the thirteenth day of port.
At Pauillac, 19th inst, bark violet, Harding, from At Paulllac, 19th inst, bark violet, Harding, from New York.

At Samarang, 10th ult, bark Karnak, Upham, from Batavia.

At New York, 23rd inst, bark Harold, Burns, from Rotterdam; schs Pearl, Morris, from Cornwallis, Adeline, Statkey, hence; 24th, bark Richard Hutchinson, Landry, hence

At Buenos Ayres, 9th ult, brig Dart, Beattie, from Cardiff.

At Rio Janeiro. 27th ult, barks Geo B Doane, Robbins, from Cardiff.

At Valparaiso, 19th inst, ship Canara, Robinson, from Panama.

At Penisacola, 23rd inst, ship Prince Rudolph, Dixon, from New Orleans.

At Philadelphia, 23rd inst, bark Lizzle Perry, McHenry, from Barrow.

At Matanzas, 18th inst, sch E W B, Lecain, from Havana (at Quarantine).

At Philadelphia, 24th inst, bark Aneroid, O'Brien, from Havana (at Quarantine).

At Philadelphia, 24th inst, bark Aneroid, O'Brien, from Havana (at Quarantine).

At St Thomas, 5th inst, sch E w B, Lecain, from Havana (at Quarantine).

At St Thomas, 5th inst, sch E w B, Lecain, from Havana (at Quarantine).

At St Thomas, 5th inst, sch E w B, Lecain, from Havana (at Quarantine).

At St Thomas, 5th inst, sch E w B, Lecain, from Gardiff.

At Vineyard Haven, 23rd inst, bark Electra, Marr, from Calbarien for Boston; brig Eugenle, Munroe, from Aguadilla, PR, for Portland; schs Orient, Smith, from Mayaguez, PR, for Provincetown for orders; Mower, Puidy; Gem, Secord; Olio, Wilcox, hence for New York.

At Boston, 24th inst, sch Buelah, Ryan, from Port New York.

At Samarang, 10th ult, bark Karnak, Upham, from

New York. At Boston, 24th inst, sch Buelah, Ryan, from Por Medway; 25th, sobs Hugh M Berry, from Annapolis, NS, H V Crandell, Britt, from St Andrews, NB, At New York, 24th inst, sot Waudrain, Hatfield, from Pernambuco; 25th, bark Madura, Stanton, from At Bordeaux, 22nd inst, bark Violet, Harding, from

At Borueshus, Zanu mas, Man At Borueshus, Zanu mass, Man York

At Bahia, 11th ult, brigs Little Annie, Fortin, from Cape Town; 22nd, Natalie, Veale, from Richmond, Va.

At Clenfuegos, 16th inst, brig Alida A Smith, Card, from 8t Lucia; 17th, brig Birdie, Flick, from Kingston; 18th, sch Narcissus, Hetsler, from Jamaica.

CLAIRMOUNT LIME [

At Boston, 20th inst, sch Major Jones, McInnes At New York, 20th inst, bark Minden, Smith, for At New York, 20th inst, bark Minden, Smith, for Antwerp; sohs Harvester, McLanghlin; B N Fullerton, Newcomb, and Mower, Purdy, for this port.

At Brunswick, 15th inst, btig Advance, Block, for St Pierre, Mart. At Brunswick, 19th 1986, 19th Advance, 2000, 25t Pierre, Mart.
At Richmond, 22nd inst, brig Acacia, Mattson, for St Calharina, Brazil.
At Boston, 23rd inst, sch P M, Smith, from Advecate, NS
At Portland, 2rd inst, sch Nellie Searr, South, for At Pensacola, 23rd inst, bark Macleod, Fulton, for Buenos Ayres.

At Boston, 24th inst, brig Twilight, McKenzie, for Halifax; schs Willie Freeman, Harnish, for Liverpool, NS; Ocean Belle, Geldert, for Barringtov, and Liverpool, NS.

At New York, 24th ins bark Curacoa, Norton, for Curacoa; sch Lynx, Finley, for this port. Curacoa; sch Lynx, Finley, for this port.
At Buenos Ayres, to 15th inst, bark Etta Stewart, Adams, for Barbaios.
At Galveston, 24th inst, ship Munster, Frazer, and Callifene, Dunn, for Liverpool.
At Philadelphia, 24th inst, sch Alma, Hogan, for Port Spain.

From Buenos Ayres, 12th ult, bark Etta Stewart Adams, for Barbados; 14th, bark Minnie Carmichael, McLeod, for Valgara'so; 17th, bark Bessie Simpson, Bradford, for Barbados. From New York, 20th inst, ship Vendome, for Liverpool; bark Truro, for Rotterdam; Sarah Chumbers, for Hamburg; Ragnar, for Houen; sch Harvester, McLaughlan, for this port; 21st, sohs Gess and Stella, Haux; B N Fullerton, Newcomb, and Mower, Stewart, for this now.

for this port.

From Portland, 20th inst. bark Kate Cann, for Shelburne, NS; 21st, bark Chieftan, Felton, for Buenos Ayres; schs Boyal Arcanum, Gould, hence for New York; Sarah Hunter, Mowry, do for do; Centennial, Orlpps, do for do; Adeline, Starkey, do for do; Clotilde, Evans, do for do:

From Havre, 18th inst, bark Mauna Lea, Whiddon, for Sandy Hook

Frem Port Eads, 21st inst, ship Germanic, for Liverpool. Liverpool.
From Port Blakely, 18th inst, ship Hospodar, Lloyd, for Melbourne.
From Antwerp, 19th inst, bark Quebec, Nelson, for New York.
From New York, 22nd inst, bark Minden, for Antwerp; Joequinna, for Rosario.

MARKET SQUARE.

CHICKEN CHOLERA. Circulars free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mr. From Black River, Ja, 27th ult, bark Sappho, Mc
Phee, for Falmouth
From London, 20th inst, ship Bedford, Cougdon,
for New York.
From Cardiff, 19th inst, bark Tuscar, Curry, from
Rio Janeiro (and passed Lundy Island same day.)
From Brisbane, 20th inst, bark Earl Granville,
Storm, for San Francisco.
From Cardiff, 20th inst, bark Fanny L Cann, Cann,
for Ensenada; 22nd, ship Algema, Vero, for Montevideo.
From Liverpool, 20th inst, ship Eurydice, Leary,
From Mantwerp, 20th inst, ship McDougall, Davis,
From Flume, 18th inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Kate Crosby,
Hansen, for Philadelphia.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Kate Crosby,
Hansen, for Philadelphia.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Kate Crosby,
Hansen, for Philadelphia.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Privateer, Mass.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Hume, 18th inst, bark Privateer, Mass.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Privateer, Mass.
From Hamburg, 22nd inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Hume, 18th inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Tuse, 18th inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Tuse, 18th inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Tuse, 18th inst, bark Eliza A Kenney, Atkinson, for Philadelphia.
From Tuse, 18th inst, bark Eliza A Ke

Mamoranda.

All the above properties can be seen on application the undersigned

Terms reasonable to satisfactory parties

JAMES S. STEEN.

'The Electoral Franchise Act."

KINGS COUNTY.

April, A. D. 1886,

glb 1i, wkly telli LIME.

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The Best Lime made in Canada. w being used by all our leading builders. CAR LOTS specially low, F. O. B.

SOLE AGENT.

Correspondence and Orders solicited.

Off South wharf. RUBBER BELTING.

We have now in store a full assortment of

Rubber Belting.

New York Belting and Packing Co.

which is the best in the world.

BRAHMA.

(Frem the Bindoo.) I'am the mote in the sunbeam, and I am the burning sun; "Rest here!" I whisper the atom; I call to the

I am the blush of the morning, and I am the evening breeze; I am the leaf's low murmur, the swell of the

I am the net, the fewler, the bird and its frightened cry; The mirror, the form reflected, the sound and its echo, I.

The lover's passionate pleading, the maiden's whispered fear;
The warrior, the blade that smites him, his mother's heart-wrung tear;

I am intoxication, grapes, wine-press, and must and wine;
The guest, the host, the traveller, the goblet of crystal fiae;

I am the breach of the flute, I am the mind of man; Gold's glitter, the light of the diamond, and the sea pearl's lustre wan;

The rose, her poet-nightingale, the songs from his throat that rice;
The flint, the sparks, the taper, the moth that about it flies; I am both Good and Evil, the deed and the deed's intent;

Temptation, victim, sinner, crime, pardon and punishment; I am what was, is, will be-creation's ascent

and fall;
The link, the chain of existence—beginning and end of all.

WHO'S TAKING CARE OF BABY TONIGHT? When Day his burden of toil and care
When Day his burden of toil and care Has laid at the golden gate of the West,
And the purpling hazes fill the air.
And the bird and the bee have gone to rest;
I wonder then, 'mid the tender light,
Who's taking care of baby tonight?

If somewhere above, in the far-off sky, Is the home where my baby stays tonight.

As I watch the sphere of light on high,
I wonder which rays of golden light

Fail on that unknown dwelling where
Liveth my baby, Golden hair.

Whose is the voice that lovingly Tells what her questioning soul would know?
Whose is the hand that tenderly
Leads her where fadeless blossoms blow?
In that happy land, so fair, so bright,;
Who's taking care of baby tonight?

O soul of mine, couldst thou only know What she has learned since she went away Wonders more great Heaven can show Than have met the light of an earthly day:

The new, new song, the Glorious name. The harp, the crown, and the sea-like flame! I wonder if, when the burst of song From heavenly choirs first met her ear, And she saw the countless white robed throng.
She thought of the love of her mother here.
Or if, in her fearless innocence,
She met the gaze of Omnipotence?

She went in the springtime away from me;
And oft, as the skies bring the fair springtime. I long for the hour when I shall see That happier land, that perfect clime,

Where these weary arms shall fold once more My golden-haired one as in the days of yore. WHERE THE CHILDREN SLEEP.

MRS. GEORGIA HULSE MCLEOD A mother knelt at sunset hour, Beside a new made mound,
Only two graves could she call hers
Midst hundreds scattered round.
"Full twenty years ago," she mouned,
"My baby fell asleep
And here I came, day after day
By his low bed to weep."

So beautiful my darling was, That strangers turned again, To look upon his bonny face, So free from sin's dark stain.

I thought no sorrow was like mine
With empty arms and heart,
I prayed to die, but still was left
In the world's crowded mart." "Oh foolish mother, God knew best, My baby safe, He keeps,
But, wee is me, where is the soul
Of this my boy, who sleeps?
Here, just one little hour ago,
They laid him 'neath the sod.
How blessed I should be to know

He too was safe with God !" A poor weak Absalom ! my son, I scarce can make it true, With victims of the dark rum fiend That they have numbered you.

How bright, and brave, and true you were,

Ere drink its work begun,
Ooly a sad and shattered wreck

When the foul work was done."

"Two graves, my graves, my baby boy, My son to manhood grown,
And other mothers like to me,
Make this same, sad life, moan!"

Oh men with fair and happy homes, How long shall these things be, Before you roll away the stone, And let our sons go free?

THE SNOW FLOWER OF THE SIERRA. SARAH J. PETTINOS.

Upon the altars of the upper air— The heights whereon no other flower-shape grows,
A glorious fairy plant of crimson bue
Blotsoms amid a dreary waste of anows,

On those eternal peaks, where winter reigns, And cold and frosts their icy splendors shed Like drops of blood on pallid banks of snow, This hyaciathine bloseom lifts its head,

A pyramid of tiny tongues of flame
Darling from out the rifts of dazzling white—
A strange, bright phantom born of ice and fire,
Flushing pale wastes with gleams of orimson Plucked from its frozen bed, this wondrow

flower Which blooms alone upon the hights sublime Will weep its life away in icy tears, Ere it can reach a softer, sunnier clime.

Tis said that when a holy man of old,
Bearing the cross on sacred mission bent
Beheld upon the mountain's snowy crest
This blood-rod flower—his pieus fancy lent

A charm miraculous, and kneeling there In adoration, on the mountain side With heavenward gaze and hands upraised in prayer, "Sangre de Cristo" — blood of Christ — he cried!

- San Francisco Bulletin. A Pitteburg minister has denounced the "Mikado" from his pulpit. Perhaps he was on the list.

Professor Huxley says it would require nearly a million barrels of herring to supply the cod on the Norwegian coast with one

Charley Mix was one of the American government's Winnebago scouts during the war. For years past he has been blind and begging in Nebraska; but the other day he received \$4 603 back pension.

A Mr. Fitz of Deering, Me., is said to have discovered in Maine fir-wood the material of been selling in Cincinnati at great prices. Out of one log, shipped to Cincinnati by him, \$5,000 wo th of violins has been made, NIGHT ON THE SEA.

I stood in the night's great darkness
And heard the calling sea,—
Ever and ever 'twas speaking
Out of its heart to me.

It seemed like a voice beloved I had not heard for years, And, like a mist in the morning, My eyes were dim with tears.

I felt my heart grow purer, I felt my soul float far, As if it were seeking heaven, To shine there like a star.

And my lips, my lips made answer Unto the sea's sad mean, As if I had found my darling And stood no more alone.

Then I graw calm and patient:

What if she did not stay?
Close by the gate I shall find her
When I go home some day.

THE BREVITY OF LIFE.

How short a span Was long enough, of old, To measure out the life of man! In those well-tempered days his time was then Surveyed, cast up, and found but three-score

And what is that?
They come, and slide, and pass,
Before my pen can tell thee what.
The posts of time are swift, which having run
Their seven short stages o'er, their short-lived
task is done.

How soon
Our new-born light
Attains to full aged noon!
And this, how soon to gray-haired night.
We spring, we bud, we blossom and we blast Ere we can count our days, our days they flee so fast.

They end When scarce begun: And ere we apprehend
That we begin to live, our life is done.
Man, count thy days; and if they fly too fast
For thy dull thought to count, count every day the last.

FRANCIS QUARLES. A NOVEL.

'Tis twilight and the purple haze-(Etcetera, as 'tis in stories.)
"One of those perfect autumn days,
"Departing rays of sunlight glories.
A maiden, blonde—you understand—
A hero—see some novel's text;

He draws her closer to him, and-To be continued in our next. They gazs into each other's eyes,
While he proceeds to grasp her firmer,
They breathe the customary sighs,
The brooklet puris its usual murmur,
The youth renews his grip again,
She does not seem at all perplexed;
He holds her close once more, and then—
To be continued in our part.

To be continued in our next. The twilight deepens soft and slow,
But still they linger there together.
The kine serenely homeward go,
The perfumed air is fill d with weather,

The question then he pops to her; No need to ray she is not vexed, She answers softly: "I should purr -"
To be continued in our next.

- Chicago Rambler.

ALL SORTS. The wife of congressmen Arnot N. Y., has bought a dimond pin for \$1,000. Walter F. Lansil, the marine artist who has been abroad for the past year, has just return-

In the city of Mexico funeral cars, in lieu of hearses, are drawn to the cometeries along the horse railroad tracks. The funeral cars are draped in black for adults and white for children, the coffin being exposed under a canopy. The mourners occupy a special car following the body.

Wyoming the body.

Wyoming hunters are excited over reports that come from the head waters of Snake River of a band of fifty hoad of white, or snow elk. Hitherto there have been traditions of snow elk, in which they are described as being as white as the snow, from which they get their name, and larger and swifter than the common elk. Now and then one has been seen, but never a herd.

As unsuccessful attempt was made by the sheriff to sell Mayor Murdoch's goods recently at Calgary pursuant to an execution by Magistrate Travis for the non-payment of a fine. Several hundred people assembled from all parts of the country, but refused to bid for the mayor's goods, their sympathies being with him. Mr. Travis swore in special constables, but they were not required, all being goodhumored. The sale was postponed for two weeks.

Portland, Me., papers state that the sweet corn pack of the past season in Maine reached 4,078,090 cans, divided as follows: Portland Portland Packing Co., 1 378,000 caes; Burnbam & Morrill, 1 310 000 cans; Winslow Packing Co., 1, 240,000 cans; all other factories 150 000 cans. The practice of packing under contract with wholesale dealers in Boston and New York, using the labels of jobbers instead of the packers, is increasing.

men alone, honey; that's the way. Let all women go to heaven, where they belong, which the violins have been made that have and leave the earth entirely to the men, sweetness, who want it all to themselves. No, sugar, we can't publish your novel,-Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial

SOUTH ATLANTIC CRICKETERS.

The Official Programme of the West Indians' Coming Visit to America.

New York, Feb. 23.-Since Alfred Jingle told the story of his famous match little has been heard of the doings of the cricketers in the land of the sugar cane. There now, how-ever, comes word from Demerara that a band of fifteen or sixteen cricketers resident in the British colonies and the West Indies are to gird up their loins this summer and make a cricketing trip through the United States and Canada.

gird up their loins this summer and make a cricketing trip through the United States and Canada.

The project of this plucky enterprise was first entertained by George Wyatt, captain of the Georgetown Uricket club of Demerars, In March of last year he began an extensive correspondence with the prominent cricketers of the islands and later on addressed a letter to C. W. Dean, secretary of the Montreal Cricket club, of Canada, who kindly offered to make the necessary arrangements for a tour in this country. Letters were addressed, to Edward Haig, Mr. Broderick and D. W. Saunders, secretary of the Toronto Cricket club, and they encouraged the scheme. In the West Indies the matter created no little stir, and Mr. Wyatt received congratulations for his happy thought from Lawrence A. Fyfe, of Jamaica; I. O. Wright, of the Barbados cricket club; Archer Warner, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, and a number of others. Since then everything has been progressing favorably and the visit is assured.

Yesterdays despatches were received by a well known Newark cricket patron from Mr. Wyatt giving the first official information that has been received. Mr. Wyatt writes as follows:

"A number of gentlemen amateurs have de-

Wyatt giving the first official information that has been received. Mr. Wyatt writes as follows:

"A number of gentlemen amateurs have determined to visit the United States and Canada this season for the purpose of a pleasure circulating tour. They will pay their own expenses, and in no event accept any gate money. Mr. Dean, I am glad to see, has arranged the Philadelphia players are no doubt the best exponents of the game in America. As for meeting the English gentlemen, who will then also be in the United States, as you suggest, I fear we will be too weak to make a good showing against such strong players. Yet it would give me great pleasure and do no harm if they care to meet us. The most unsatisfactory part of our project is the difficulty of obtaining contingents from our neighbors in Barbados and Trinidad. I do not, however, yet despair of some assistance from these two places. It would be a great pity not to have representatives from Barbados, Trinidad and other islands, but if it is impossible I see no reason why, with promises already of five from Jamaioa and four from Demerara, with Tobago, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Antigua so draw upon, the team should not be representative."

THE TRIP AND ITS COST.

The team, as stated, will be composed of sixteen members, including empire and scorer, both cricketers. The estimated cost of the trip is as follows: Passage to Jamaica and back, \$82.08; passage from Jamaica to New York and back, \$70; thirty days' hotel and travelling expenses in Canada and the United States, \$150; contingencies, say \$47.92; Total cost per man, \$550.

The time occupied will be as follows: Leave Demerara on July 24, and arrive at Jamaica on August 2, after probably three days' cricket in Barbados. After a few days in Jamaica, where the team will organize, leave there in time to arrive in New York about August 14. The first match will take place at Montreal on August 16, and the last at New York on September 14. The farst between all the same will state horward.

August 18 and 19, v. Eastern Association of Canada, at Montreal.

August 20 and 21, v. Ottawa club, at Ot. August 23 and 24, v. Toronto club, at To-

August 25 and 26, v. Ontario Cricketers' Ag-sociation, at Toronto. August 27 and 28, v. Hamilton club, at August 31 and Sept. 1, v. Merien club, at Ardmore, Pa.
September 2 and 3, v. Belmont club at West Philadelphia.
September 4 and 6, v. Germantown club, at Nicetown, Pa. September 7 and 8, v. Young America club,

at Scranton, Pa.
September 10 and 11, v. Longwood club, at Boston
September 13 and 14, v. Staten Island club, at New Brighton, S. I.
These are the fixtures. Newark has written for a match, but probably put in its plea

The New Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(The Colonies and India.) It is nearly sixteen years since Lord Gran-ville last held the important position of Score-tary of State for the colonies, and in this fact 4.075,090 cans, divided as follows: Portland Packing Co., 1 378,000 case; Burnham & Morrill, 1 310,000 case; Winslow Packing Co., 1, 240,000 case; Winslow Packing Co., 1, 240,000 case; all other factories 150,000 case. The practice of packing under contract with wholesale dolares in Boston and New York, using the labels of jobbers instead of the pack: as for the contract with wholesale dolares in Boston and New York, using the labels of jobbers instead of the pack: as for the contract with wholesale dolares in Boston and New York, using the labels of jobbers instead of the pack: as for costed Gen. Grant, as the president was stroling down Pennyukania avenue. "Please give mass and the South Sea Individual to the pack of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's share in the recent negotiations with Germany of the miscarriage that attended Lord Granville's the miscarriage with the stury of the miscarriage that the contract with the sun and the state of the share of the sam is probably found one of the best guarantees that the interests of those widespread portions of the British Empire will not be lightly deat different hours toward evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night-flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight; it is in full bloom at midnight, and closes, never to open again, at the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens till after sunrise.

A Pine Bluff lady subscriber has written a novel in nine chapters, entitled: "What Shall We Do With the Men?" and desires us to publish it. No, darling, no; let the men alone, honey; that's the way. Let all

readily than among nations accustomed to rely upon long immunity from the serious consequences of administrative errors. Still, if the authorities at Downing street will display a

practical and hearty concern for the interests of the Colonies—always remembering that

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the thirte-with day of March mexf, at twelve o'clock, noon, at hubb's Corner, so called, in Prince William street in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, pursuant to the circuitons of facerts in decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the twenty-fourth day of Nevember, a D. 1885 in a cause wherein John Boyd is plaintiff and James Hannay is defendant with the approbation of the und refigned Barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the said decretal order as:—

decretal order as:

A LL the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and mide between William C. Hill of the City of Saint John, surveyor, of the first part, and the said defendant of the second part, and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein described as: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duke's Ward in the said City of raint John, teing part of lot nine hundred and twenty-nine (No. 529), fronting on Mecklenburg street and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of Wentworth and Mecklenburg streets, thence southerly along the line of Wentworth screet seventy-five feet, thence westerly at right angles to Wentworth street forty feet to the cast line of lot number (928) nine hundred and twenty-eight northwardly to Mecklenburg street street se entyfive feet and thence eastwardly on Mecklenburg street (40) forty feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances thereto belonging and the messuages there in erected.

Nor terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the second day of December, A. D 1835.

Dated the second day of December, A. D 1885.



in Barbados. After a few days in Jamaica, where the team will organize, leave there in time to arrive in New York about August 14.

The first match will take place at Montreal on August 16, and the last at New York on September 14. The team will start homeward from New York in time to catch the steamer leaving Jamaica on September 29, arriving at Demerars on October 8.

The following is the official schedule of matches submitted by Mr. Dean and approved of by the W-st Indian managers:

August 16 and 17, v. Montreal club, at Montreal.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE. DRYNESS

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their of Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effects. destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

3000 SACKS,

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Butter. Butter. 100 TUBS

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BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS. 94 PRINCESS STREET 87 6

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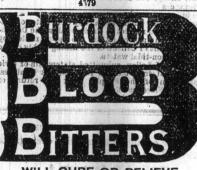
H. LAWBANCE STURDEE, Bardster. Plaintiff's Solicitor. 4196

ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Percheon Stallion For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stallion, "Perchaon Chief, "6 years old, which is 1850 has a lor. Dark Bay, with Black points, of good style and action can be seen at any time at my farm two miles from Sussex Corner, Kings Co. This is a rare epportunity for Agricultural Societys or others, who are desirous of improving their stock. Terms favorable to responsible parties. For further information enquire of



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DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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FREEMANS LONDON HOUSE.

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COOD DAIRY BUTTER.

WOOL CARPETS.

OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE, WORKS—BLACK SPRING ROAD, Portland, 5 their interests are ours too-public opinion throughout the Empire will be ready to let the dead past bury its dead.

NOVA SCOTIA.

RHEUMATICS READ THIS:

Masses Hanington Bros.

Barly in Jebruary, 1885, while in St. John, N.B., I had a severe attack of Eheumatism, was treated by an eminent Physiciac and with great care was enabled to cove home in about two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything we could to control the disease and set relief, and various binds of liminents, including Minard's and Electric Cil. I then had go do medical advice and treatment, which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease lurked in my system, and chifted from one side to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being For more than two mouths, I was umable to get to myroom or retire without assistance. I chanced to see an advartisement of your "Scissificiace" affecting wonceful cures. I precured a package and when I received it my limbs were much sweller, my feet and an kiles were pumple, and so swellen that they were happeness. After four doses of the Internet Wedding and three applications of the Limment the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Recurations of the Limment the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Recurations had completely gone, could wak a cont supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease time having passed through the autumn and winter to this date Janury 5th, 1886, with its climatic changes. I can recommend your Rheumatisms, will not hesitate to give "Sciaticiae" a trial.

Any person wishing to know more of the particulars or doubting this statement given, can write to Mis. W. B. Moore, houth Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully give them all information.

MRS. W. H. MOORE,



RANGES, STOVES

Register Grates, Slate Mantels, &c.

A FULL line of all the above always in stock, and is at prices to suit the times.

Our CLIMAX RANGE Challenge not having been accepted is proof positive that it is the leading range in the market. Stove Pips, Tinware in variety, always in stock.

Repairs to stoves made by competent workmen, Odd castings for all stoves made by us, always in stock. A special d scount to all purchasers until 1st January, 1886.

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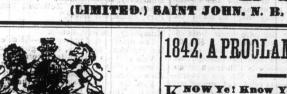
No. 4s to No. 20s. We beg leave to inform the trade and consumers of this article that we have lately made such improvements in our mode of manufacturing it, that we can now recommend it with confidence as Superior to an other Knitting Cotton in the market.

There has been more twist put into it which will make it stronger, but not enough to give

a hard feeling. The dyeing and bleaching are perfect.

It is put up in 2oz and 1½ oz. balls and is correctly numbered.

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ON and after Monday, November 16th.

1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily
S unda excepted) as follows:—

cordingly enlarging the Trains will leave St. John:

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec ex-press, and on M nday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John:

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. BAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885. DANIEL & BOYD

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For the Spring Trade.

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Now Landing and in Stere :

100 Colls AMERICAN ROPE;
25 Bales LOBSTER MARLINE;
100 Bales OAKUM;
CANADIAN ROPE, all sizes;
400 Bexer TIES; 10 Cases SLATES;
260 PEEVIES and Handles; 1 Case Pumps;
Extra Quality LEATHER BELTING;
Hart EMERY WHEELS; Vulcanite EMERY WHEELS;
2 Cases > ILES;
50 Edla. CROW BARS;
200 Boxes GLASS.

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THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

VOI

THE MOI It was Saturd She averaged Of all that h She reckoned And so man And marked a

And to wha Names and re Over many o And average The date of ad And cases And prepared For the com

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said Mr. Dav

master. 'Name the method to su Being in wided for one nodding sign 'What is Moryllyan, ac Caroline, his on the back of high linear 'I have a se Gwylt, sent fellow's own diver and sw other listene 'You may ! tell you is a

coast is strew

waves of 3

Walmer. 'At what up?' asked pale. Nearly water's edge, a fortune That sour 'Yes, it mis would pay h Lady Caro of the conv lessly, but at him anxious fan, at which You are no the number to dive before commenced of the season slender wai Caroline we in the room, dancing tog their move

> Poor Lady lecture before Lady Care near to me, ses, which ness and de 'And we s our last me will be leavi said he. 'V 'We shall mas; that is Yeu will, of as usual? 'I hope customary me the first 'Certainly promise me mad idea_ detest Mr.

ter looking

lovely daugh versation

rash promis the spot; th am an amph a fish. 'Quick! 'I promi at my cousin 'You kno mother, I as who sailed u frown on her said Gerard. brows would a last word. her he loved Gerald di and I had 1 again, for the

Gerard la