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KLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

NO. 37.

CUPID'S GARDEN,

As I weer in cupit's garden, Not muoar nor heaf an hour, Tweer thear I zeed twa maydens, Zitten under Cupit's bower, A gathering of sweet jassamine, The lily and thee rose—
These he the sweetest flowers
As in the garden grows;

I roudly stepped to one o' them; These words to heer I zays; "Be you engage it arra young man? Come, tell to me, I prays." "I bean't engaged to arra young man, I solemnly declare; I aims to live a mayden And still the laurel wear.

Zays I: "My stars and garters! Zays I: "My stars and garters!
This hear's a pretty go,
Vor a nice young mayd as never vas
To sarv all mankind so!
But t'other young mayd locked sly at me
As vrom her zoat shee risen.
Zays shee: "Let thee and I go our own way,
And we'll let she go shees'n." -Harper's Magazine.

AT LAST.

Red roses in the golden land,
The river singing sweet and clear;
Again at the old place I stand.
Where we two wandered yesteryear. Again I see the sunset flame Across the distant mountains die; All in the same, yet not the same, For we are parted, you and I.

I dream of what you used to be, I think of all that once you tell, And those sweet days come back to me, And you are near me as of old.

My eyes were dim with happy tears,
My heart was beating loud and fast
For God, I know, in after years
Will bring you back to me at last. -Frederic E. Weatherly, in the Quiver.

THE BATTLE OF THE CHOIR. (From the Christian Advoca'e.) Half a bar, half a bar. Helf a bar onward! Into an awful ditch, Choir and precentor hitch: Into a mess of pitch, They lad the Old Hundred. Trebles to right of them. Tenors to left of them, Basses in front of them, Bellowed and thundered Oh, that precentor's look When the sopranos took Their own time and hook,

From the O.d Hundred. Dire the precentor's glare, Flashed his pitchfork in air, Sounding fresh keys to bear Out the Old Hundred. Swiftly he turned his back, Grabbed his hat off the rack, Then from the screaming pack Himself he suffered. Oh! the wild howle they wrought?
Quite to the end they fought!
Some tune they sang, but not—
Not the Old Hundred.

THE GRAND OLD COCK ROBIN.

Who killed Gladstone? I, said Chamberlain, And I feel like Cain (*); I killed Gladstone. Who saw him die? I, said Goschen, Without any emotion

Who'll make his shroud? I, said Argyll, In superior style; I'd make his shrow

Who'll dig his grave? I, said Lord Randy,
For I've get the tools handy;
I'll dig his grave.

Who'll carry the link?
I, said John Bright,
With my sweetness and light;
I'll carry the link.

Who'll be chief mourner? I, said John Morley, For I miss him sorely; I'll be chief mourner. Who'll sing a pealm? I said Fow I, said Fowler,
A regular howler;
I'll sing a psalm. Who'll tall the bell? I, said Parnell,
'was for Ireland he fell;

-Pall Mall Gazette.

St. Marys and Vicinity.

fell. The crop looks very well in Stanley this season.

There are eight new buildings going on in Stanley and the garden of her grandfather's old house at Munich. And this was more

Marysville presents the same lively scene.
The beautiful villa is like a bee hive, as lively as usual. The hum never ceases there. Money seems to be rather scarce just now, but there are more new buildings in course of erection than I saw for a number of years past.

W. Macfarlane's factory at St. Mary's ferry is kept very busy. So is Mr. Jeffrey's, too.

All the travelling between Fredericton and Boiestown now is by rail, the highway is deserted. The mail from the former to the latter place is despatched by a single horse team. No passengers go by mail now.

Mrs. Carafa, wife of the late Mr. Carafa, the railway man, is on a visit to Gibson and is looking after her deceased husband's property. The whole country is attending the circus today in Fredericton.

"I think the artist is mad,' he said, "This is the first ploture anyone has wanted to buy, and he refuses to sell it. Perhaps a price sufficient will tempt him; but if I give his address the lady will remember my commission?'

The lady promised faithfully to do so.

'It is a wretched street—he is very poor,' said the dealer, and gave her the number written on a card. 'The fifth floor' with a shrug of his shoulders.

THE FOUNTAIN.

Out of the shadows of the garden two people came into the moonlight, and leaned over the little chain that encircled the small fountain, into whose basin a marble Hebe constantly emptied her ever-brimming cup. As the girl looked down into the water her flagers trifled with a lily, and she remarked that one of the leaves had been broken. It is strange how we notice such small things when we are thinking of greater ones; yes, and remember them, too. Ever after L'na Michel remembered that broken lily leaf, and fluttering reflection in the water, and the scent of the roses, and the stood with the only woman I ever loved, beside that fountain—a fountain in an old few wind-blown drops that were oust upon her neck from the cup of the Habe at the

fountain in the old garden at Musich, on the sweet midsummer night.

The young man stood very near her. He had a sweet, grave face, and eyes nat were as soft and dark as a gazelle's. They were not unlike, these two; both were spirituelle—both were dark, both were romantic. The tie of blood was between, for they were cousins, though as the Scotch folk say, 'far away cousins,' and bearing different names. They had been brought up under one roof, and Lina Michel's mother had been all the mother the little orphan Henri Kleber knew. When after a little silence, she turned her eyes toward him, she looked into his without reserve just as a sister might. 'It is cruel of grandpa,' she sald, 'It is very

cruel Henri. These old people think only of money. Why can they not let us have peace, when they could be so happy? It is such an absurd idea. You and I to marry each other! We are like brother and sister. Nothing can change that.' 'But we are not brother and sister,' said he; and even first cousins marry. I have

been thinking that—'
'Oh, don't dont,' she said—'Henri, for the rest. Be my good brother still. It would be frightful for us to marry. Besides, one should fall in love first—should not one? Thick how absurd to marry without that."
'I like you so much,' said Henri. 'Dear cousin Lina, let us talk about it.' I will not said she. 'If you desire to quarrel, you can talk about such foolish fancies, not else. Of course, you likeme; of course, I like you, and that's why it can't be. Grandpa ought

She paused a moment, then turned her 'Give me a kind kiss brother Henri,' she said, 'and never, never speak of this absurdity again. As for marrying I shall never marry any one. Why should I, when I detest the thought?

to be ashamed of himself.

Henri gave a little sigh. he said; 'but you see we are not brother and sister. You can't make it so by saying so.'

Then he kissed her and they walked back into the house, where Grandpapa Kelber and Granduncle Michel had just aettled the matrimonial prospects of these two young than the bar of lower Canada, and at a time when silk gowns were less numerous than the bar of lower canada, and of the second state of the second state

did the lightning.

In his case the lightning had the best of it, and the end of all this was that one fine morning Henri Kelber found himself turned ont into the world to seek his fortune; and ont into the world to seek his forcune; and long ere his cousin's black eyes were open upon the dawn, had left Munich and his furious relatives behind them.

From that day nothing was heard of him by his friends in Munich for many a long

The old people were unforgiving. Grand-father Kelber died and left all his money to Lina, who had already refused two excellent matches. Grand uncle Michel died also, and Lina became yet richer. At last her beloved mother also left her. She long remained Lina Michel, though her beauty and

tender every year.
She travelled two years and heard nothing of her cousin Henri, and at last found her-self in Paris, at the height of its gay season, and there rested a dove who had not found

her olive branch.

There is no place to dream like a picture (FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASHWAAK, York Co., July 20.—This place was visited last evening with a terrific hall storm, which proved very detrimental to all kinds of vegetation. The potato tops were completely cut down, also the buckwheat, and even broke the close that a place to dream like a picture gallery; no place like Paris for pictures.

Lina Michel spent many hours with her eyes fixed on painted faces that she never saw, for the living face that haunted her; but one day she awoke to wondrous interest in a small dealer's gallery in which she found herself. were completely cut down, also the buckwheat, and even broke the glass in the windows of great many houses, and even knocked the leaves off the trees. It was one of the severett hail storms ever seen here, the hall being very large in size, and seemed to come in a line from the direction of Keswick ridge, and followed in a line down the Tay to the Nashwaak, covering in breadth about three miles.

The crop looks very well in Stanley this fell. The crop looks very well in Stanley this fell. The crop looks very well in Stanley this fell. The crop looks very well in Stanley this fell. The crop looks very well in Stanley this fell.

Stanley village at present and more than usual than chance. Was there such a thing as numbers of new buildings along the Nashwaak also. and herself on the night when she made that miserable mistake? For that was Henri, and surely that blackhaired girl was not un-

'Is this picture for sale?' she asked the He shrugged his shoulders 'I think the artist is mad,' he said. 'This

'I speak to the painter of the picture at 'Monsieur—s,' said the Fraulein Michel, 'The garden and the fountain. I desire to purchase it at any price.'
'Madame,' replied the artist, 'I regret to
say that picture is not to be sold.'

'But I must have it,' said the lady. rich—anything, any price.'
'I am poor,' said the artist, 'but it has no

'Listen, sir,' said the lady. 'It is more than a picture that I want—it is a reminiscence. It is like a—a place that I know. I beg for it. I implore you to sell it to me.'
'Madame' said the artist, 'I see you have beside that fountain—a fountain in an old garden at Manich. I was a young idlot. I did not even know my own heart; but I know it now. I have known it for years. One day the memory of the apot and of the hour returned to me as if by magic. I painted the picture in a few hours. Then again she stood before me. I saw the again she stood before me. I saw the current of the professions and to men of mind and character in other walks of life, speak eloquently of our growing importance as a country and a people, and of the nearer and more intimate relations springing up between this great colony and the great empire to which it is at once our happiness and our privilege to belong. moonlight on her face. I saw her white hand lying in mine. I saw the whole pic-ture. Never before could I put it upon canvas. I know I never can again. And, Madame, while I live I must look upon that picture. When I die I must cast my last glance upon it. I shall never see her again.

The CHANGES IN FOUR VEARS NOTES Long since she has become the wife of one she loves well, no doubt; but I-I shall never love any other. So I must keep her picture; I must. You see that, Madame.' And as he spoke Lina Michel knew Henri Kelber-knew him despite the flowing

The houses clustered on the water's border, years. And as he ceased she threw back her veil and held both her hands toward 'Henri,' she sighed. 'Henri! Oh Henri!, do you not know me?' And then he had her Each nook recalls fond thoughts, and mem in his arms, and she lay sobbing on his bosom. When they stood beside the foun-

ROYAL FAVORS.

were man and wife.

tain in the old garden at Munich again, they

beard and all the changes of twelve long

Sir John Rose's Call to the Privy Council of

the Empire.

(Ottawa Citizen, 9.h July.) The announcement made by cable some days since that Her Majesty had been pleased to call Sir John Rose to the most honorable the privy council will doubtless have been read by many of his old friends in Canada with feelings of the warmest satisfaction. Although a Scotchman by birth, Sir John Rose like his distinguished fellow. The announcement made by cable some Sir John Rose, like his distinguished fellowcountryman and former political leader, Sir
John Macdonald, was in early life transplanted to our own congenial soil, and here
his youth and early manhood were spent.
For many years he held a distinguished
position at the bar of lower Canada, and at a
time when silk gowns were less numerous
than they have gives become was one of 'I shall never marry neither, Cousin Lina, John Macdonald, was in early life transmatrimonial prospects of these two young consins to their own satisfaction,

The result of the young people's rebellion was a quarrel.

Lina escaped very easily. It was only proper for a girl to be coy; but the young man was so beset with reproaches that he finally defied his relatives as much as Ajax did the lightning.

In his case the lightning had the best of the profession, without previous parliamentary experience, and made solicitor general. He continued to hold office under Sir George Cartier and Sir John Mand the peak of the profession, without previous parliamentary experience, and made solicitor general. He continued to hold office under Sir George Cartier and Sir John's method the profession and was a member of Sir John's method to be the profession at distinction. In 1856 had general to be professionated the profession at distinction. In 1856 had general to be professionated the profession at distinction. In 1856 had general to be professionated the profession at distinction. In 1856 had general to be conducted to be professionated the profession at the profession cabinet after the accomplishment of the great work of confederation, holding the office of minister of finance therein. In each and every position he left behind him a record of duty ably, successfully and faithfully performed. In 1869 he retired from political life in Canada for the purpose of joining an eminent London banking firm. Since then his residence has been in England, and his career there has been illustrated by a succession of triumphs, commercially, politically, socially. He has been, according to public rumor, the trusted agent and adviser of the colonial office, and as an

mained L'na Michel, though her beauty and her wealth had brought many a suitor to her door. The love that she had thought necessary to marriage—the mysterious wonderful love—had never come to her; and now she believed that it never would, for she was eight and-twenty. But, somehow, ever since the morning when she awoke and found that her cousin Henri was gone, her memories of him had grown more aweet and tender every year. Wales, whom Sir John Rose, as commissioner of public works, had the honor of attending when the Prince paid his famous visit to Canada in 1860 and between whom a deep and abiding friendship would seem to have arisen, appointed him receiver-general of the ducby of Cornwall—an office in the personal gift of His Royal Highness. He is now a privy councillor—the second Canadian, if we may still so regard him, to hold the office—Sir John Macdonald having been the first. His career from the start has been marvellously successful, but not one whit more, as his friends are proud to believe, than his many merits and valuable public services would lead them to lock for. This will be the view entertained by all Canadians and indeed of everyone acquainted with the man, and who, one and all, we trust will unite with us in wishing continued success, length of years and every happiness to the right honorable gentlement. This is to be regretted, as his ripe experience and mature knowledge touching all matters affecting the interests of the Do-

ence and mature knowledge touching all matters affecting the interests of the Dominion and the colonies at large would make his presence there a source of contentment to us and of much value we have no doubt to the imperial authorities. We trust such an event is only deferred, and that before very long we may be afforded the before very long we may be afforded the further pleasure of chroniciling his election to the house of commons, or better still, his elevation to the house of lords.

Canadians, at all events, will have no reason to complain of a want of recognition in the distribution of royal favors, Her Major the complain of the complaint of the com

terry is kept very busy. So is Mr. Jeffrey's, too.

too.

All the travelling between Fredericton and Bolestown now is by rail, the highway is deserted. The mail from the former to the latter place is despatched by a single horse team. No passengers go by mail now.

Mrs. Carafa, wife of the late Mr. Carafa, the railway man, is on a visit to Gibson and is looking after her deceased husband's property. The whole country is attending the circus today in Fredericton.

J. N. Masters, of Bye, England, having written Sir Henry Ponsonby, secretary of the Queen, for the purpose of ascertaining by whom Her Majasty was asked the question, "The door that bore the word, 'Ateller' upon life "the Bible," has received an answer from Sir Henry saying there is no truth whatever in that commonly believed story.

It is a mretched street—he is very poor, and is stowal of rewards of this character. Scarcely two years have passed since the whole country was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favors, Her Majasty was rejoicing over the signal mark of royal favor. The word of the Bath—which the Sovereign was pleased to confer on Sir John Macdonald to on the occasion of his completing forty years in the destribution of royal favors and in the distribution of royal favors, Her Majasty was to our public men in the destribution of royal favors and her refuse to sell it. Perhaps a price sufficient will tempt him; but if I give his address the lady will remember my commission?

The lady promised faithfully to do so.

It is a wretched street—he is very poor, said the dealer, and gave her the number o

ition of a closely veiled lady attend- liberal-minded as Sir Adolphe Caron ed by her maid, with some surprise. (who by the way was a student of who by the way was a student of Sin John Rose), and to private citizens, so enthusiastic, so public-pirited, so enterprising and withal so full of plack as Sir Donald A. Smith and Sir George Stephen. Nor must we fall to netice the reward extended to the bench in the person of Sir Collis Meredith, to selected in the person of Sir Collis Meredith; to science in the person of Sir Wm. Dawson; to literature in the person of the late Dr. Alpheus Todd; to arms in the person of the late Colonel Dyde and others and to journalism in the person of that versatile and always graceful writer, M. Hector Fabre. These manifestations of the Sovereign's pleasure and regard, increasing in frequency as they have been of late, and extending from high officers of state to all branches of the public service, to the heads of the professions and to men of

> AN OVERLAND VISIT THE CHANGES IN FOUR YEARS-NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER) One pic'ure fair within my heart I carry, I Unshadowed by the weary weight of years and often, as amid strange scenes I tarry, A vision of my early youth appears:

Clear imaged in the softly flowing stream; The trees beyond it, set in gracious or ler, The bridge, the road—delicious is the dram!

My heart to those that still by them abide. *********** This picture coming in my mind's eye led me to wend my way everland to the home of my childhood. Whilst thinking upen my more youthful days, I was led to visit those with whom I had been wont to mingle, and visit

accustomed nooks. Lo! what a change in four years time! In some places the woods which had oft been frequented, had been made to en-

standing out of the water. Bushes still skirt the water's edge.

Our route to this river lay along the "post rad" from Norton station to the Narrows. This read is in rather a rough state for easy traffic, and we wonder how the mail carrier between these places makes such good time. But no doubt we will soon have good roads all eyer the province, as J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., etc., intends to have the teachers' salaries placed on the roads in our counties. Perhaps to will place it as some other noted M. P. P's have done on some roads known to the writer have done on some roads known to the writer— roads never visited by a team during the year, except the farmer's team through whose farm the road runs. If this is the kind of parlia-mentarians that New Brunswick produces, we hope that the production will soon cease. Why not hatch some who will look after the interest of the great roads as well as the paltry bye-ways? Yea, and why not have the interest of the teacher looked after as well? Is not his mission a worthy one? If not, why of course throw him overboard—but I am wandering

from my text.

Of Norton station so much has been said that there is not any need of more.

"CBOMWELL'S HILL " It has a fine Presbyterian house of worship.
The old Kirk is still standing there. Here also may be seen the old Catholic chapel, There has been little change in this place for some eight years.

After crossing the line from Kings into Queens we shortly reach the settlement called MILL BROOK.

The post office here is kept by Mr. Hughes.
This settlement has a neat little school house
into which both a day and Sabbath school is
held. And ew Sommerville lives in this setneed. And we sommervine lives in this set-tlement, at A owns the saw mill.

From the top of Todd's hill we catch a glimpse of the river Washademoak, and ere long reach the NABROWS,

This place, as well as the shore of the Washademoak, has varied and picturesque scenery.
Now, the buildings look neat and trim. On
the left bank may be seen the buildings ef
Henry Todd, the pleasant and obliging postmaster of the Narrows. This office forms a
a centre for mail matter in Queens. Three
times per week mails from Wickham, Cole's
I sland, Gagetown, Chipman and Lakeview assemble here, and also the mail stage from Norton station. Mr. Todd told your reporter that
during the last year 2994 registered letters had
been handled in his office. Wednesday's mail
day is a busy one. Among his many fine
buildings is the fine and well-stocked store of

for the road, about 29,000, are now nearly all
on the ground. Eight feet is the deepest cutlight feet is the deepest cutlight feet is the deepest cutlines.

Petitcodiac Notes.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PETITCODIAC, July 19.—The Methodist and
Baptist churches here are to run an excursion
train from Anagance, including all stations
and platforms as far as Salisbury, and thence
to Newcastle, Miramichi, remaining there aix
bours, and return, for the small sum of \$1.25.

Arrangements are made with Mr. Killam to

About two miles above the Narrows, on the right bank, we find the store now owned by Asa L. Bluck, formerly of the Y. M. C. A., St. Jchn. Mr. Black is an enterprising young man and deserves success. The long talked of new Fowler's road, near this store, is new open for traffic. Lakeview P. O, in charge of Thos. O'Donnell, and Lakeview school house are near this place. This school is now in charge of Miss Daggett, Grand Manan. THE CROPS

are locking very well considering the very dry weather. Bye and potatoes in most cases look excellent, especially the former. Buckwheat and oats are light looking as yet, but no doubt this rain will revive them. The hay crop is very light in most cases. Newly seeded meadows have the best oppearance. Taken on the whole the crop will not reach the average of former years. Apples, and fruit in general now promise a big yield. The long spell of dry weather will go hard with the vegetable crops.

NOTES FROM QUEENS. Several woodboats are loading with kiln wood for Rockland and other places in Maine.

The Orangemen had a fine turnout at The Range and Young's Cove, Grand Lake, on the

Heavy fires were raging on the right of the Grand Lake near Newcastle roads. The late rain has impeded its progress. Considerable damage was done.

NOTES FROM KINGS. On Thursday last George Sherwood of Norton, departed this life. He was 70 years of age, an exemplary christian and a man respected by all who knew him. The obsequies were conducted by Rev. G. W. McDonald of Sussex, who spoke from these words recorded in the 31st pealm: "Into thine hand I commit me salist?" His remains were intered in the most unmistakable manner. Rev. A. B. Culden paid a visit to his home and the salist pealm: "Into thine hand I commit me salist." His remains were intered in the most unmistakable manner. Rev.

RAPID ROAD-MAKING. A 3ketch of the Moncton-Buctouche Rail-

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN) The Moncton-Buctouche Railway (32 miles) was commenced a few weeks ago and will be completed this fall. Last autumn the preliminary survey was made by Messrs. Cushing and Croasdale. The first sod was turned at Buctouche in November last but active operations were commenced this spring, when the line was located and grading commenced. The management of the read is as follows:

President-John Hutchinson, Buctouche.
Manager-A. E. Killam, M. P. P., Monc-

Directors—These and John L. Harris, and Wm. J. Robinson of Monoton; P. A. Landry, M. P., Dorchester; John McKee, Little Bustouche, and Oliver LaBlanc, M. P. P.

In 1885 the local subsidy was granted, and Dominion and secured last winter through the afforts of P. A. Landry, M. P., seconded by Mr. Wood, M. P. The road is about equally divided between the two counties as to mileage, but is looked upon as a Kent county enterprise, a public work of greater importance to the Kentish seaport than to Monoton. Messrs. Wheten, Grey, Clark and Trites have contracted for the entire line, Sixteen miles of the road have been graded up to the present time, 64 miles of this forming a continuous stretch at the Buctouche end. Mr. Trites informed the writer that the line was very favorably located, the grades and curvatures easy and in no case exceeding the government standard grade. The company expect to be track-laying in about four weeks. Negotiations for rails and rolling stock are in progress. Grading will be concluded in six weeks. Before the close of the season the company anticipate the completion of the line as far as Buctouche river, three quarters of mile from the tewn. Here a large bridge requires to be built next winter before the town itself can be reached. The principal bridges on the line are Directors-These and John L. Harris, and the tewn. Here a large bridge requires to be built next winter before the town itself can be reached. The principal bridges on the line are as follows: Waterworks bridge, 400 feet long, four miles from Moncton; Shediac river bridge, 400 feet long; bridge at McLean's, Scotch Settlement; bridge at McDougald's, 200 feet; Cocagne river bridge, 500 feet long; Little Buctouche river bridge, 450 feet; and the Buctouche bridge, which will be a Howe Truss structure, 1100 feet in length. The stations will be located at Moncton, Irishtown, Scotch Settlement, Gagnons, Cocagne, Ohio, Little Buctouche and Buctouche, Five hundred men and 150 teams are now employed along the line. The main object of the road of course is to connect Moncton and Buctouche, but the line will open up several fine lumber.

of course is to connect Moncton and Buctouche, but the line will open up several fine lumber-ing and farming sections and prove of great assistance to several large mills en route, such as McKee's mill and that of Smith & Barnes at as McKee's mill and that of Smith & Barnes at Cocagne, which cuts 3,000,000 feet a year. It is expected that the road will open up an important quarry at Shediac river. Large quantities of wood and bark will be shipped to Moncton and Buctouchs. The ties required for the road, about 85,000, are now nearly all on the ground. Eight feet is the deepest cutting on the entire line.

his son, Thos. Todd. Mr. T. end his sons are five business men. He was among the first to do much work in the farming line around the Narrows. In coming from the old country (Ireland), he brought to his farm excellent farming utensils, and ever since he has striven to keep up with the times. In crossing the ferry to the right bank we find that of late W. H. White, postmaster at Cambridge, has erected a new house, which adds greatly to the appearance of the Narrows. His store still reminds one of old times. A large number of the building look. A little way from the ferry landing stands the foundation of what was once a fine house—the house of Chas. Robinson which was lately burned. The old Temperance hall and Baptist meeting-house stand there still. Here I am reminded that I did not say snything of the energy and perseverance of the F. C. Baptists of this place. Standing on the left bank is their church edifice, which has lately been considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working. This mill has done considerably renovated. Robinson's saw-mill is now working the provided the provided the provided that the following the provided that the part of the provided the provided that the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the

Deer Island Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) PICNICS AND CONCERTS.-These have been held during the part two weeks by all the churchez, schools and social circles on Deer Island nearly. All were largely patronized and fully enjoyed. The proceeds of each and all were devoted to worthy objects, as they usually are by our very generous people.

House Building, etc.-Lewis Carr is putting up a fine house at the harbor opposite his old residence, which will be as creditable as comfortable to him and his family. Goldwin Smith, Lord's Cove, is improving his premises Smith, Lord's Cove, is improving his premises and enlarging them, also building a public hall over his store. Nearly every other house your correspondent meets has been improved some way quite recently, and very many have received a new coat of paint, and as if all had agreed on color, they are nearly all of a very nice cream tint. The Methodist church has received two coats of paint gratuitously from the hands of its friends, who by their generosity and labor have greatly improved the building. The Methodist parsonage has been favored in the same way only outside. The donor of the paint was Mr. McLaren, Eastport, and the artist was the pastor, to whom the work was new, yet done to the satisfaction of his friends.

Sussex, who spoke from these words recorded in the 31st pealur: "Into thine hand I commit my spirit" His remains were intered in the Midland F. C. Baptist burying ground.

Rev. W. L. Kirby of the Apohaqui circuit, preached his first sermon in the Beltisle Creek Methodist church, Sabbath, 18:h inst. His text was: "And there was no more sea."—Revelations xxi. i. The discourse was a very able and interesting one.

On Thursday, 15th inst., a strawberry festival was given at Irish Settlement in aid of the new Methodist church now being erected there. A good number were present, and a nice sum of money was realized. Rev. Wm. Maggs of Sheffield was present.

Rev. Wr. Swim and lady are growing in favorable cither to his body or mind. He was looking well, and more than his friends expected as to physique, and he proved himself by his preaching to have developed in preaching talent. Mr. C's, stay was too short for his friends. Rev. Mr. Swim and lady are growing in favorable cither to his body or mind. He was looking well, and more than his friends expected as to physique, and he proved himself by his preaching to have developed in preaching talent. Swim and lady are growing in favorable cither to his body or mind. He was looking well, and more than his friends expected as to physique, and he proved himself by his preaching to have developed in preachin

VISITORS.—These are flocking in to seek restand change. Most of the available places for and change. Most of the available places for boarding have been engaged. They come from Woodstock, Calais, St. Stephen, St. John, and many other parts. As Deer Island is getting known, it is becoming more and more a summer resort, and it ought to just as much as any of the sister isles, as it offers numerous attractions for lovers of nature and splendid health restoring facilities, in its pureair, wholesome diet and varied exercises in driving, boating, fishing and shooting. Besides, we are really about as fully civilized as our friends on the mainland, and, to blow our own trumpet, we are generally as well favored educationally and religiouly as they. We have churches and ministers, schools and teachers, doctors and lawyers, of no mean repute. Come and see us!

pute. Come and see us!

FIRES.—Like others, with whom we are in sympathy, we have had several fires, which have done considerable damage and have only been prevented completely destroying our forests and other property by the welcome rain storms of yesterday and last night.

ABSENTERS.—Our teachers have gone to their respective homes for their holidays. Miss Hanson, who has had charge of the Chocolate Cove school for several terms, and who is a commanding spirit in any neighborhood, prior to departure was made the recipient of an illuminated address. Nor was this all; with commendable appropriateness her friends in the Methodist church and congregation added to the address a handsome dressing case and a gold thimble.

Sickness and Death.—Frank Marshall is

SICKNESS AND DEATH.—Frank Marshall is suffering in his mind, the effects of an injury received two years ago from a run away horse. He was badly injured at the time about the head. We sincerely hope there will be no worse symptoms.

head. We sincerely hope there will be no worse symptoms.

James Rogerson is laid up from his employment by illness, but gives hopes of recovery.

Mrs. D. Leeman died at Lord's Cove last Thursday, resting in the merits of her Radeemer. Mrs. Leeman had been poorly for a long time. Her family have the fullest sympathy of all the community.

Miss Maria Chaffey, eldest daughter of J. W. Chaffey, died in the full triumph of faith since my last writing. She had been fading away gradually and painlessly for months and passed away without a struggle or a groan and without even the death sweat on her brow. Hers had been a blameless life, speaking after the manner of men, but she was not satisfied till she had publicly confessed her faith in Christ and entered into fellowship with a branch of the church of Ged. This she did last winter in the services conducted by Rev. W. Lawson, Methodist minister, whose communion she joined. Mr. Lawson preached her funeral sermon in Cummings Cove church, from rev. 1413. Rev. Mr. Swim assisted in the service with much acceptance. The singing on the occasion was more than usually appropriate and impressive. The whole community feel deeply for Mr. Chaffey in his sore affliction.

A skeleton, believed to be that of the late A skeleton, believed to be that of the late A. T. Stewart, the great merchant, has been found under the flagging at No. 61 Rose street; New York city. The body was stolen from the grave in 1878. At that time this part of Rose street was a headquarters for thieves. M. The New York Sunday World published the portraits of seven prominent colored citizens of Gotham. Six of them had white faces. If the portraits had been of white men every one probably would have been as black as coal. It is one of the eccentricities of illustrated daily journalism that white shall be black and black white.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 28, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Fost 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 taken from the office or not.

SLANDER AND HYPOCRISY.

"Great Heavens! Is there any more moral and political degradation in store for the people of this country at the hands of those who have already done so much to cast dishonor upon the good name of Can-

fane person, but it means to emphasize a course is directed against members of the sition to the ministerial candidate, Mr. Jodoin, recently intimated that the cabinet ministers were in the habit of engaging the Queen may travel from Westminster young girls as employes in the parliament buildings, and that the relations between the ministers and these female clerks were of a character not to be discussed before ladies. The Transcript immediately accepts the charge as true, and the deacon who is the editor of that journal plously says "GREAT HEAVENS." and in his fashion goes on to quote that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," and wants to Fisheries, J. H. Harding, agent Marine and know "what can be expected but that the people of this country will ere long reap a hitter harvest "

There are undoubtedly opportunities for improper conduct between ministers and young women employed in the civil service. The only guarantee that the public has, or can have, that these opportunities are not so used is in the character of the men and women themselves. Bat if it were shown that a Canadian minister were guilty of the crime alleged, it would be absolutely impossible for him to remain in public life. The moral sentiments of the people would demand his bello. retirement and he would disappear. No meaner or more cowardly thing can be done | the spring to fish in American vessels, are than to circulate charges of this sort indefinitely. No man who was not a coward would do it, nor would any such coward charges, proceed to quote scripture fishing.

and moralize in a religious tone unless he were also a hypocrite. The schr Gazelle has loaded smoked herring for western markets for Frank In-Does the Transcript suppose that the gersoll-retailing of scandals which are false on the Wm. face of them exalteth a nation? Does it wagon and hay scale in front of his store, suppose that one has the right to bear false witness, provided he intersperses "great heavens" and the like blasphemy through his false witness?

USITED STATES ARGUMENT.

The brief of the argument of United States Minister Phelps before the British foreign secretary has been made public. This statement of the fishery case placed in the ambassador's hands is said to be an able and clear presentation of the whole question from the United States. The United States does not claim the right to fish within three miles of the shore, but it refuses the headland interpretation of the limit. The United States takes issue with Canada on another point. The secretary of state claims that so lorg as vessels are not actually engaged in taking fish and have not been so engaged they have a right to remain in Canadian waters. It is demanded that Canada abandon the custom of ordering fishing vessels to withdraw from within the three mile limit. and it is asserted that no such action can be taken unless the vessels have actually been engaged in fishing in Canadian waters, or of purchasing balt or other supplies to be used in fishing in Cadian waters. Regarding the seizures made the United States government maintains that international courtesy requires lenlent treatment of those who unknowingly violate Canadian laws, and that a disregard of such courtesy will provoke retaliatory measures.

The question of the three mile limit has not yet become an issue, but it will no doubt be an issue before long. The law, according to British interpretation, is in favor of headland interpretation. According to the the United States courts in some cases of their own this interpretation is correct. But the ambassador of a nation is not estopped from taking a legal position opposed to the decision of the courts of his own country. He may find some difficulty in sustaining his claim, but it is technically

allowable for him to make it. The claim that the Canadian authorities have no right to order United States fishing vessels from our waters is based upon the idea that the treaty of 1818 is enlarged by subsequent commercial treaties, and that no distinction is now to be made between a fishing vessel and a merchant vessel. But the United States government itself makes important distinc-tions between the two classes of vessels, and the United States government shortly before the treaty of Washington expressly warned the fishermen by circular not to enter Canadian waters for purposes of trade or for other purposes not mentioned in the treaty of 1818. The United States is a large nation and should show itself great respect. The position now taken by the government is disgraceful to the previous attitude of the nation.

BETTER HAND THEM OVER.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the editor of the Boston Pilot, does not approve of the new extradition treaty. The treaty provides for the handing over of persons guilty of Loomer, to be justices of the peace. malicious injuries to property or of endangering the life of any person. Besides this the crimes now made extraditable are manslaughter, burglary, and embezzlment, or larceny to the value of \$50. Mr. O'Reilly's objections are that the treaty provides for "the giving up of European refugee revolutionists to their imperial oppressors." But

as the convention expressly excludes political offences it is evident that the European refugee so handed over must have been guilty of some of the above crimes. Why should Mr. O'Reilly wish for the escape of thieves, robbers, or men guilty of taking lives or maliclously injuring property? So far as Canada is concerned, we are very glad to hand over to the United States all citizens of that nation who may have fled to this country to escape punishment for these crimes. We do not want them here, and we cannot see what Mr. O'Reilly wants of European criminals in Boston. They have some of them in Chicago, and the Chicago people are taking steps in the direction of hanging them.

THE Cambridge University orator who presented Sir Charles Tupper for his nonorary degree made a graceful use of an old saying in his reference to Canada as that Thus speaks the Moncton Transcript. It | land "which I would call the limit of Great does not mean to swear, not being a pro- Britain toward the setting sun, did I not remember that the setting sun is not known slander which it is repeating, and which of in the British empire." Not only is it now true that the sun does not set on the British Canadian government. One Mr. Chagnon, a empire but it is true that the sun is always candidate in the Chambly election in oppo- shin ing on organized and inhabited British territory. And it is now true, though it never was before this year that a subject of around the world to Westminster by the easiest and best route without setting foot on alien shores.

GRAND MANAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,) GRAND MANAN, N. B., July 23.-The government S. S. Newfield, with the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries at St. John; W. P. Anderson, chief engineer marine department, Ottawa; Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N., and the editor of the DAILY SUN on board, paid a short visit to Swallow Tall station on Wednesday afternoon on their route to the different light stations in the Bay and Murr Ledges. They went from here to Campobello.

There were thirty-five passengers on the Flushing on Tuesday afternoon, a good many of which were Canadians. The hotels are pretty well filled. About 150 people of the island went on

the excursion by the Flushing to Bear River and Digby yesterday. There was also a large number from Eastport and Campo-Our fishermen who went away early

coming home by each boat. Hake fishing is reported very, good, and their being a large school of squid about the and slanderer, having made such infamous shore is a sure sign for a good season's

> Wm. E. Tatton has erected a patent lever The weighing capacity is 500 tons. This is the first scale of the kind introduced on the

Island, and Mr. Tatton is deserving of much The sch A. J. Franklin is loading smoked herring for western markets.

Haying is about done and farmers are looking anxiously for a second crop. July 24 -The excursion party returned here from Digby about nine o'clock last night. R. N. Moses, who was thrown from a wagon in Digby and received a bad cut on the while head, is reported to be in a very critical condition, the fall having affected the brain. He was well cared for on the way over by Dr. Noyes, who had him taken quietly home and stopped with him all night. With the exception of the above named accident, everything passed off pleasantly. The excursionists speak in very high terms of the kind treament received from the people at Digby, also from the captain and officers of the Flushing, who understand perfectly the

art of making everybody cheerful and enjoys a trip on the Flushing.

The schr. yacht Grayling, with a number of prominent St. John merchants on board, arrived to anchor in Flagg's Cove this afternoon. They leave for St. John tomorrow.

ST. MARTINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ST. MARTINS, July 26. STILL MORE TALL BUCKWHEAT. -The Coverdale man who carried over his stalk of buckwheat, 32 inches long, to the Times office, Moncton, and who laid over the Dawsonville granger with his two stalks 27 and 30 inches long respectively, will find himself far in the rear when he hears that Wm. F. Mosher of West Quaco, has not one or two stalks but a field of old land containing about an acre of silver hull buckwheat, the greater part of which was, when your correspondent saw it eight or ten days ago, over 42 inches high, erect and heavitin! Thomas H. Bradshaw has peas in his garden

Thomas H. Bradshaw has peas in his garden over nine feet high, and beans that have gone to the tops of the poles, over 12 feet, and having wandered in vain for support in the airy regions are now descending the poles, where they will be attainable.

Operations in the hay field begin today. The crop is about an average one, having improved wonderfully since the last rain.

The public schools will re-open next weel. The children and teachers alike pine for the good old days when they had six instead of The children and teachers alike pine for the good old days when they had six instead of four weeks mid-summer vacation. It was a great mistake for the board of education to shorten the holidays in towns like Quaco. The truth is, the children don't begin to go to school after vacation until the middle of August or the first of September, and the teachers are kept in the school house without the proper results accruing therefrom.

The crofters of Tiree, Scotland, are arming o resist the military.
Serious conflicts between citizens and military are in progress in Amsterdam, the populace being enraged over the prohibition of all popular games on Sunday. The socialists are formanting the disorders. omenting the disorders.

Michael Davitt sails on Thursday for

America on a lecturing tour.

John Ruskin's illness has changed for the A violent attack in pamphlet form has been made in Paris on the Panama canal enter-prize.

It is expected the continuation of the Chicago anarchists' trials this week will witness some startling developments.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. - County of Carleton: David Phillips, Thomas Carr. Year Old Boy.

CAPE TOBMENTINE. - Not much progress is being made with the government pier at Cape Tormentine, and no apparent prospects of any Reported the contractors intend throwing up the work; cause, not enough price. 'Tis a pity contractors would not figure the cost before tendering instead of after signing government contracts, and the public would not be hum-bugged.—Sackville Post.

HUGH KILPATRICK died at his residence, 231 Princeton street, East Boston, yesterday after_ noon. He was born at Elinburgh (Scotland). March 29, 1815, came to this country about 40 years ago, and has been connected with the clothing business ever since. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a daughter. who lives with her husband in Pennsylvania. His second wife survives him, and an daughter, who is the wife of Rev. Mr. Mc-Lean of New Brunswick. The deceased was a able Society. - Boston Herald.

MARRIED IN A FISHING CAMP. -At the camp of several fishermen from this city, on the South Branch Oromocto lake, there occurred a wedding yesterday, which, for its singular surroundings, has seldom been excelled. Taking advantage of the presence of two clergymen, Rev. G. A. Hartley and Rev. J. T. Parsons, members of the above named party, and armed with the necessary documents, Bernard Allen with his "best man" and Miss Susie Brawn and her bridesmaid appeared on the camp ground, and in the tent of the fishing party were duly united in the holy bonds of matri. mony. Notice having been sent in, the grounds were appropriately decorated with evergreens and the accompanying friends made as com-

LAUNCH AT AVONDALE, N. S .- The ship Ravola was successfully launched from the yard of W. H. Mosher & Co., Avondale, N.S., on Thursday. A tug took her in tow to the Bluff, where she took in additional ballast preparatory to being towed to St. John to load deals for Liverpool. The Ravola, which has been some fifteen months on the stocks, the Windsor Courier remarks, is one of the best among the many fine ships built by this enter-prising firm (late John A. Harris & Co.) Her ength of keel is 200 feet; beam, 41 feet; hold, 24 fee; register tonnage, 1,493 31 100, and and classed Al 12 years. Her wheel and steering gear is covered by a commodious house, which will also serve for lockers, flag rack, &c., and will be a protection to man at the wheel in stormy weather. The cabins are very large and elegantly fitted with all the reuisites for comfort and utility.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. - A valuable collect tion of mill machinery, in lots to suit purchasers, is offered by F. A. King, St. John.

A Young man named Russell was taken on board the cruiser General Middleton by his father yesterday afternoon to enter upon his duties as a sailor. Russell, not liking the idea, jumped overboard in the afternoon and struck out for the Carleton shore. He was picked up by a passing boat and rowed to Carleton. Russell then started for his home on this side of the harbor, where he arrived safely to the great tonishment of his parents.

in carrying meat on board the American boat yesterday morning, fell off the gang into the water. He was easily rescued, having sus-THE LAUNCH of the big raft at the Joggins

is expected to take place on Saturday. I. Olive, jc., and J. O. Stackhouse, with about thirty carpenters left last night to make preparations for the launch. THOS. DEAN, who was standing on a ladder

in his stall in the country market yesterday. morsing, fell, striking a large pine of glass, of que which was of course demolished. Mr. Dean was badly shaken up. THE NUMBER of visitors at present sejourning

t Grand Manan, is larger than for many seasons past. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, are represented. THE TUG Storm King goes to Yarmouth this

circus will be taken on board for a trip around the south shore of Nova Scotia and to P. E. Island. It is said the Maine Central railway

norning, where the Nick Roberts-Gardner

doing the largest excursion business this season ever known in the history of the road.

The ontry Market.

Although the past week has not been a very brisk one in the country market, the supply in all lines has been fully up to the demand. Vegetables of all kinds are now quite plentiful, particularly potatoes. In conversation with Mr. Sterritt of Kingston, K. C., a Sun reporter was informed that the crops generally give good promise. Petatoes are very good this year, but in digging the average quality are not found in a row, due, he believes, to the dry weather. Hay and grain look well and the prospects for both exceedingly bright. Straw prospects for both exceedingly bright. Straw will be a good crop, but not very stout. Mr. S's fruit crop will be large and he is in high glee over a good supply of pears, of which his trees are loaded.

In prices for the week there has been little change. Eggs have advanced one cent, while new potatoes, have dropped in price consider-ably. The river boats brought down large quantities of produce yesterday, particularly potatces, and today the market will be an unusually large one as far as seasonable vegetables are concerned at least.

The quotations are: Butchers beef, 6½ to 7½;

mutton, 6 to 7 per lb; veal 3 to 8; lamb, 9 to 13; mutton, 6 to 7 per lb; veal 3 to 8; lamb, 9 to 14; per lb; butter, 16 to 17; roll do, 18; eggs, 14 to 15; chickens, 50 to 60 per pair; lettuce, 25 per doz. heads; radishes, 25 per dozen bunches; rhubarb, native, 1; calf skins, 10 to 11; green peas, 90 to \$1 00 per bushel; cultivated straw-berries, 70 per half pall; new potatoes, 90 to \$1.00 per bushel; blueberries, 80 per pail; California beans, \$1 per bushel; beets dczan bunches 65; turnips, dozen bunches \$1; cabbage \$2 to \$2 50 per dozen; cauliflowers \$2 to \$2.50

Andover and Vicinity.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) ANDOVER, July 17 .- Andover is undoubted one of the prettiest towns on the line of the N. B. railway. If the summer tourists who go to the sea side only knew of the great natural beauty and of the many attractions of Andover, we feel assured they would spend a few weeks here. Murphy's hotel is a firstclass place, and the proprietor whose name it bears, knows how to make his guests comfort-

Bishop Medley is expected here tomorro when some candidates are to be confirmed, when some candidates are to be confirmed. Rev. Leo Hoyt, the resident Episoopal clergyman, has lately secured the services of an assistant, the Rev. Mr. Hooper of Toronto. Bishop Rogers of Chatham, has been visiting Grand Falls. On his return yesterday, owing to the collision of two trains, he received quite severe cut on the face. Rev. John Reade (Methodist) supt. of the Fredericton district, has been visiting Andover.

A meeting of the trustees of the Methodist parsonage was held last evening and it was resolved to rent the building to James Magill.

DROWNED IN A BROOK.

An Infant Thrown Into the Water by a Five

COBONER'S INQUEST - THE VERDICT.

One of the most extraordinary cases of homicide ever recorded in the province is reported rom Long Beach, about fourteen miles beyond St. Martins. The victim was Charles Edward Serat, the ten months old son of Enos Serat, and the guilty youth, Richard Tufts, son of Captain Simon Tufts, all of that place. About four o'clock on Monday afternoon Mrs. Serat left her young son sleeping in her house and dropped into the house of a neighbor, where she renained about fifteen minutes. At this time the lad Tufts was playing with some other children near Serat's place. During Mrs. Serat's absence Tufts entered the house and carrying the infant to a bridge over Tufts' brook, about 20 yards distant from the house, threw it into the water. When Mrs. Serat returned she was astonished to find the child gone. She hurried to a neighbor's house and n the course of a few moments all the residents of this sparsely settled district were searching for the missing lad. Some time since Mrs. Serat, while talking with Tufts, spoke of her child and playfully asked him if he would drown it. Tufts, who him if he would drown it. Tuits, who in only four years and seven months of age, unhesitatingly replied that he would. As soon as it was reported that the child could not be found, it occurred to some that Tufts might have carried out his threat, if threat it can be called. One little girl, Ida May Ells by name, proceeded direct to the brook and found the body of the infant in the water under the bridge. The water at this place is two found the body of the infant in the water un-der the bridge. The water at this place is two feet in depth, and the bridge is about four and a half feet above the surface of the water. Miss Ells picked up the body and it was placed in Mrs. Serat's arms and carried by her to the house. Every effort was made to re-suscitate it, but without avail. It was gener-

YOUNG TUFTS had thrown the deceased from the bridge, al-

though no one had seen him do the act. The lad was questioned by his mother, and in response to her inquiries said he threw the child into the brook. Although closely questioned, Tufts could assign no reason for the act. The deceased being very young, it was not for a moment believed that it could have crawled out of its cradle and crept to the bridge and crafts, not appearing to realize that he had taken a human life, spoke so positively as to the terrible act of which he is guilty, that there is no doubt among the residents of Long Branch of his guilt.

Mr. Serat, who is a workman in one of the mills in that part of St. John county, telephoned to St. Martins the facts of the case, and Dr. ed to St. Martins the facts of the case, and Dr. Gilmor drove to the place and held an inquest on the body on Tuesday night. Previous to the holding of the inquisition Dr. Gilmor conversed with young Tufts, an intelligent lad, about whom there is nothing repulsive. The physician asked Tufts if he threw the babe off the bridge and the box's reput was a "You I share" bridge and the boy's reply was: "Yes, I threw him into the brook." The next question put to the lad what he did it for and the reply was "I don't know." The doctor next asked Tufts if he did not know that it was wicked to do such a thing and in answer Tutts repeated "I don't know."

Gilmor led him to the bed on which lay the body of the infant and asked him to look at the deceased. Tuits did as he was requested, at the deceased. Tuits did as he was re and even felt the hands of the unfortr OVERBOARD.-Patrick Pre. while engaged tle one, but did not appear to realize that he had taken the life of an innocent child.

The coroner examined the remains of the de-ceased infant and found that death was caused by drowning.

The first witness examined was Ida May Ells, the fifteen year old daughter of Captain Ells. She deposed that she found the body in Tofts' brook.

Tofts' brook.

On account of his age young Tufts could not be sworn, but the coroner asked him a number of questions, but nothing was elicited in addition to the facts given above. The boy affirmed that he had thrown the babe off the bridge and stated that he did not know wheth.

State of the same stated that he did not know wheth. er or not it was wrong for him to do so, Mrs. Jacob Tufts and Mrs. Richard Tufts testified as to having heard of the threat, or, more properly speaking, the

STATEMENT OF TUFTS that he would drown the child.

Mr. and Mrs. Serat, the parents of the deceased, and Mrs. Tufts, mother of the boy Richard, also made depositions to the effect that they were aware that Tufts had express is willingness to drown the deceased. The nquiry was an exhaustive one, almost all the residents of the place being put on the stand, The jury returned the following verdict:— "That the child Charles Edward Serat came to his death by drowning on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1886, at or about 4 p. m., in Tufts' brock, Long Beach, St. Martins, being intentionally thrown from the bridge over the aid brook by the child Richard Tufts. What action to take next, was the question which now occurred to Coroner Gilmor and it was one not easily decided. He felt satisfied that the boy, although guilty of the serious crime, was not guilty in the eyes of the law. It was therefore out of the question to have him placed under arrest. After considering the whole matter, Dr. Gilmor drove from Long Beach to his home at St. Martins. He then started for this city for the purpose of consulting the authorities. He reached the city at an early hour last night and will interview Solicitor General Ritchie and Clerk of the Peace Frith this morning as to what course it is proper for him to pursue.
Richard Tufts is the son of Captain Simon Tufts, at present master of the schooner Ernest.
Capt. Tufts was at one time a resident of this

city and commander of the bark Connaught. The deceased was the youngest of Mr. Serat's samily, which consists of several children, none of whom are of age.

Captain Tufts has entered into recognizance for the appearance of his son before any court at any time set by the court.

Kings Circuit.

The Kings circuit closed yesterday, the whole time of the court—ten days—having been occupied in the trial of the suit of Hamilton McManus against J. C. Bleakney, which, owing to the complicated nature of the case and the large number of witnesses summoned, excited considerable local interest. The de-fendent has a saw mill on the Pollet River in Albert county, and the action arose out of contracts which the plaintiff had to supply him with logs in the seasons of 1882 83 and 1883 34. The person who surveyed the lumber had been named by the defendant, and one of the questions was whether he was estopped by the survey bills from disputing that he had received the quantity of lumber stated in them. The learned judge held that he could do so, and the defendant gave a great deal of testimony with defendant gave a great deal of testimony with the object of showing that the survey bills were fraudulent and claimed that there was so great a shortage in his lumber, that what he had paid the plaintiff in cash and supplies, about \$2,000, was all that he was entitled to. about \$2,000, was all that he was entitled to. On Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning C. N. Skianer, Q. C., addressed the jury, for the defendant, in a speech of upwards of three hours. Dr. Pugsley, counsel for the plaintiff, followed, his remarks occupying about the same time. His Honor Justice Wetmore delivered a very exhaustive charge, sending the case to the jury yesterday morning. After an absence of between three and for hours, they, by six of their number, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,000.

Owing to the length of time consumed by this case and a generally expressed wish on the part of the jury to get home to attend to their haying operations, his honor decided to make the other causes remanets, and the court adjourned sine die.

(For THE SUN.) THREE HUNDRED MILES UP THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

EDWARD JACK.

Early in the present month the writer disembarked from the cars of the New Bruns. wick railway at Edmundston, its present with the St. John, has lately entered upon a new life, the Messis, Murchie having built a dam across the former river and erected extensive mills where they are already cutting large quantities of lumber. which are being exported by rail to St. Stephen and other parts. From the mills to Lake Temiscouata, which is itself 27 miles long, the distance is more than 20 miles; the streams which discharge themselves into the lake will for years yield large quantities of cedar and other woods, and taus the Messrs. Murchie's mill will be sure of a full stock so long as it stands. New houses are springing up and new hotels and shops being opened at Edmundston, which now gives more signs of business activity than any place on the St. John above Wood-The view from Edmunston is remarkably

pretty. One can see the beautiful meadows which fringe the hill and which attain in some cases the width of a mile or more. The gently sloping hills on either side are dotted over with the houses of the descendants of those Acadians who fled years ago from their persecutors to

THE DEEP AND SECRET RECESSES of their quiet vale, where their ashes now rests in peace. Several churches are visible n the valley and in the calm of the summer evening the sweet tones of the "Angelus, as they fall upon the ear, remind the listene of the hour of prayer.

About noon of the day of my arrival, two of us started from Edmunston en route for the St. Francis, 35 miles distant. The highway follows in sight of the river all the way. The soil for the whole distance is of exceptional fertility and the crops here looking nuch better than they did lower down the river. Our road generally kept the side of the hills at some distance from the river, which laid in the valley beneath us. We noticed that the Acadian houses were neater than those which we had seen lower down, and the farming appeared to be better done The St. John here, as everywhere else above Fredericton, is bounded by high hills, the sides of which are covered by soil of a superior character, none of the land being waste. Every here and there we saw intervales on which grew elms and other trees, while the summits of the hills were covered by forests of hard woods, among which were cattered the dark-tops of

SPRUCES AND FIRS. My companion pointed out to me as we drove along, a spot on a hill side which had once been cleared, but which had again grown up in trees. Here, a thick body of spruce grew close up to a mass of hard wood. thus indicating by its position and direction for more than three-quarters of a mile that the hard wood had grown on one lot and the spruce on another, their contact marking the dividing line between the two. The explanation of the matter was probably this: one lot had been cleared, ploughed seeded down and afterward allowed to grow up in forest, which in this case was of spruce, The inquest was held in the evening, the jury being composed of Chas. H. Walton, H. Delong, Jas. R. Black, Thomas H. Brown and W. H. Walton.

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The inquest was held in the evening, the jury being composed of Chas. H. Walton, H. Walton, Walton, H. Walton, Walton, Walton, H. Walton, W ed from hill to hill, new scenes and new beauties met our view, the St. John bending Royal Family were received with enthusiaem now to the left under a high hill, then sweeping to the right around a great intervale: its course marked by the trees which shaded its shores, which are well settled. The high sides and summits of these hills are yet their base; thus there is created a wonderful

FORT KENT at the mouth of Fish river. This was a place where much business was done in the days when pine timber was abundant on the St. John. It is now, however, at a stand still. Being situated in the State of Maine, one would naturally expect prosperity there

for years, however only a few houses have heen built in it. Thirty-one miles drive from Elmundston brought us to the residence of R. Connors. During this drive we had not seen 100 aores of waste land, while for beauty of scenery it may with safety be assured that this country is excelled by no other part of the River St. John, be it situated where it may. It is greatly to be hoped that the New Brunswick railway will before long be extended through this delightful and pleasing valley, along the banks of the St. John, instead of following the sterile shores of the Madawaska to River du Loup, as the latter route is in general very poor, while on the former it is as good highland as can be found in the province, to which may be added the fact that all the great rivers, such as Fish river, Alleguash, St. Francis, and a hundreds of miles of the St. John and its other tributarles on the American side of the river, will bring endless quantities of freight to it in the shape of manufactured woods of various kinds. While the traffic offered by the Madawaska would be hardly worth naming; indeed any wood could far better be floated down to Murchies' mill on the Madawaska than be carried down by rail, as it is nearly still water all the way from

TEMISCOUATA LAKE TO EDMUNDSTON. On arriving at Mr. Connors' house I was much surprised at its elegance and at the beauty of the site which he had chosen for his home. It is situated on J. & S. Glasier's former place of business, four miles below the mouth of the St. Francis; everything about it is neat and tasty. The buildings comprise a large dwelling house, two large barns, a store and office, and a store house on the bank of the river, where the water is deep and where two boats can unload the supply which they may have brought up from the terminus of the New Brunswick railway. There is also a blacksmith's shop and other buildings, all well painted. Mr. Connors' house has a nest fence around it. along which he has planted a number of Close to the house there is a large vegetable garden, which last year produced over and above what was used in the house, 300 bushels of vegetables of various kinds, exclusive of potatoes. I was so taken with the beauty of Mr. Connors' surroundings, that while setting on the veranda in front of his house, I made the following note in my memorandum book: To the south and directly in front of me at the foot of the lawn which is covered with white clover now in blossom, at a distance of 300 feet, runs the St. John, here about 300 miles from its mouth a deep and placid river enclosing an island which contains 74 acres. This island is all cleared, although here and there, there is a fringe of small trees around the bank: eight or ten small houses are visible on THE AMERICAN SIDE

of the St. John; the clearings in which these stand extend only a short distance from the lver; to the south where there is a range of hills, all is unbroken forest. A little to the east of south is a small valley among the low hills, in which one sees the tall tops of some white pine trees, the remains of the great pleasant day's excursion.

forest which once covered the Hunnewell Leoking to the east down river the view is bounded by a clump of evergreens which stand on the bank about 300 feet from the house. To the southward of these, how. ever, a view can be had of the American side for four miles, when a further view is bounded by a hill about 400 feet high. This wick railway at Edmundston, its present is succeeded up river by parallel ranges of northern terminus. This village, which is situated at the junction of the Madawaska ley, beyond which low hills are seen in the distance. In this direction I counted some twelve or fourteen separate hills. Looking up river one sees along ridge of moderate elevation, also forest covered; between the buildings was a view of green intervales and dark forest, until all faded away in the far distance. Looking to the north and west, at a distance of half a mile back of the house, a clear and sparkling stream which supplies the house with water. These near hills are all wooded, while a field of grass skirts their base, all the burned wood and brush having been removed, so that one steps directly from the clover field into the forest, without any fence. Beneath the hill to the west there is a large field planted in turnips, which will probably yield 2,500 bushels. These hills afford an admirable shelter to the house from the winter winds, while in summer their forest covered sides and varied summits yield a constant subject of delight to the artistic or contemplative eye, which

CANADIANS AT CAMBRIDGE.

can here see new beauties whichever way it

(Canada Gazette.) Friday was a colonial day at Cambridge.

may turn.

The town itself was gay with flags and bunting, and the inhabitants spared no pains to bid their colonial guests a hearty welcome. The immediate cause of these celebrations was the conferring of honorary degrees upon distinguished representatives of the colonies and India. A special train left Liverpool street station at nine o'clock in the morning, conveying the following Canadians among prominent colonists :- Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Major General and Mrs. Laurie, Dr. and Miss Selwyn, Hon. Gideon Oulmet, Sandford Fleming and Miss Fleming, Pro-fessor P. Johnson, Andrew Robertson, and others. On arrival at Cambridge cars were in waiting, by which the guests were conveyed to the Guildhall. Here the mayor and corporation received the visitors, each one sing presented with a specially prepared to the town and university. The mayor and the Rev. G. F. Brown having welcomed the colonists on behalf of the town and university, J. W. Clarke read an interesting paper on the history and the character of the objects of interest to be visited. The party was then divided into groups of twenty or thereabouts, and proceeded under able escort to inspect the various colleges of the university. The morning was thus spent in a most interesting and agreeable way, the company meeting again at the Guildhall for luncheon. Here a distinguished assembly was gathered. The mayor oc-cupied the chair, supported on his right by the vice-chancellor of the university in his robes, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, and others, and on his left by Sir Arthur Hodgon, Sir Saul Samuel and other distinguished olonists, while the balconies were well occupied by the ladies. But three toasts were offered. Those of the Queen, and the Prince and musical honors. The mayor then gave the Iudian and Colonial Visitors, coupling with it the name of Sir Charles Tupper. The toast was cordially received, the company singing Rule Britannia."

The Cacadian high commissioner met with

a hearty welcome when he rose to return "warmest and deepest thanks" on behalf of India and the colonies. "As visitors from Iudia and the colonies, we," said Sir Charles, "love the mother country, are proud of her, and are only too glad of this opportunity of mingling with our fellow-subjects in the heart of the empire. We have been deeply indebted to the people of England for the kind and hospitable reception they have given us in every way. But those from India and the colonies would have felt their visit to this great country incomplete had it not included a sight of the great and ancient borough and university of Cambridge; for we are as proud of Cambridge's history, and of the great men she has sent forth world, as Cambridge herself can be. I need not say that the sentiment to which the mayor has generously given expression, in his desire that this country should long remain connected with Her Mejesty's subjects in India and other outlying parts of the empire, is one cordially reciprocated in the heart of every colonist present. With us there is the same determination to hand down to our children, as far as we can, the priceless benefits of the institutions from which we of the colonies and India have derived so many advantages. England was never, in my opinion, more great and glori-ous than she is today. And it is no small thing that the University of Cambridge has kept pace with this great progress of the mother land. In giving you the health of the mayor and vice-chancellor of the university, I would express the hope, on your behalf, that the glory of the university and of the town may still continue to keep pace with the material and general growth of the country and of the empire at large.'

The company then proceeded to the Senate House, where the honorary degrees were conferred. The body of the house was crowded with Indian and Colonial visitors, and smong them might be noticed the brilliant uniforms of the Canadian Wimbledon team, who received at the hands of the bolsterous undergraduates in the balconies a very hearty reception. The proceedings commenced with the latin oration, in which the public orator welcomed the visitors on their visit to Cambridge and its University. This was followed by a brief address to each recipient of the degree, introducing him to the Vice Chancellor and Dons of the University, who were present in their robes, of office. Sir Charles, wearing University robes and the insignia of the order of a grand commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George, was, on rising to receive the honour of D.C.L., loudly cheered by the audience and by the undergraduates, as he was also on being introduced to the Vice-Chancellor and taking his seat on the left side of the table. He was welcomed by the public orator, as the high commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, ''quam occidentem versus solem imperii Britannici terminum esse dicerem, nisi meminissem imperio Britannico solis occasum esse ignotum." The orator also alluded to the fact, that in 1880, Sir Charles, as minister of railways and canals, signed the contract for the great transcontinental rail-way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which had been opened within the last few days.
"Licet Britannis per ampliorem quandam
Britanniam fortiter progredi 'vel occidentis
usque ad ultimum sinum." After the other gentlemen had received their degrees, the ompany adjourned to the St. George's Hall, where an organ recital was performed. Subsequently a reception was given to the colonial visitors by the university at the Fitzwilliam Museum, A special train con-

WES' Opening o DORCHES opened her The attorne crown. Th

Lymans, Teed. Hamilton O'Dohert Estabroo

Tait v. Mel O'Doherty Brown an

DORCHEST ing declined ment prefer ton, for ch instice add to the jury their functi charge of t ample evid justify then medical tes evident the means. H ney general ment again The Que ing constab verdict of g The gran her child, the ing. She is girl is not pearance She does no

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NS AT CAMBRIDGE. anada Gazette.)

colonial day at Cambridge. as gay with flags and buntbitants spared no pains to guests a hearty welcome. ause of these celebrations g of honorary degrees upon resentatives of the colonies pecial train left Liverpool ine o'clock in the morning, llowing Canadians among its :-Sir Charles and Lady eneral and Mrs. Laurie, Dr. n, Hon. Gideon Oulmet, and Miss Fleming, Pro-, Andrew Robertson, and l at Cambridge cars were hich the guests were condhall. Here the mayor and ved the visitors, each one with a specially prepared wn and university. The Rev. G. F. Brown having olonists on behalf of the sity, J. W. Clarke read an on the history and the e objects of interest to The party was then groups of twenty or roceeded under able escort arious colleges of the uniorning was thus spent teresting and agreeable iny meeting again at the on. Here a distinguish. gathered. The mayor ocsupported on his right by r of the university in his and Lady Tupper, and left by Sir Arthur Hodg. el and other distinguished balconies were well ocs. But three toasts were the Queen, and the Prince received with enthusiaem rs. The mayor then gave Colonial Visitors, coupling e of Sir Charles Tupper. dially received, the com-

igh commissioner met with when he rose to return spest thanks" on behalf of nies. "As visitors from nies, we," said Sir Charles, ountry, are proud of her. lad of this opportunity of fellow-subjects in the e. We have been deeply cople of England for the ble reception they have way. But those from nies would have felt their country incomplete had it at of the great and ancient ersity of Cambridge; for Cambridge's history, and he has sent forth to the ge herself can be. I need entiment to which the usly given expression, in his country should long with Her Majesty's subother outlying parts of the dially reciprocated in the determination to hand ren, as far as we can, the of the institutions from colonies and India have deadvantages. England was lon, more great and glorilay. And it is no small versity of Cambridge has is great progress of the giving you the health of e-chancellor of the uni-xpress the hope, on your ory of the university and continue to keep pace and general growth of the e empire at large.' honorary degrees were body of the house was an and Colonial visitors, eight be noticed the brilli he Canadian Wimbledon ed at the hands of the aduates in the balconies a ption. The proceedings he latin oration, in which elcomed the visitors on bridge and its University.
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present in their robes of wearing University robes the order of a grand com-ler et St. Michael and St. sing to receive the honour cheered by the audience graduates, as he was also d to the Vice-Chancellor on the left side of the table. by the public orator, as doner for the Dominion occidentem versus solem terminum esse dicerem, imperio Britannico solis The orator also that in 1880, Sir Charles, ays and canals, signed the eat transcontinental rail-ntic to the Pacific, which ithin the last few days. per lampliorem quandam progredi 'vel occidentis ceived their degrees, the I to the St. George's Hall, ital was performed. Subtion was given to the m. A special train con-ok to Lendon after a most

BY TELEGRAPH.

July 28, 1886.

WESTMORLAND COURT. Opening of the Westmorland Circuit-The

Docket. (Special to THE SUN.) DORCHESTER, July 20 .- The July circuit

opened here today, the chief justice presiding, The attorney general attended on behalf of the crown. The following are the deckets: -REMANETS.

Lymans, Clare & Co. v. McKay-Hanington & eed.
Hamilton et al v. Calder—Wells.
O'Doherty v. Beckford—Beckwith & Thomas.
Estabrooss w. fmth—Kinnear.
Wallace v. Wallace—Wallace NEW DOCKET

Tait v. Meltin—Hanington, Teed & Hewson.
O'Doherty v. Beckford—Emmerson,
Brown and wife v. Brown—Emerson.
Babang v. Avard—Hanington & Teed,
Delesdernier v. Delesdernier—Hanington & Teed. Dalesdernier v. Delesdernier—Hanington & Jelesdernier v. Delesdernier—Hanington & Jelesdernier v. Anderson v. Stewart et al—Powell & Bennett. Copp v. Grant et al—Powell & Bennett. Davey v. Rebinson—Emmerson. Crandail v. Town of Moncton—Smith.

Queen v. Murphy, child murder.
Queen v. Gillis, felonious shooting and prison breach.

DORCHESTER, July 21.-The grand jury hav ing declined to find a true bill in the indictment preferred against Nora Murphy of Moncton, for child murder, his honor the chief justice addressed some rather pointed remarks to the jury this morning, informing them that their functions did not include the trial of a charge of this kind and that in his opinion ample evidence had been submitted to them to justify them in placing the girl on trial. If medical testimony is good for anything, it was evident the child had met its death by foul means. His honor announced that the attorney general had decided to submit an indictment against the Murphy girl for concealing the birth of her child.

The Queen v. Daniel James Gilis for shoot

ing constable Amos Bulmer was then brought on, Smith and Wells presented a most ingenious case for the defence, but the trial resulted in a The grand jury having returned a true bill in the Murphy case for concealing the birth of her child, the prisoner was arraigned this evening. She is defended by R. Barry Smith. The girl is not uncomely, and certainly has no appearance of height and contains the product of the contains the c

pearance of being a hardened character, She does not lack sympathizers in Sackville. The circuit promises to last three weeks. DOECHESTER, July 22.- The trial of Nora-Murphy for the concealment of the birth of her child was concluded this morning and resulted in a verdict of guilty being returned. The prisoner took the proceedings very coolly. A point as to the concealment of the infant, was reserved, for the full court on application of

Mr. Smith.

The renowned Daniel Gillis, wing shot and locksmith, was again arraigned today for a breach of jail. The prisoner was found guilty, but some very important points were reserved, among others, that as to whether Mr. Tait is qualified legally to discharge the united functions of committing magistrate and receiving jailer or deputy sheriff.

Jerome Gillis, father of Daniel James, is now on trial for aiding and abatting the letter.

now on trial for aiding and abetting the latter in shotting the constable, Amos Bulmer. DORCHESTER, Ju'y 22.-Jerome Gillis was

This closes the criminal docket, and the civil docket was then entered upon. Mr. Smith took occasion to protest against the apparent intention of some parties to ex-terminate the Gillis family, especially in view of the rumored prosecution for perjury in pros-The attorney general warm'y denied that he had consulted any one except the chief justice in regard to the course to be pursued.

DIGBY.

Finish of a Libel Trial-Burglars at Work.

(Special to THE SUN.) DIGBY, July 21.-A special session of the supreme court has held here this week. For the past two days Judge Weatherbee and jury have been engaged in the trial of the case of Handspiker v. Adams for \$2,000 damages for alleged libels written by defendant and pubished in the Halifax Herald and Digty Courier, growing out of the correspondence published in those papers under the head lines of The White Slaves of Digby. Pelton, Q. C. and Monro, conducted the prosecution, and Ritchie & Ritchie of Annapolis defended Adams. Two days were occupied in attempting to prove the publication. Many witnesses the Cardinal took his seat on the sumptuous throne on the opposite side, supported by his supported, on a throne on the gospel side. In front of him the casket containing the Beretta was placed. Alongside of it, as rigid as a statue, a Gard Noble took up his position with a drawn sword.

Archbishop Tache acted as celebrant of Solemn Pontifical Mass with Vicar General Langevin of Rimonski as priest sayistants. ished in the Halifax Herald and Digby and Monro, conducted the prosecution, and Ritchie & Ritchie of Annapolis defended ing to prove the publication. Many witnesses were examined and files of the Herald were produced in court and many interesting technicalities raised and important new points argued, but the prosecution signally failed to prove the publication, and Judge Weatherbee directed a verdict to be returned for the defendant with-

verdict to be returned for the detendant with-out submitting the case to the jury.

For some time past a gang of burglars and fire brands have been operating in Annapolis.

They are believed to be now moving down to-wards Yarmouth. Last night the Digby Courier office was surreptitionly entered and the documents of the office, the files of the paper, etc., rifled. There is some talk of sending for Detective Power to investigate the case.

CAMPOBELLO.

The Minister of Marine Inspecting the Lighthouses, etc.-The Middleton.

(Special to THE SUN.) WELCHPOOL, Campobello, N. B., via East. port, Me., July 22.-The Minister of Marine, Engineer Anderson, with Capt. Scott and Mr. Harding, inspected Lepreaux fog horn, yesterday, after which they tested the Head Harbor whistle and coming to anchor at Seal Cove, Grand Manan, visited the lighthouse at South West Head. Today visited Machias, Seal Island, and took a tour among the fatal rocks, known as the Murr ledges, calling at Gannet Rock and seeing the spindle at Old Proprietor; landed at Yellow ledge, took observations and examined the location, with a view of esexamined the location, with a view of establishing an alarm service. Later called at Duck Island and saw the new fog horn, also Swallow Tail light and Head Harbor establishment. Anchored at Welchpool, when the minister was visited by Collector Farmer, Collector Dickson, Mr. Batson and others.

The cruiser Middleton is here. Captain McLean came on board tonight and reported to Capt. Scott. McLean says he chased an American seiner out today. He is constantly warning and driving them cff.

MONTREAT.

The C. P. R.'s Telegraphic Enterprize.

(Specialito THE SUN.) MONTREAL, July 26 .- Work on the Canada Pacific telegraph line, both in Canada and 21 joss the border to connect with the Baltiare and Ohio Company's system, has made great progress, and the line will be ready in a very few weeks time to accept business from the public. It is stated that an arrangement has been made with the Commercial Cable Co. for direct service from Canada to England and

CANADA'S CARDINAL.

Archbishop Taschereau Created Prince of the Catholic Church.

The Beretta Placed on his Head by Archbishop Lynch.

An Imposing Ceremony and Monster Procession.

(Special to THE SUN.)

A QUEBEC, July 21. - At one yesterday afternoon Cardinal Taschereau took the solemn oath customary by all princes of the Catholic Church. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the palace, Mgr. O'Brien, Papal Ablegate, being to the right of His Eminence, and Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, stood on his left. The other notables present were: Bishops of Arichat, Charlottetown, Halifax, Chatham, N. B., St. John, N. B., Rimouski, Nicolet, Montreal, London, Kingston, and Hamilton

and other clergy.

The grand musical festival in the evening at the skating rink was a great success, fully six thousand people being present, among them being His Eminence and the other dignataries. The people early this morning turned out en masse, it being estimated that between fifty and sixty thousand, including a large number of visitors from Canadian and American cities, had congregated on streets, near the Cardinal's

came a carriage drawn by two horses, which contained Archbishop Lynch of Toronto on the right and Grand Vicar Legare on the left, while the Garde Noble Comte Gazzoli was seated on the front seat. Following this came double carriages, each containing two histograms. seated on the front seat. Following this came double carriages, each containing two bishops and two clergy of the bishops. There were represented the dioceses of London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Rimouski, Nicolet, St. John, N. B., Arichat, Chatham, N. B., Halifax, P. E. Island, and

The procession had no more than got under way when it was halted for the purpose of allowing the presentation of flowers to His Eminence by the children of the Grey Nuns Convent, 600 of whom were seated on the grand stand erected opposite the Place D' Armes rquare, His Eminence received the bouquet with a graciousness and addressed a few remarks to he children.

As the procession moved off, the children sang selection of hymns, which sounded with

sang selection of hymns, which sounded with great harmony.

Along route several beautiful arches had been erected and flowers were presented to His Eminence at each as he passed.

On reaching the Jesuit barrack grounds, the procession halted and opening up their ranks, allowed the carriages to proceed to the kiosk erected there, where His Eminence and bishops put on their pontifical robes in the presence of about 20,000 people, who had congregated on the square. On kiock were also a large number of clergymen in surplice. The procession then proceeded to the Basilics. The procession then proceeded to the Basilica, amid the bocming of salute of 100 guns fired by the Quebec field battery on the Jesni

grounds.

The service in the church was most imposing. DOROHESTER, July 22.—Jerome Gills was found guilty in aiding and abetting his son, Daniel, in shooting Constable Bulmer, to-Liberati and Prume being in the choir.

The scene presented by the Basilica almost exceeds the powers of description. Long be-fore the procession appeared it was filled, ad-mission being by ticket, and the coup docil presented by its interior was of the most strik-

ng character.
Immediately in front of the communion rail Immediately in front of the communion rail seats of honor had been provided for the more distinguished spectators, among them being the Lieut. Governor of the province and his two aides, Sir Adolph Caron, Hon. John Coatigan, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Hon. Frank Smith, representing the Dominion cabinet, Premier Ross, Secretary Blanchet and Solicitor General Fiynn, representing the Quebec (government, Senators Pelletier, Robitaille, Scott, Baillargeon, representing the Dominion senate, Hon. Mr. Laucier, Valin and Riopel, M. P's., representing the commons. The Quebec legislature was represented by the speakers of both houses and by Hon. Messrs. Larne and Remillard of the legislative council and others.

The entrance of the stately procession into the church was announced by the booming of cannon and the simultaneous rising of all present to their feet. On entering the chancel, the Cardinal took his seat on the sumptuous throne on the opposite side, supported by his

Langevin of Rimouski as priest assistant, and Vicars General Laurent of Toront) as deacon

Vicars General Laurent of Toront) as deacon and Bonthier of Ottawa as sub deacon.

The musical service was particularly brilliant and effectively executed.

On the conclusion of mass, Mgr. Gravel, bishop of Nicolet, ascended the pulpit and preached a brief, but elequent sermon in eulogy of the Holy See.

The ceremony of conferring beretta upon His Eminence was then begun by the Papal Ablegate, advancing to the foot of Cardinalistic throne and handing to His Eminence the Papal brief, which was read by the secretary, Rev. Mr. Marois. Then advancing again to

Papal brief, which was read by the secretary, Rsv. Mr. Marois. Then advancing again to foot of the throne, the ablegate addressed Mgr. Taschereau successively in Latin, French and English, that he had been deputed by Pope Leo for the high and honorable office of presenting to His Eminence the insignia of cardinalistic dignity. He then handed to Archbishop Lynch the Pontifical letters, appointing him representative of the Sovereign Pontiff for this solemn act. Archbishop Lynch returned a solemn act. Archbishop Lynch returned a brief but appropriate reply, giving thanks for the signal honor received for him.

Mgr. Taschereau in his turn returned his

Prince of the Roman Catholic Church, when a solemn Te Deum was chanted and the religious ceremony ended.

Shortly afterwards the Cardinal, supported on one side by the Ablegate and on the other by the garde noble, appeared on a balcony of evergreens over the main portals of the sacred edifice. His presence was greeted by a vociferious cheer from the twenty thousand throats, and after silence was restored His Eminence proceeded in due form to give the Papal benediction to an immense gathering.

The procession then reformed and resumed its march through the upper town by a different route back to the palace, while heavy guns statiened on the old Jesuit barracks site, again belched forth their salutes.

again belched forth their salutes, SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Coming Over to Canada in August.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, July 26 .- A special cable to the Mail says that Sir Charles Tupper will sail from Eagland on the 19th of August for Canada on

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Sin (harles Dilke's Terrible Downfall. ONE MAN WHO BELIEVES IN HIS INNO-

CENCE.

The Political Situation-Cabinet Makers at Work.

as follows :

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, July, 25 .- Justin McCarthy still has faith in the innocence of Sir Charles Dilke. He cables to this morning's New York Herald

"I have [no intention of impeaching the verdict of the jury or discussing the details of the case, but one's personal knowledge of the man must count with him for something and the decision of a British jury has never so far as I know been held to be infallible. Sir Charles himself said yesterday after the verdict had been given, that he did not see how the jury could avoid finding him guilty of the charges made with such evidence against him. It was simply a question of 'Do you believe the statements of these several persons or the denial of this one man?' Well, I know most or all of the people who were conspicuous in the case this one man? Well, I know most or all of the people who were conspicuous in the case and I make my personal choice as to belief. I went to visit Sir Charles Dilke yesterday, im-mediately after the verdict and had a long talk had congregated on streets, near the Cardinal's residence, to view the procession.

It was nearly 8.30 before the procession started, headed by a detachment of cavairy and the band of the Eighth Batt. The procession was a most imposing one.

A detachment of the Papal Zouves preceded the Cardinal's carriage and remainder acted as body guards.

In the first carriage, drawn by four jet black horses, were seated Cardinal Taschereau on the right and Ablegate on the left. Following this came a carriage drawn by two horses, which contained Archbishop Lynch of Toronto on the with him and endeavored to induce him to give led all over the world and knew most European countries as well as he knew his own. He had worn the Geneva croes on many a battlefield in order to see something of battle and campaign. He was intimately acquainted with politics and public men in Europe, America, Australia and the East. He knew Russia as well as Turkey, India and China, and was to all appearance actually cut out for the part of prime minister who was also secretary of foreign affairs. He is still what we call in English politics a young man, only in his forty-third year, and now as Evelyn says of Charles II. "now is all in the dust." The whole story of English public life contains no other example English public life contains no other example of such a career thus cut short, of so splendid a rise and so sudden a fall. All special correspondents give the Dilke's case prominence this morning. As the corres-

> THE NEW YORK TIMES put it :- Although Lord Salisbury is dining with his sovereign and discussing in the august presence the final details of the great historic political change, it is not toward Osborne that men's minds are turning. All Osburat men's minds are turning. Ani their thoughts are on the awful tragedy of mind and morals which before all our eyes has destreyed root and branch about the most promising career in Europe. There is no risk in asserting that if the scandal had not come out Sir Charles Dilke would today have been the biggest man in the liberal party, next to Mr. Gladatone. Not only that, but, as *United* Ireland says, he would have been the man of a l others best fitted to remove the differences existing in the liberal ranks, to overcome English prejudices and to change the tide toward home rule. Instead of all this, he is the most completely ruined man alive. Not a single paper gives a word of even tolerance, much less of credence to his last frantic denial. less of credence to his last frantic denial. Some express pity for him, but more of them curtly disown him as a moral outcast. The Times roughly tells him to get out of the country as soon as he can. I am told by a lawyer who saw him last night that he is in a pitiable state of hysterical collapse and that a close watch is kept to guard him against suicide. It is said that for a long time there was a conflict between Sir Charles Russell, who, as a keen lawyer, fought against the plan of reopening the case, and Lady Dilke, who believing in her husband's innocence, was impatient under the merciless goadings of the Pall Mall Gazette and anxious to restore his political status. The wife wop, and the result is the most tremendous personal downfall of modern times, with a prosecu ion for perjury as an alternative to lifelong exile or arrivide.

jury as an alternative to lifelong exile or THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S corespondent cables that the alliance between corespondent cables that the alliance between the liberals and Parnelities seems on the whole to grow closer. Defeat has not destroyed the confidence of either, or the conviction of either, that the objects of both can most surely be obtained by continued co-operation. It is a sign of the times that the so-called Gladstone candidates election fund committee has been enlarged and reconstituted as the United Kingdom Home Rule Leagus.

cables: Salisbury had scarcely been in town an hour when he sent an urgent note to Hartington requesting a personal interview. Hartington at once complied. Salisbury urged Hartington to join the tory cabinet, but without success. He is reported to have gone so far as to conditionally offer Hartington the premiership. Hartington, however, declined all overtures te take office and all attempts to induce him to pledge himself to support a tory government. He freely stated his views on the Irish question, indicating the pelicy he would be prepared to approve, such as an extension of Irish local self-government greater than he would consent to grant to England, Scotland and Wales. He was willing to let this extension be tentative, as preliminary to further concessions, when experience should justify them. He would not pledge himself to support a tory ministry on these lines until the details were before him. THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR

A CABLEGRAM TO THE "STAR" says: At the Carlton Club it is believed Lord Salisbury's government will introduce a measure granting a form of local self-government to Ireland. The bill was prepared before the tories last went out of effice at the time when the cabinet were balancing between conciliation and coercion. It has been slightly modified to catch the unionist and Chamberlainite support and is believed by leading tories to be calculated to achieve that object.

the signal honor received for him.

Mgr. Taschereau in his turn returned his thanks for the honor done him and Canada. His Eminence also addressed an immense congregation, thanking them heartily for the enthusissm shown by them to enhance the dignity conferred upon him, by the display, which spoke their attachment to the church. Then advancing to the altar with the Ablegate, gard noble and apostolic legate, had the scarlet beretta placed on his head by Mgr. Lynch with the customary ceremony, while a solemn hush pervaded the whole edifice, and every eye in the multitude was fixed upon the group at the altar. He then withdrew into the sacristy and shortly afterwards appeared in the chancel in the gorgeous state robes of a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church, when a solemn Te Deum was chanted and the religious ceremony ended.

Shortly afterwards the Cardinal, supported on one side by the Ablegate and on the other by the garde noble, appeared on a balcony of evergreens over the main portals of the sacred edifice. His presence was greeted by a vociferious cheer from the twenty thousand throats, and after silence was restored His Eminence proceeded in due form to give the Papal benediction to an immense gathering.

The procession then reformed and aresumed its march through the upper town by a different route bock to the palace, while heavy guns statiened on the old Jesuit barracks site, again belched forth their salutes, The above statements are unofficial.

LABRADOR.

Terrible Sufferings and Destitution-Great

Loss of Life. St. Johns, N. F., July 25.-The Canadian government will send a steamer from Quebec to the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador to carry such donations as charitably disposed persons may desire to send to starving people inch in diamete there. In Quebec alone over \$1,000 worth of turers of wire.

provisions has been subscribed so far. An Indian guide and government interpreter, who has just returned from Cape Chidley, the extreme northwestern point of Labrador reached by sledges, gives a heartrending account of the terrible destitution and suffering which the Economy and Indian forward. terrible destitution and suffering which the Esquimaux and Irdian farmers are enduring along the Labrador coast. On Cape Chidley over 250 souls are distributed over an area of several miles. The entire food supply gave out early in March, the cold was intense and many of the older people died of exposure and lack of nour-ishment. On June 12th, when the guide left, the mercury stood at 18 below zero and had been lower. The ice for several hundred miles was solid for a depth of from 10 to 100 feet, and snow was piled mountains high. At least 80 persons have perished since March, between Cape Chilley and Cape Mugford, and only four survivors were found in rude shantles along the coast.

CANADIAN NEWS

A Budget of News from the Upper Provinces.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, July 22.—The Sheeburyness team eft by steamship Vancouver this morning. The men as they marched to the ferry were loudly cheered. They made a fine appearance. The officers of the battery accompanied them to the steamer. 1n conversation with Capt. Drury, he said the men were almost perfect in their drill, etc., and that he felt certain of

Sir A, P. Caron, Dr. C. Sewell and other prominent citizens are passengers by today's outgoing steamer. As the steamer left her wharf the band struck up some lively airs, which together with loud cheers of the people caused quite a scene of admiration.

The team is made up as follows.

caused quite a scene of admiration.

The team is made up as follows: Lt. Col. Armstrong, St. John garrison artillery, commandant; Capt. C. W. Drury, A battery, R. C. A., adjutant; Staff Sergt. Gaffney, B battery, R. C. A. (Gunner G. D'Amour, A battery, R. C. A.; Gunner G. D'Amour, A battery, R. C. A.; Gunner A. Gardner, B battery, R. C. A.; Gent cadet W. G. Yorston, royal military college; Gent cadet J. N. Newcomb, royal military college; Sergt. Major R. J. Plummer, British Columbia garrison artillery: Sergt. Major T. M. Seelaw. Major R. J. Plummer, British Columbia garrison artillery; Sergt. Major T. M. Seeley, Yarmouth, N. S., garrison artillery; Sergt. Major E. H. Doyle, Richmond field battery; Sergeant J. M. Stewart, Montreal field battery; Sergeant W. C. Good, Woodstock, N. B. field battery; Sergeant A. K. Pratt, St. John garrison battery; Sergeant J. H. Case, London field bat'ery; Sergeant M. Einsar, Halifax garrison battery; Corporal J. J. Bell, Montreal garrison battery: Corporal H. McLeod. garrison battery; Corporal J. J. Bell, Mon-treal garrison battery; Corporal H. McLeod, Prince Edward Island garrison battery; Cor-poral C. E. Jeffrey, Welland Canal battery; Corporal J. Henderson, Durham field battery; Corporal A. E. Ward, Toronto garrison bat-tery; Gunner C. Simard, Quebec garrison bat-

CALGARRY, N. W. T., July 21. - On arriving at Calgarry, Sir John received a great ovation from the citizens. Shortly after the premier's party was joined by the Hon. Mr. White, Mrs. and the Misses White, they proceeded to the review of the mounted police, 150 of whom are camped in a beautiful valley about tix miles from the town. The police went through their evolutions in a remarkably good style, The camps were then inspected, During the remainder of the afternoon Sir John received delegations. Among these one of the Catholic missionaries, headed by Rev. Kather Ladro. He was also presented with a ges have been given American and other

of the Catholic missionaries, headed by Rev. Father Leduc. He was also presented with a civic address, to which he made an appropriate response.

At eight o'clock, Lady Macdonald laid the corner stone of the Presbyterian church in good style, after depositing under it copies of newspapers and efficial documents. Mayor Walker returned thanks to Lady Macdonald in a short and appropriate address.

Sir John was then driven to the skating rilk—a fine large building handsomely decorated—and there read and replied to the Liberal Conservative address.

The proceedings of the day were concluded

'ffect, save and except that additional privileges have been given American and other foreign vessels by subsequent statutes and regulations. The Daughty was a regularly licensed fishing vessel and in accordance with the American revised statutes, was duly authorized, as far as the United States could do so, to touch and trade at any foreign port, in any manner not inconsistent with the laws of such port.

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Sir John was then driven to the skating rink—a fine large building handsomely decorated—and there read and replied to the Liberal Conservative address.

The proceedings of the day were concluded by a concert given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church and attended by the premier and Mr. White's party. The concert was a great success.

OTTAWA, July 22.-The Savings Bark returns for the year ended 30th June last represent a very satisfactory state of affairs. The amount en deposit to the credit of the depositamount en deposit to the credit of the depositors at the end of the year was \$17,159,372, including interest, which is the largest sum since
the establishment of the system in 1869 and is
over \$14,000,000 more than remained to the
credit of depositors at the end of June 1879,
the last complete fiscal year the free trade
party were in office.

party were in office.

As illustrative of the steady increase in the number of accounts, the amount deposited and the amount to the credit of depositors at the end of each fiscal year since the present gov-ernment came into effice, the following figures

No cf Year. accounts. deposited. \$1 973,243 2,720,216 4,175,042 6,435,989 6,826,266

Private despatches from Riviere DuLcup report Sir Hector Langevin quite well again. MONTREAL, July 25.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of Cardinal Taschereau, and the celebration connected with the presentation of the pallium to Archbishop Fabre on Tuesday. Arches are being erected on the streets through which His Eminence will drive from the wharf to Notre Dame. The 65th regiment of light infantry, under command of Col. Ouimet, and the Montreal cavalry will act as a guard of honor. The various French and Irish benevolent and temperance associations will be represented in the procession. The decorations in the church of Notre Dame are magnificent and very nearly

OTTAWA, July 23. - The circulation and specie statement, dated 30th of June, show the value of notes in circulation to have been \$16,289,452 36; specie and guarantee debentures held, \$5,884,020.80; required to be held under Vic. 43, cap. 13, \$4,072,363.07; excess, \$1,811,-657.73; unguaranteed debentures held, \$14,-250,000 00; to be held under above mentioned act, \$12,217,089.27; excess, \$2,032,910.73; total

act, \$12,217,089,27; excess, \$2,052,910,75; total excess, \$3,844,568,46.

The final revised electoral lists have been received from the following electoral districts:

North and South Wentworth, North Perth, North and South Wentworth, North Perth, North and South Waterloo, West Northumberland, North Middlesex, North Lanark, Halton, Dundas, Lennox, Frontenac, City of London, and East Toronto, in Ontario; Sheffore and Yamaska in Quebec; Yarmouth in Nova Scotia; Restigouche and Northumberland in New Brunswick, and Winnipeg in Manitoba. The Canada Gazette tomorrow will contain appointment of George Inglis, Owen Sound, to be registrar of the maritime court at Ontario, vice James Mason resigned.

Renewed notice of application for letters patent of incorporation has been given by the Manhattan Coal Oil Refinery Coal Co.

An order in council has been passed, declaring that a special form of oath shall be required by all collectors of customs, to be made and subscribed before them by the importer concerned in each case, whenever any free entry

cerned in each case, whenever any free entry is tendered at the customs for wire rope on the ground that it is intended for use in rigging for

ships and vessels.

A similar form is also prescribed for fishhooks, nets and seines, and lines and trawls. Steel strip when imported into the Dominic by the manufacturers of buckthorn and plain strip fencing will be admitted to entry free of customs duty until otherwise ordered; also steel rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by manufac-

The U. S. Government's Case

IN THE SEIZURE OF THE DOUGHTY COMPLETED.

The Purchase of Bait Admitted.

was Legal.

And the Plea Set Forth that it

The Grounds on Which the Americans Base their Claim.

(Special to TEH SUN.) HALIFAX, July 23 .- The trial of [the Amprican fishing vessels seized by the Canadian officials for an alleged violation of the fishery treaty, promises to be brought to a speedy

shows what the United States government relies on to maintain their contentions. It sets out that when the Doughty left Portland she was fully equipped with bait and all supplies for the fishing voyage. The making of the treaty of 1818 is admitted, but the defence inists that that treaty is to be construed in connection with the previous treaty of 1783, and especially of article third thereof. While admitting the passage and validity of certain acts

f the British and Canadian parliaments, THE DEFENCE DENIES that these acts prohibits the purchase of bait

r ice, as the case for the presecution alleges, or that there ever had been any orders in council, regulations for other instructions, as provided in the act of parliament passed in the time of George the third, prohibiting the pur-chase of bait or ice as alleged in the said petition, or any act of either parliament, or any other regulations or directions, imposing the penalty of forfeiture under which the Doughty is liable for the purchase of bait or ice, or for entering the port of St. Anns. The terms of the Imperial statute still in force necessarily excludes any legislation by the Canadian par-liament concerning the subject matter thereof and all regulations whatever in relation there-to, except as expressly provided in the Imperial

tatute. Consequently

SHE WAS ILLEGALLY SEIZED by two officers, by persons who had no authority whatever to detain her. She sailed from Portland fully equipped for a deep sea fishing voyage and with no intention whatever of fishing within the three mile limit, or of

CAPTAIN DOUGHTY PURCHASED in good faith and paid for ten barrels of fresh herrings, (ffered him by the local fishermen, who came alongside his ship, as he had a legal right to do. Except as specifically stated in this defence, none of the allegations in paragraph eight of the case for the prosecution are true, and it is asserted that everything done by the officers of the Doughty was lawful and not in contravantion of any law, statute, required. by the officers of the Doughty was lawful and not in contravention of any law, statute, regulation, order, treaty or convention whatever. The bait was bought to be used only in fishing on the banks and outside of Canadian waters. The defence specifically denies that the Doughty at any time during the months of April and May, either in the Bay of St. Ann's or elsewhere within the three mile limit, fished, cured or dried fish. Furthermore, the harbor of St. Ann's was and is

A DULY AUTHORIZED PORT of Canada, at which any registered or licensed American vessels, by imperial and Canadian laws, are allowed to freely enter and depart from, subject only to the provisions of the cus-toms laws. So much of the 1818 treaty as pro-vided that fishermen should be admitted to enter the bays and harbors for the purposes therein stated, is not inconsistent with the matters alleged.

There is nothing in any Imperial or Canadian law of treaty and convention to prevent the duly

REGISTERED OR LICENSED VESSELS of a friendly nation to enter that or any other harbor during the time of peace for the pur-pose of obtaining the necessary supplies for

pose of obtaining the necessary supplies for the continuation of her voyage. In 1830 the King of England issued a procla-mation, which was concurred in by the Privy Council, by which ships of or belonging to the United States were authorized freely to export goods from the Dominions of Great Britain, including Canada, to be carried to any foreign country whatever, and by subsequent Imperial legislation, all American vessels, law-fully resistered, enrolled or licensed, during Imperial legislation, all American vessels, lawfully registered, enrolled or licensed, during the months of April and May last, as to the voyages from and to ports of the British Dominion, and as to trading at such ports as incidental to such voyages, were trades subject to the same prohibitions and restrictions and to no other, to which the ships and vessels of Great Britain engaged in like voyages or trading, were then subjected. So that the

ELLA DOUGHTY AND HER CREW were fully authorized and permitted to purchase bait under the circumstances and for the purposes at the date and time prescribed and

purposes at the date and time prescribed and did so purchase it.

The above defence is the joint productions of Hon, W. L. Putnam and the local counsel for the owners of the Doughty. They have taken three weeks to prepare their reply to the government case, and it is believed that the government will now push forward the case with vigor and bring it to an issue about the widdle of next month. the middle of next month.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 20.-W. S. Jordan & Co., owners of the schooner Harrington, wrote to the Canadian Minister of Customs, a few days ago, asking for the remission of the \$400 fine imposed on his vessel for a trivial violation of the Dominion customs laws. He received a reply from Ottawa, in which Minister Bowell writes: "These laws are rigidly enforced against our own vessels and cannot, suicide while temporarily insane.

therefore, be relaxed in favor of those of a foreign country. It is true that much leniency was allowed during the existence of the Washington treaty. That was, as I understand it, by mutual consent on both sides of the line, but since the repeal of that treaty the law has had to be enforced."

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 24.-The President today transmitted to the senate a report from Secretary Bayard, made in compliance with the senate resolution respecting the seizure of American fishing vessels.

"Instantly upon receiving authentic information," writes the secretary, "of the alleged seizure from the owners of a vessel or their agents, or from consular officers of the United States in Canade, this department gave in truc-tions to the consular officers to make full and complete investigation of the facts in each case, and wherever an infraction of treaty rights or of the commercial rights and priv-ileges of citizens of the United States appeared to have occurred, representation was promptly made to Her Brittanic Majesty's minister at the capital, calling for redress, and notification given of demand for compensation for loss and injury to the vessels in question and their owners. Inorder properly to assert and maintain the rights of our citizens and other international the rights of our citizens and other international rights under conventions and by the law of nations, which might be brought in question by these proceedings and by the action of the Canadian government the professional services of two gentlemen learned in law, Geo. W. Biddle of the city of Philadelphia and Wm. T. Putnam of the city of Portland, Me; were retained by the executive, and since the 20th of May last these gentlemen have bestowed their careful consideration upon the circumstances and law in connection therewith. In each case proceedings have been commenced in the vice-admiralty court at Halifax. N. S., in the name of conclusion.

The American consul, today, filed with the registrar of Halifax Admiralty Court, their defence in the case of the schooner Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, seized in May last, at St. Ann's, or Englishtown.

It is a lengthy and important document and shows what the United States government re-Dominion of Canada against the Ella M. Doughty, which sets forth at length the alleged grounds for seizure and the detention of that vessel concurrent with these events. Correspondence has begun and is still proceeding between this department and the British minister at this capital and also between the minister of the U. S. in London and the foreign office of Her Brittanic Majesty's government to obtain suitable recognition and enforcement of our rights under treaty and international laws and commercial usages of both countries which are brought in question by the action of Canadian authorities in making seizures Canadian authorities in making seizures and detention of the American fishing vessels here referred to and described upon this correspondence, which it is believed must soon terminate in an amicable settlement just and terminate in an amicable settlement just and honorable and therefore satisfactory to both countries and their inhabitants. The undersigned is unable to recommend the President to communicate its contents in its present incomplete status, believing that to do so would not be compatible with the public interest as consected with the transactions referred to

> Secy. of State.
>
> There are two enclosures. The first merely gives in a tabular form the names of vessels seized and details, date, amount of bail for fine, or length of detention. The other is a very long legal document embodying the carges against the Ella M. Doughty. It has already here published already been published.

nected with the transactions referred to.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Queen Anxious to Secure a Coalition

Cabinet. LONDON, July 25.—Lord Salisbury was cordially received by the Queen at Oaborne House. It is reported Her Majesty has made adjust personal appearance Lord Hartington a direct personal appeal to Lord Hartington and other whigs to join the new ministry. Lord Hartington attended a conference held yesterday evening at the offices of the Unionists Association, at which he announced his rejection of Lord Salisbury's overtures. The announcement was applauded by the meeting. Today a Queen's messenger arrived at Devonshire House, bringing special despatches from the Queen to Lord Hartington, who afterward held a consultation with the Earl of Derby, Lord Salisbury will return from Osborne tomorrow. He asked Lord Hartington and the Earl of Derby to meet him. There is intense excitement in the clubs over the prospect of royal interference in the cause of a coalition ministry.

London, July 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury

ministry.

London, July 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury arrived today at noon in London from Osborne, where he went to receive the Queen's commands to form a government. Great crowds assembled at all the chief railway stations between Portsmouth and London and tendered the new premier ovations. He declined to address the crowd anywhere. At London station an enormous crowd had assembed to welcome the Marquis, and they cheered him loudly when he alighted from the train.

The Times says it is believed that the Marquis of Salisbury offered to serve under Lord Hartington as premier if the latter would assume the work offorming a coalition government.

(8y midnight cable.)

(By midnight cable.) LONDON, July 26 .- Lord Salisbury has convened a meeting of the Conservative members of the House of Commons, at the Carleton club tomorrow. Lord Cadogan will probably be selected as secretary for the colonies in the new cabinet.
There are rumors of a hitch in the forming

There are rumors of a hitch in the forming of the cabinet, on account of the conflicting claims of two leading ministers of the last Conservative Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury while at Osborne performed the ceremony of kissing the hand of the Queen and was appointed prime minister. It is stated that Lord Randolph Churchill has accepted the position of chancellor of the exchequer and leader in the house of commons

SIR JOHN

Joyfully Welcomed on the Pacific Coast.

(Special to THE SUN.) VICTORIA, B. C., July 25 .- Sir John Macdonald and party reached this city last night about 11 by steamer from Port Moody. From Calgary they travelled by daylight. The grandeur of the scenery, the premier says, eclipses anything ever seen by him. Addresses of welcome were presented at Port Moody and at Vancouver, and were replied to characteristically. At the wharf here a large throng welcomed Sir John and a torchlight procession and band escerted the party to the Driard hotel. Many senators and members and officials were here to receive the premier. The civic address is not yet presented. A banquet, ball and regatta are spoken of smong the festivities in his henor. Sir John's health has greatly improved since he left Ottawa. He will remain here a couple of weeks. Flags are floating in honor of the premier's visit. The weather is dry but the temperature moderate, ranging about 80°, with a light breeze from the straits. eclipses anything ever seen by him. Addresses

A P. O. EMBEZZLER.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Col. W. H. Bolton, chief of the division for handling second-class matter at the Chicago post office, was arrested today charged with embezzlement of public funds by means of false returns. The post office inspectors claim to have traced a shortage of \$4,600 from November, 1884, to November, 1885, and intimate that the total shortage will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

DALHOUSIE.

Hanged Himself to a Tree. (Special to THE SUN.)

DALHOUSIE, July 26 -William Malcolm, of Point Lanim, a man 78 years of age, committed suicide on Sunday in the woods near his house, by hanging himself from a tree. Coroner

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 28, 1886.

MARCHING ON.

The gentler sex in this Dominion, and especially in the maritime section of it, have hitherto been rather diffident in the political arena. Beyond entertaining the wish that those in whom they are interested by ties of There was almost a full attendance of memkindred might succeed in their election contests, and perhaps giving expression to ference at political elections, and even in the choice of persons to serve on bodies having in charge the secular concerns of so sacred an institution as the church. But this prejudice is fast vanishing away, and women's efforts are becoming more and more appreciated in circles, in employments and in movements from sharing in the work | ported as follows:of which she has hitherto been debarred. In staid old mother land, where social exclusiveness is supposed to be less a stranger than in young provincial communities, people listratrix of Mr. Reed's estate, by whom also do not take unkindly to women joining in his books and vouchers and other papers relating to the office were placed in the hands of the activities of political life, or in the moderate excitement of a political contest. Here it is considered a wonderful stretch of the administratrix. They have been examined liberty for a woman to vote. In England, it is not uncommon for the first women in fullest information possible with regard to the the land to take a hand in the work of the several accounts which it was the duty of the canvass. In the elections just held in London and the counties, more than one notable astance can be adduced in proof of the dutitude not only allowed but applauded in dutitude not only allowed but applauded in Eigland. The election in Walworth part of the balance was found in Mr. Reed's division of Newington supplies one example. office or safe by the auditor, or has been paid or tendered to him or your committee or other The narrator in the London Standard states

Nowhere in the metropolis has more public interest been displayed in the elections than in the Walworth division of Newington. The tradespeople and the working classes generally treated their business yesterday as a matter of accordary importance, and a remarkable holi-

day and fete day was the result.

The candidates were Major Isaacs, who sat in the last parliament as the conservative member, and J. S. Balfour, who is a Gladstonian, but placarded himself as a unionist. Walworth the names of 5,598 electors.

There was a procession of costermongers of a most amusing character. Major leases was well assisted by his son, Mr. Munrie, by C. Close, an election agent, of Princess Macroe, Westminster, and by, indeed, Mrs. Macroe, who, regardless of the tropical sun, TV as to be seen about in all directions, seated in front of a wagenette, taking voters to the poll. Between four and five, Walworth was in a great state of excitement. The Major's committee formed a procession of the fifty or so vehicles leat to him for the day. Among the vehicles so lent were two four-in-hand and a couple of carriages sent by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts The procession was headed by a four in hand, in the front seat of which Major Isaacs. In private drags which followed, attended by servants in livery, were seated Mrs. Munroe, daughter, and many other ladies, elegantly attired, as well as Mr. Munroe. The procession wound up with an extensive costermongers' display, headed by Happy Jack. It traversed the whole borough by this committee, and has entered upon ment such as have never been witnessed since the abolition of the open voting system.

It is needless to add that the candidatea conservative by the way—who was thus and Geo. McLeod in the penal sum of \$8,

Another instance, which will be sufficient to serve our purpose, is found in the contest in West Newington division, a constituency with a voting force of 6,337. The reporter of the Standard says :

The election was conducted with little noise or excitment. Both candidates personally superintended the organisation, and much was due to their personal exertions. As at most of the Metropolitan contests there was a plentiful supply of vehicles placed at the dis-posal of the conservatives. Amongst others who sent their private carriages were the Mar-chieness of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquess of Waterford, Viscount Cran-berne, Lady Montagu, the Earl of Leconfield, Lord Londesborough, the Hon. Gathorne Mardy, W. H. Smith, Sir R. N. Fowler, Sir J. W. Ellis, Mr. Gent-Davis, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Leslie, Blundell Maple, Dr. Millson, Dr. Stiff, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, and Mr. Benyon.

The contest in this constituency also, it is almost needless to add, resulted in victory for the candidate sustained by the ladies. Evidently, the march of progress in relation to the gentler sax is not slow in old England.

gaged in the procuring and publishing of the ing the whole amount not accounted for \$5, absurd yarns. The Montreal Star-independent-calls attention to the foolish and

THE little but sprightly Vancouver Advertiser supplies an account of the reception extended to Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, and reports him as saying in reply to an address presented by prominent citizens, that he had arranged for a meeting of squatters at New Westminster, when the land question would be thoroughly discussed with a view to a satisfactory solution, and further, that

"Immediately after being sworn in Minister of the Interior he had gone to the Northwest, and endeavored to solve some of the knotty questions there. He was well aware that the land laws of the Dominion might in some re-spects be inapplicable to British Columbia, and it wou'd be his duty to remedy these difficulties so far as they could be remedied by the government. He trusted their fondest wishes for the future of the country would be realized shortly.

THE Premier is making good progress in Manitoba. He is now in Regina, and will next proceed to Banff, and thence directly to British Columbia. It is expected that his stay in Victoria will not much exceed a

Lord Rosebery is to become leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords. The Czar of Russia is said to be inordiately foud of onion, and the Empress does not

Major Heisley, of Long Branch, N. Y., has

ahnounced that he is determined to close up all the gambling houses and places of bad repute. Capt. Ericsson, of Monitor fame, although over 80 years of age, spends two hours each day in gymnastic exercises.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Steps Taken to Recover the late Treasurer's Deficiency.

The Musquash Election-A Large Amount of General Ensiness.

The semi-annual meeting of the municipal council was held in the court house Wednesday afternoon, Warden Peters in the chair.

Oa motion, Daniel McEvoy was sworn in that wish in the family circle, few of them a councillor for the parish of Simonds and have presumed to go. In some circles there took his seat, and J. F. Morrison was deis a strong prejudice against female inter- clared a member of the council in place of Geo. H. Martin.

> The minutes of the April meeting and also of the special meeting in June were read and confirmed. The next business was the reading of the report of the committee in re

THE LATE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS. The committee on finance accounts re-

On the matters referred to them at the June neeting of the council: The accounts of the treasurer to keep. The council will see that person on behalf of the municipality by Mr. Reed's representatives. It will be necessary for the council to take proper steps to source payment of this deficit, either from Mr. Reed's estate or from his sureties. The municipality holds two bonds from the late treasurer, namely, a bond for all moneys belonging to common schools' account in the penal sum of \$8,000, for which he and two sureties, Howard D. Troop and Wm. H. Thorne, are jointly and severally bound, and a bond for all other moneys comin into the treasurer's hands as treasurer in the penal sum of \$10,000 for Mr. Reed himself, and of \$2,000 each for five sureties, namely, the Hon. T. R. Jones, D. W. Clark, E. McLeod, W. H. Rourke, and the late Alex. Duff. By the accounts rendered, Mr. Reed appears to have fully and properly paid out appears to nave inny and property pand on and applied all moneys received by him on common schools' account. As under the dircumstance legal proceedings may be found accessary for the recovery of the above mendered deforms this committee authorized tioned deficiency, this committee authorized the secretary to consult with G. G. Gilbert, Q.

, and recommend that they be authorized to sain Mr. Gilbert should it become expedient to do so, and the committee further recommend that the whole matter be referred back to them to act in consultation with the secretary as occasion may require. The account at the Bank of New Brunswick has been closed, and the balance there at the time of Mr. Reed's death has been carried forward to a new account with the municipality The committee reported that MAYOR DEVERER

the duties of his office as treasurer. For the security required by law for school moneys, Mr. DeVeber has given the joint and several bond of himself, W. H. Thorne warmly espoused by the ladies led his op-Guarantee and Accident Company, for which C. A. McDonald of St. John is agent, for \$10,000.

The report of the auditor was read and ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

The report of the committee was then taken up section by section and adopted. The auditor explained that on the 7th of January the amount deposited in the bank was correct, but immediately afterwards \$4,500 were drawn by the late treasurer. In a conversation with Mr. Reed, the auditor says the former explained that this money was drawn for school purposes, which Mr. Whiteside afterwards discovered was not the case.

Coun. Quigley moved that the estate of the late Mr. Reed be credited with \$162.50, one quarter's salary, for services as treasurer, -Carried.

COUN. OHIGIEV

moved the following resolution:-Whereas, The account made up and rendered by the administratrix of the estate and effects of the late Thos. M. Reed, containing a statement of all his accounts with the municipality of the city and county of St. John as reasurer thereof, shows a balance against him Some journalistic crank or knave has been of \$11,360.31, of which amount there is in the supplying despatches from Ottawa to the Bank of New Brunswick at the credit of the New Yerk and Chicago papers, stating that 769 04, leaving \$5,591 27 unaccounted for; and we are on the eve of having a bloody Indian rising in the Northwest, and that Sir John

Whereas, From an examination of the said T. M. Reed's books and accounts by the county auditor, the above mentioned statement apand Hon. Thomas White have gone up there simply to quiet things down. The New in Mr. Reed's hands the further sum of \$33.60 York Star is the newspaper principally en-from the bank and not paid out by him, mak-

462.37; therefore
Ordered, That the administratrix of Mr. Red's estate do pay over the said amount of at the same time mischievous proceeding, and properly condemns it.

10.50 d S 2 37 to the present treasurer, J. S. Boies DeVeber, and the sureties named in Mr. Reed's bond be notified of the deficiency, and that a copy of this order be served upon the said administratrix and forwarded to the said sureties: and

sureties; and

Further ordered, That if payment be not
made as aforesaid within thirty days from the
date of serving such order upon the said administratrix and against the said sureties, or such of them as may be deemed best, in such court or courts as they may think or be ad-vised to be most suitable for the whole of such deficit, or of any part thereof which may remain unpaid or unaccounted for.

This was seconded and carried.

THE ELECTION PROTEST.

The committee to which was referred the protest of D. H. Anderson against the elecion of Couns, Balcom and Clinch for the parish of Musquash in April last, reported that the return of Messrs, Balcom and Clinch appears to be correct upon the face of it, and the committee is of opinion that the council has no power to deal with the matter, and that the present councillors must hold their seats.—Adopted.

The committee to which was referred the the application of Robt. Hennessey of Fairville, for damages to the extent of \$400 for njuries alleged to have been sustained by his horse on the Back Land road, reported that there was no liability whatever on the part of the municipality and that the claim ought to be resisted. They further reported that E. R. Gregory has since commenced proceedings against the municipality in the supreme court, and that the secretary has been instructed to take all necessary steps to defend the same. - Adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS reported generally recommending that an additional \$200 be expended for indexing the

having been unable to examine the auditor's report on last year's accounts and recom-mended that they be given authority in case the Portland assessors do not levy this and last year's assessmen's for alms house purposes to take such steps, as the secretary as legal adviser may deem necessary to enforce the same. The auditor has made his customary examination of the final accounts of the several collectors of rates for the parishes The lists of defaulters for taxes are reported as follows: For the Farish of St. Martins......\$2,284 67

Musquash These large arrears are doubtless owing in part to the difficulty amounting almost to impossibility of recovering taxes against real estate. The council sent up a bill to the egislature last winter to amend the law in his respect but it failed to pass. A number were then recommended for pay-

ment.—Adopted.

The collectors were instructed to proceed against delinquent tax payers.

The committee appointed in April last to report to the committee the fullest they would recommend to be assessed for valuation purposes, the manner in which it should be apportioned, the manner of remuneration, the time the valuators should occupy and all other matters connected with valuators, reported that the work of making the valuation of the city and county, which the law requires to be made this year, may be briefly

described as follows:

The board of valuators are to furnish the assessors of the several cities and parishes in the county with the schedules or forms. etc., which the assessors are required to fill n "according to the best information to be had." The assessors are directed to ascertain by diligent inquiry and by enumeration the names of all the persons liable to be rated and their taxable property and income, and the extent, amount and nature of the same and for such purpose they shall if required to do so by the county council, travel over the city and parish for which they are appointed and they are to complete their schedules and return them signed to the board of valuators on or before the first day of October. The valuators are then to revise such schedules according to the best informtion they may be able to obtain, and for that purpose shall visit the several cities and parlahes and value [personally such and so] many of the properties as they may think necessary in order to verify the valuation of of valuation, and shall consult with the asfessors for this purpose. The valuators are next to make up a list of the persons liable to be rated, showing in separate columns the value of each person's real and personal property and income. This last is to be filed with the secretary on or before the first day of December next, and the county rates for the five years following are to be apportioned according to this valuation. It will be seen that a large portion of the work falls upon the assessors and cannot be done without their being authorized to travel through their respective districts and the committee while recommending this would caution the council not to exceed what is absolutely necessary to obtain the information required. The committee recommended that the matter of renumeration be determined afterwards when the council

d should receive. They also recommended that the valuators be authorized to employ a secretary, and that he should be allowed a sum not to exceed \$100. -Adopted. THE WARDEN nade the following appointments to the various committees:

would be in a better position to judge of the

proportion which the several bodies employ-

Finance and accounts-Coun. McLeod. County buildings-Coun, Morrison. By-laws-Coun. McEvoy. Public lands-Coun. McEvoy.
To act with the sheriff in regard to perormance of hard labor sentence—Coun.

Morrison and board. For issue of liquo icenses, Coun. McEvoy. The special report recommending that the secretary be paid \$71.80 for services in onnection with the Quaco lands, was

Coun. Potts moved a resolution calling upon Mayor DeVeber to resign his position as a member of the council. This was ruled out of order by the

Council adjourned. Apohagui Notes.

warden.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

APOHAQUE, July 20.-The having season is just opening, with the prospect of a somewhat lighter crop than last year. Other crops, especially potatoes, promise a good yield. The potato bug is less a "terror" to the farmer than Hand picking and the use of Paris green leave the latter master of the situation The method of hand picking is perhaps worthy t description. It is not really nece handle the insect. The picker, with a dish in one hand and a little stick in the other, goes down among the potato rows. He beholds a bug. His eye lights up with the ardour of the chase. Whack! and lo, the bug lies in the bottom of the dish from whence his bottom of the dish, from whenes his clumsiaess prevents his escape. When the dish is full or the bugs all collected, they are usually cooked—but not saten. A man or boy can go over a large field n this way in a reasonably short time, and if lone recularly the ravages of the insect are effectually checked.

A strawberry festival was held here last week by the ladies of the Episcopal church, Quite a number of Canon Medley's Sussex parisihoners were present, and the affair was on the whole a financial and social success. It is said that \$90 or more was realized. Some mprovement is to be made in the appearance

Rev. Mr. Colpitts preached in the F. C. Baptist church on Sunday morning last. In the aftersoon, Rev. Mr. McDonali was present, and at the close of the regular prayer service an adu't convert, formerly a Presby-terian, was baptized and received into the bosom of the church. The ceremony of bapt-ism took place at the river, on the banks of

ism took pisce at the river, on the banks or which the church stands.

Apolisqui may be regarded as an educational centre, is that it supplies an unusually large quota of school teachers. Ten of them were counted at a recent religious meeting in one of the churches, and these are by no means all that are now in the village and vicinity. Some of them have been unable to secure schools and athers have been traced to accept them and others have been forced to accept them at a merely nominal salary, owing to the competition brought about by the wholesale manu-facture of teachers at shortest notice in the fac tory at Fredericton. When there was only an annual session of the Normal school, the bo of compassion of the educational authorities
were deeply stirred in behalf of poor persons
who could not afford to support their sons and
daughters at the capital for so long a time.
The same poor persons will headly does it hes The same poor persons will hardly deem it less of a hardship to support a son or daughter there for five months new, and discover after-wards that there are no vacant schools to be found. But the chief superintendent con-tinues to draw his salary, and doubtless sleeps well; and that is some comfort.

The Eilsworth American reports that the Cape Rezier Mining Co., of Castine, under the management of Supt. Wm. Veague have struck a good thing on their drift which runs into the mountain, running from a level, at about 34 feet above high water mark. They have struck a vein of zinc which will assay about 50 per cent. They have already sunk a shaft about 18 feet, which still holds good, and the vein is about 10 feet wide. They expect to sink their shaft some 50 or 60 feet, while ditional \$200 be expended for indexing the books in the registry office. They reported 462 feet, will be abandoned for the present.

C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

Run Into the Feart of England.

Visit to Stratford-on-Avon-Shakspeare's Home, his Garden and his Grave.

(Continued)

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN)

LONDON, July 2.-My last letter, descriptive of the tour of the Colonial and Indian visitors through Warwickshire, left the party in the town hall of Warwick at noon tivities ended, the major portion of the colonists set cut over the regulation route to Abbey, but your correspondent, accompanied by a friend, being arxious to return te London by Dominion day, here broke off from the main body and, procuring a trap, drove on to Stratford-on-Avor. The route

> the drive was a charming one. We passed through the fields and woods where, no loubt, the great dramatist received much of his inspiration, and were for long stretches in sight of the beautiful valley of the Avon, where nature was his great preceptress. Strattord, it is almost needless to say, is situated on the banks of the Avon at the pot where the road from London to Birmigham crosses that river, by this time (for lighand) a broad and beautiful stream, and derives its name from its position. The place is a perfect model of an English counry town, with its pretty homes and remark. bly wide streets. It has an ancient and

lay through a beautiful bit of country and

and burial place of "gentle Master Shake. speare." On reaching Stratford, we put up at the famous "Red Horse Inn," and after a hearty luncheon, walked along to Henley street, o the north side of which stands

norable history, but all that sort of thing

dwarfed by the fact that it is the birth

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE. house when the poet was born, has been established by the official records. The doorway that formerly led to the charnal small, mean edifice of wood and plaster, not house is the fifty years ago a tumble-down tenement, which had been mutilated again and again by careless repairs, was carefully restored as near as possible the assessers and secure a uniform standard to its original condition. It is a half-timwords our guide rattled off with parrot-like remained in the possession of his descendants, until Thomas Hart, sixth in de. | the bust is the motto (in Latin): scent from Shakespeore's sister Joan, requested Thomas Hornby, a relative by marrisge to rent the house and to take all the olympus has him."

"In judgment a Nester, in genius a Socra'es, in at a Virgil.
"The earth covers him, the people mourn for him, olympus has him." furniture and relies which had accumulated, at a valuation. This was accordingly done in the year 1793, and from that time until 1820, Mrs. Hornby (wife and widow of Sir Thomas) exhibited the house and its treasures to a great many visitors. Being offered for sale at auction in 1847, the house was purchased by subscription for \$15,000 and placed in the care of a committee, by whom it was restored to its present condition, though doubtless some of the inner details have been considerably changed. Entering by the front door, which cost one and sixpence, we were ushered into a dimlylighted apartment, the

PRIMITIVE KITCHEN. or living room, with walls of plaster and stout oak beams. The floor is paved with variously sized stones, sadly broken by the butcher, who used the room as his shop early in the present century. The chief feature was the ample fire place, in the "ingle nook" of which we, by invitation, took a seat, the curator assuring us that Shakespeare always sat there when the weather was cold or the raw wind whistled through the cracks and crevices of his humble dwelling.

Passing on we came by a raised step to the next room, which also has a stone floor, timbered ceiling and fire place of ancient construction with a large beam across the opening. And here again complying with the custom of the place, we signed our names in the visitors book. Ascending from this room by a winding wooden staircase, we entered the chamber in which Shakespeare was born, and which looks out upon the quiet street. The ceiling is very low, as was generally the case in the upper part of most English houses of so early a date. To

quote : "This spartment, in the sixteenth century, hung with paint d cloths and appropriately furnished, would not have induced that idea of discomfort which now prevailes it. Shakes-pear was not born in a room enclosed by white-washed walls, and it must be borne in mind that the house of the post in its present state can at best only suggest a mere outline, from the existence of a faw of the more enduring features of what it originally was."

The ceiling and walls of plaster are cover-

ed with thousands of names, written thereon before the place was as carefully guarded as are saily out of place, and should be quietly dropped out of the window some very dark night. In rear of the birth room, is another apartment, though the division wall has trait." It represents Shakespeare in the prime of life, the lower part of the face besmall pointed beard and a little curled moustache. Whether or not this is a genuine portrait of the bard, is a debated question, and visitors having paid their money can take their choice. The natives, whose pecuniary interest is to worship all things Shakesperian, piously swear to the authen-Shakesperian, piously swear to the authenticity of the picture and prove it by reciting Stratford that cannot easily be missed. The theatre, which seats about 800 persons, was opened in 1879; and there are also a fine picture

In the year 1861 Mr. Collins, a London picture dealer of repute, was engaged by W. O. Hunt, town clerk of Stratford, to clean a few pictures belonging to him, and amongst them was one in a dilapidated condition bearing the portrait of a man with a ng beard. This ploture has been in the ossession of Mr. Hund's family for over a entury, having been purchased with others by Mr. Hunt's grandfather at a sale at Clopton House. During the process of cleaning Mr. Collins was surprised to find colors re-vealed corresponding with those of Shakespeare's bust in the parish church before it was painted white by Malone in 1793, viz. : the eyes of light hazel, the hair and beard uburn, and the dress consisting of a scarlet doublet over which was a loose black gown without sleeves.

But this is the only picture ever discovered which represents the poet in such a dress,

of Shakesperean relics occupies the adjoining cottage to the right and consists of some valuable documents and relics relating diectly or indirectly to Sheakespeare, the greater proportion presented by Miss Wheel-er, sister of the historian of Stratford. One of the most interesting objects here is a gold

quarians believe that the ring belonged to the poet and was lost shortly before his death, during the interim between the

drafting and the execution of his will. Among the relics are the celebrated letter from Richard Quincey, addressed to Shakespeare, dated 1598, asking for the loan of £30, and the only letter addressed to the poet known to exist; the old sign of the Falcon tavern at Bedford, where Shakespeare is said to have drank too deeply; a sword belonging to the poet, and his old school dask carved in the manner peculiar to school boys of all

years ago in a field in the town, and anti-

ages. There are also some of the earliest and rarest editions of his plays, which are guardof Wednesday, 30th ult. When the fes. ed by the ancient dame in charge with zealous care. It is to this polite lady that your correspondent is indebted for an Guy's Cliffe, Kenilworth and Stoneleigh ed in Shakespeares garden, a sprig of rosemary "that for remembrance," etc. From the museum and house, in which we spent three delightful hours, we proceeded CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

which stands in a beautiful situation on the Avon's banks and said to be "one of the most perfect types of rural and architectural combination in all England. The tall heavenprinting spire, the graceful avenue of dense overhanging lime trees, by which it is approached, the gently flowing river, reflecting the fine old church windows, the quaint old gravestones, the quiet beauty and the venerable antiquity of the old scene render the place attractive, without the special interest attached to it as the burial place of the great poet." On the other hand, Washington Irving declared and very truly so, that "the mind refuses to dwell on anything that is not connected with Shakespeare-the whole place seems but as his mansoleum A pretty lime tree avenue leads up to the porch. The church is a fine cruciform edifice. The north aisle is evidently of ancient date, but like many other old churches, Holy

Trinity has suffered at the hands of the "restoration fiend." Passing by the tembs of the Clopton family, to whose honor rather than to the glory of God, the church was at one time apparently given over, we reach That the bard's father inhabited this the chancel on the north wall of which, inside the communion rail, and adorning the

so well known to every lover of the drama, The bard is represented writing upon a cushion, on either side is a Corinthian pillar, bered horse. For two centuries after the and the whole surmounted by an entablabard's death, says the local historian, whose ture bearing his coat of arms; also a skull and two small figures, one volubility and owl-like solemniy, the house holding a spade and the other an inverted torch. Upon the tablet beneath

Also,-

Stay Passenger, why why goest thov by so fast? Read, if they carst, whom envious Death hath plast Within this Monvment: Shakespeare, with whome Quick nature dide; whose name do heek ys Tombs Far more than cost; Sith all yt he bath writt, Leaves living art by trace to the part of the property of the part of the property of the part of the property of the part of th Leaves living art, but page, to serve his witt.
Obiit and Doi 1616

Æta is 53 Die 23 Ap. The poet's grave itself is near his monn nent, covered by a flat stone and not many feet from the charnel house. It is supposed that having seen this vast heap of human mortality, and fearing that his own relics might be added to the pile, he penned the following epitaph: -

Good friend for lesvs sake forfest. To digg the dyst encloased heare

And cyrst be he y-t moves my bones. There is a tradition as old as 1693 which elle that "his wife and daughter did earn. estly desire to be laid in the same grave with him, but that no one, for the above said, dare to touch his gravestone. And it is to this same cause that the people of Avon attribute the non-removal of his ashes to Westminster Abbey. But yet Shakespearesleeps among his own people. On the right is Aonie Hatheway, his wife, on his left, his favorite daughter, Susan Hall.

Witty above her sex, but that's not all, Wise to salvation, was good Mistress Hall, Farther on is the grave of her husband or. Hall, and that of Thomas Nashe, the first husband of the poet's only granddaughter. Against the east wall is the handsome marble mb of John-a-Combe, so well, but probably unjustly known by the following doggered epitaph attributed to Shakespeare:-

"Ten in the hundred lies here engray'd.
The a hundred to ten his soul is not say'd,
If any man ask, Who lies in this tomb?
Oh! oh! quoth the devil, 'tis my Joan a-Combe,' In the vestry is the old font (or rather a part of it) in which it is believed Shakespeare was baptized. Here we were permitted to inspect the old register, dating back to 1558 hich contains the following entry of the baptism of the poet: "1564, April 26, Guliel-mus filius Johannes Shakspere." Oa each side of the chancel are five large

windows, one on the north side being put in at the cost of American visitors. It represents Shakeapeare's SEVEN AGES.

at present on the window, clearly cut with a diamond ring is the autograph of Sir Walter Scott. Three chairs that look as if scripturally illustrated. Infancy is represented Walter Scott. Three chairs that look as if the Soldier, by Joshua leading the smies of they had just been brought in from the Israel; Wisdom, by the Judgments of Solomon cabinet makers, and supposed to represent the Philosopher, by Abraham and the Angels; the highbacked style of the bard's period and Old Age, by Isaac blessing Jacob. This window was unveiled about a year ago.

NEW PLACE. the residence of Shakespeare from 1597 till his apartment, though the division wall has ing ago disappeared, in which is to be seen a half length picture in oil of the great dramatist and known as the "Stratford pormatist and known as the "Stratford pormatist". It represents Shakespeare in the distribution of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist". It represents Shakespeare in the distribution of the great distribution of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist". It represents Shakespeare in the distribution of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the "Stratford pormatist" of the great dramatist and shown as the shown as (to the inhabitante) execrable memory. But with a desire to please, worthy the genius of a ing closely shaved, with the exception of a Yankee showman, the visitors are gravely ercorted by a corpulent old gentleman adorned with a big umbrella and ill-fitting store teeth, to the "great garden" and there directed to fall down and worship another mulberry, believed to have been raised from a scion of the original

> The Shakesreare Memorial was the succeed gallery, and the nucleus of a good Shakesperian collection of books. The centre tower is the crowning attraction of the memorial. It is about 130 feet high and from deeply recessed openings beautiful views of the surrounding country can be obtained. After doing the town fairly well, we set of to Shottery, a village about a mile west of Stratford, treading the foot path which Shakespeare must hav followed so often when on love's sweet mission ANNIE HATHEWAY'S COTTAGE,

where she was born and resided till her mar

thatched roof and since the bard's time ha been divided into three tenements. The room in which Annie was born is shown to visitors, It is reached by a steep staircase. The princi-pal object in it is a carved oak bedstead of the udor or Stewart times, and in a chest close by is preserved some homespun bed linen marked "E. H.," the initials of Elizabeth Hatheway, the poet's mother-in-laww here the love stricken Shakespeare of nineteen years was married to fair Anne of six and twenty is a matter of corjecture, as both church and registers of Luddington, about two miles away, and where local tradition locates the ceremony, having

long since been destroyed.

The drive back from Stratford to Learnington, made in the cool of a beautiful summer evening and in the long sweet twilight (of seal-ring, beautifully engraved with the initials "W. S.," entwined with a tasselled true-lover's knot. It was found several ton, made in the cool of a peautiful summer evening and in the long sweet twilight (of which we know nothing in Canada) was a suit and has not determined the charming termination to a day's active sight.

seeing. Fine elms and other trees overhang the road for long distances. At Chariccote, four miles from Stratford, is the handsome bridge over the Avon, built by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VIII. Near hear ton in the reign of Henry VIII. Near hear we dismounted and strolled across the historic park in which Shakespeare killed the deer of Sir Thomas Lucy and for which act he was compelled to fize to London. As the story goes Sir Thomas is the prototype of Justice Shallow. This old family seat of the Lucys is a fine estate and as we passed through the park we startled hundreds of deer, sail by the natives to be the lineal descendants of the very herd out of which Master Willie Shakespeare surreptitiously selected his venison. It is from wanwhich Master Willie Shakespeare surrepti-tiously selected his venison. It is from wan-dering in early life among these noble oaks and elms, the growth of centuries, that some of Shakespeare's commentators have supposed he derived his noble forest meditations of Jaques and the enchanting woodland pictures in the As You Like It. And as we rolled into Leamington weary, but delighted with the day's journey, my companion after a long silence, gave the key note to the subject of his thoughts by slowly repeating the familiar

Take him for all in all We shall not look upon his like again.

Exhibition Notes.

Among the New Brunswick visitors now Although the New Brunswick visitors now at the exhibition are Hon. Geo. F. Hill, M.L.C.; A. G. Beckwith, Geo. R. Perkin, Eldon Mullin of Frederictor; Thos. S. Weeks of Portland, R. B. Emerson, St. John. Thompson's Indian bezaar is doing such a large business that it has been granted large additional space by Sir Charles. Mr. Thompson is doing well for St. John.

Woodburn's sugar mill is one of the attractions of machinery half.

Parks & Son's cotton display was beautifully adorned with flowers on Dominion Day.

An Angel with a Golden Harp. On Sabbath last the Rev. Robert Hood preached a sermon to the young in the Evar. gelical Union Church, Muslin street, Glasgow. The text was Hebrewsi, 14. "Are they (the angels) not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" At the conclusion of the sermon, Mr. Hood (who has just returned from a holiday tour in Ireland) told the touching story of a sweet-hearted Irish girl who died in poace, a few weeks age. She lived in the highlands of Kenmare, a few miles above the pretty lakes of Killarney. It may be here stated that the lord lieutenant of Ireland and Lady Aberdeen passed through the same part of the country on Tuesday (this week). In that wild country of Kerry landlords have been shot and farmers have been evicted. In not a few places houses are seen without a solitary occu-pant. In the midst of such circumstances, however, it is pleasant to be able to record that wonderful manifestations of the gospel's saving and elevating power have been witnessed. This Irish girl was a bright sunbeam for Christ in the locality. Protestant and Catholic, all spoke well of her. At last the Lord laid her on a bed of sickness. To all who visited her in her mountain home she spoke in deep earnestness of the love of Jesus. Pointedly and winningly she entreated every one, young and old, to look to Christ and cling to Christ. She became weaker and wesker in body, but stronger and stronger in faith and hope. A little while be-fore she received the celestial summons, she exclaimed: "O mother, I see a bright angel coming with a golden harp for me!" Her mother looked upwards, but saw nothing except the plain roof of the humble cottage. Still the happy girl-only twelve years of age-repeated in rapturous tones the words: "Ob, mother I see a bright angel

young Christian? Today her memory is blessed in the Kenmare district and far beyond, -Daily Review. This short parrative is given by way of introduction to the following verses which have been composed by one who heard the story told by Mr. Hood:

not that angel sent to minister to that dying

coming with a golden harp for me."

THE FLOWER OF KINMARE. (An Echo of Kerry.) Lone, lone is the prospect of Kerry's green hills,
The moor-bird it ories, and the mountain wirds
sigh;
White, white is the gush of the all d summer rills,

And the glow of the sunlight is flooding the sky,
And the glow of the sunlight is flooding the sky,
Is flooding the sky
Where fleet swallows fly,
And glinting in beauty, where flowerets so rare
Are blooming—
Perfuming
The path of the much loved sweet flower of Kinmare

The kindness of man may be sometimes restricted; Untenanted houses may here meet the view, From whence the sad tenants in spring were evicted.

From whence the sad tenants in spring were evicted.

But surely one bosom was steadfast and true.

E'er kindly, f. r grace

Shone out of that face.

Beaming so tender y, here, there, everywhere,
In gladness,
For sadness

Feemed never designed for the Flower of Kinmare
But twelve sunny summers had shone on her face,
When sickness stele into the homestead so white;
And sadly the good folks of that rugged place
Made inquiry by day, made visits by night.

Made inquiry by day, made visits by night. Her dear playmate's came And whispered her name, For fast she was fading, despite of their care, What glory is shruding the Flower of Kenmare

"Oh! see! the bright angel is coming to me,
And a harp, oh how lovely, he bears in his hand,
How beautifu', mother! say, do you not see?
He strely is coming at Jesus' command"—
Only the home's roof grey
Their foud eyes saw that day.
And the angel he carried the young, swest and fair,
With harp-songe,
To heaven throngs
Away from the green hills of ionely Kenmure,
J. heggie.

Over the Falls in a Cask. THE PHILADELPHIA COOPER TO TRY HIS LUCK

ONCE MORE. NIAGARA FALLS, July 18. - Carlisle D. Graham, the Philadelphia cooper who went through the whirlpool last Sunday, was here today looking at the rapids. He was found at the Whirlpool Rapids Park, where he was showing the big waves and varying currents to

some friends.
"I have not the same nerve I had last Sunday," said Graham, "for I did not appreciate the power of the water. It is worth more money than I can possibly make to go through there. Before the breakers, where the water looks smooth, there are boilers which shoved the cask up and down. That's where people said they saw Captain Webb treading water. It was the boilers forcing him up and down. The waves would break a man s neck, Webb did not dive, but was thrown down the hill of water the same as my barrel went. No man can go through there alive with any cork suits or life preservers." ANOTHER PERILOUS FEAT.

"What are your plans for the future?" "I am designing a barrel in which to go over the Canadian, or Horseshoe Falls. The barrel I have now is unfitted for the tremendous fall, which would kill me. In the barrel I am planning I might do it if the waters did not branning I might do to the the waters did not keep the cask under too long. I shall send 30 barrels over, and if 20 of them can be re-covered within reasonable time I will make the attempt. There is no use doing it if the undertow of the current is certain to retain the cask so long as to suffocate me. The danger is very great."

CRANKS WITHOUT END. Two Buffalo men were here today to look at the falls, over which they talk of going in a balloon which they are building. The balloon is intended to support a boat in some manner

which they decline to explain.

George W. White, the Oswego crank, has bobbed up serenely at St. Catherines, Ont., with the explanation that he went to sleep in a freight car at Suspension Bridge after telling all the raioon keepers in the place about his proposed trip through the rapids. The carwas locked and White could not get out until he reached St. Catherines. He has lost his cork suit and has not determined whether he will

The follor who have g cientific in 'Tis the ha Flinging to Of the h

"Tis the m Aye! and Puts the Never sout For two h

Never smol Rose so l And their f But thei Not house c Wheresue'

In a thouse Is it outsid Home care There is no

Lo, the fut Battling And there With ho

For, from WASHINGT

The rema food of the r once comm the body is mind is unst build itself truth is as m food, as the To depreciat knowledge great want pect, there minds crave mind the in The wisdom appetite for parent. would be da dormant: ar was it, then a craving f that there like the ap by what is is supplied; into it. it s together we of truth. such a sub superfluous We give a staff in hand nigh. You that by hole

suing, he can lieves you, till. unwarr long over a known the ceiver, and path! The SAVE You are i for a lot of yourself, y You sustain him would ! told what have been o have trusted You go or sider sea-wo storm sweep ful discover took her to lence, and committed you receive old and cr about her w a watery gra A judge

brought a r Witness af evidence is truthful wi s sentence tude, Wo a sentence that the trial the tru of every jud You are of yours ha terms. Y From that and retalls presented to was whisp able to the been the tr have hinde We have without so truth. Pe truth is tru If the firm that it has. are true w are. We r reality. I of it what

> wariety of o philosophic ligious tru kinds of tre is the last cannot disp apecial val which it has nize in it th it out of th mediately virtuously. heathen, a hibit the sp Facts are al When our then, to wl the gospel, Their hear

the differen

and other trees overhang distances. At Charlecote, tratford, is the handsome on, built by Sir Hugh Clopf Henry VIII. Near hear strolled across the historic espeare killed the deer of and for which act be was to London. As the story is the prototype of This old family seat a fine estate and as the park we startled ats of the very herd out of llie Shakespeare surrepti-s venison. It is from wanamong these noble oaks nentators have supposed he prest meditations of Jaques woodland pictures in And as we rolled into companion after a long y note to the subject of his ly repeating the familiar

ake him for all in all look upon his like again.

bition Notes. Brunswick visitors now at Hov. Gao. F. Hill, M. L.C.; Gao. R. Parkin, Eldon ictor; Thos. S. Weeks of nerson, St. John. ian bazaar is doing such a it has been granted large Sir Charles. Mr. Thomp-

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ER OF KINMARE. cho of Kerry.) pect of Kerry's green hills, ies, and the mountain wirds ish of the glad summer rills. unlight is flooding the sky,

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lovedgweet flower of Kinmare nsy be sometimes restricted; nsy here meet the view, tenants in spring were evicted. was steadfast and true, grace

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listen!!! ing the Flower of Kenmare? tangel is coming to me, w lovely, he bears in his hand, r! say, do you not see? at Jesus' command"—

ne's roof grey es saw that day. ied the young, sweet and fair, hills of lonely Kenmare.

Fails in a Cask.

COOPER TO TRY HIS LUCK NCE MORE.

July 18, - Carlisle D. Graelphia cooper who went pool last Sunday, was here e rapids. He was found at pids Park, where he was aves and varying currents to

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WHAT IS THE W. C. T. U. ? LYDIA H. TILTON.

The following poem, read at our Jubilee Ser vice, I gratefully dedicate to the noble women who have generously aided us in securing the cientific instruction law. 'Tis the hand that rocks the cradle, Reaching out to save the world,

July 28, 1886.

Flinging to the breeze the banner Of the home, by love unfurled; Tis the mother-heart that beats time With man's noblest thought today: Aye! and mother-will that stertly Puts the nation's sin away.

Never sound of martial music-Rose as rises home's new song; For two hundred thousand women Make her first grand army strong.

Never smoke of any battle Rose so high as rise their prayers; And their field is wide as duty, But their tactics are home cares.

That reach out the wide world o'er, Wheresoe'er the home hearts wander. Oft to come back nevermore. In a thousand homes this moment, Worse than dead some loved ones lie! Is it outside work that claims, then,

Not house cares alone, but home cares,

Woman's prayer and sacrifice. Home cares drive her to this struggle, And, though ranks may fall unknown, There is nothing that can conquer Love, when battling for its own.

Lo, the future, in the cradle Of today, claims woman's eare; And her lullabys are war songs! Battling evils, everywhere.

And there's hope for men and nations, With home's modest flag unfarled, For, from out that guarded cradle Comes a new millennial world. WASHINGTON, D. C.

> (Evargelical Union Literature) SERMON.

The Element of Truth in Theology.

The remark is often made-"Truth is the food of the mind." It is a remark which at once commands our assent. Without food the body is unsatisfied; it pines away and dies. In like manner, without truth the mind is unsatisfied, and, as it were, devours itself. It requires truth with which to build itself up. And hence it follows that truth is as much more valuable than material food, as the mind is superior to the body. To depreciate truth is to depreciate mind. "It is not good that the soul be without knowledge"-the knowledge of truth. Its great want is truth, and as we should expect, there is in it a craving for truth. All minds crave for truth, and the stronger the mind the intenser is its hunger and thirst. The wisdom of the Creator, in implanting an appetite for truth in the mind, is very apparent. Were there not this craving, there would be danger of the mental powers lying dormant; and starvation would ensue. Wise was it, then, in God to create the mind with a craving for truth; and this craving is such that there is really no satisfying of it. It is like the appetite of the drunkard—it grows by what it feeds on. It is gratified when it

we should merely be attinging truitems together were we to try to prove the value of truth. No one can be found anywhere who would be willing to dispute with us on such a subject. But though arguments are superfluous, illustrations may be beneficial. We give a few :-

You meet a blind man groping his way, staff in hand. He inquires if there is danger nigh. You deceive him. You assure him that by holding on in the direction he is pursuing, he cannot possibly go astray. He be-lieves you, and goes confidently forward to his destruction. Not many minutes elapse till, unwarned and unpitled, he falls head-long over a frightful precipice, and is dashed to pieces. How fortunate for him had he known the truth, viz. : that you were a decelver, and that there was a precipice on his path ! The truth would have

SAVED THE BLIND MAN'S LIFE. You are in business. A stranger applies for a lot of goods. Deeming him honest as yourself, you let him have them on credit. But he is a rogue, and he never pays you. You sustain heavy loss. The truth about him would have prevented it. Had you been told what he was, the information would have been of service to you. You would not have trusted him at all.

You go on board a vessel, which you consider sea-worthy; but she is not. A violent storm sweeps down, and you make the painful discovery that she is not the vessel you took her to be. The storm increases in violence, and she founders. Would you have committed yourself to the deep in her, had you received a hint to the effect that she was and crazy? Certainly not. The truth about her would have stood between you and

a watery grave.
A judge is on the bench. Before him is ought a man charged with a serious crime. Witness after witness is examined. Their evidence is accepted, although there is not a truthful witness amonget them. The man is sentenced to fourteen years' penal servi-tude. Would the judge have passed such a sentence had it been made clear to him that the man was innocent? Of course It was a pity for both, that during the trial the truth came not out. The anxiety of every judge to get at the exact truth, is a fine proof of the value of truth.

You are assured that a certain dear friend of yours has spoken of you in very unkind terms. You ask no explanation; but you at once strike him off your list of friends. From that day you dislike him, shun him, and retaliate. He never spoke as was represented to you. It was a falsehood that was whispered in your ear. How service-able to the one and the other would have been the truth! A knowledge of it would

have hindered the separation.
We have thrown out these illustrations without so much as attempting to define truth. Perhaps there exists no necessity for defining it. Right is right, faith is faith, and truth is truth. If a definition be insisted on it may be defined as accordance with reality. If the firmament hath stars, and if we think that it has, the idea is a true one; and words are true when they represent things as they are. We repeat—Truth is accordance with reality. It is essentially one. We may say of it what the poet says of faith.

was miss buy if or adquired. It is seven talled your reach; and to possess ourselves (i it, we must be easily and the post skys of faith.

In OBJECT NOT IN KIND

the differense lies. It may relate to a great variety of objects. There is historical truth, and religious truth. Value attaches to all these kinds of truth; but the moet valuable species is the last mentioned—religious truth. Value attaches to all these kinds of truth; but the moet valuable species is the last mentioned—religious truth. We cannot dispense with it and prosper. Its special value is due to the direct bearing which it has on our order, our harplaces, our harplaces, and the soul's eternal desitory. We recognize in it the basis of fortistians, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and immediately they case to live plously and virtuously. Put it into the minds of the heathen, and insert the meet almade of the heathen, and immediately they begin to exhibit the spirit and conduct of Christians, Faots are all in favor of these propositions, When our missionaries provail on the heathen, to whom they are sent, and receive the gospel, what is the effect produced? Their heatts undergo a change; they leave the case with the lible. It was not the lible and the case of the exhibition, at the base of plets and the post of the action of the cannot define the difference of the action of the cannot define the carried of the cardial part of t

off their sinful practices and address them-selves to the doing of good works. In a sen-Sell the angel of truth? Never! We ought tence their faith in the gospel-and we specially refer to it in the phase, religious truth—expresses itself in holy living; and were their faith in the gospel undermined, holy living would not continue. It would be able to publish her, but we must keep her, and walk with her. To part with her is to ruin ourselves. To hold her fast is eventually to be taken by surd to expect it. To affirm that it is all her into the presence of the "God of truth, one whether we possess religious truth or that we may receive His blessing—a blessnot, is virtually to affirm that it is all one ing which "maketh rich," and addeth no whether we do the right or the wrong, sorrow. whether we are happy or miserable, whether we spend eternity in heaven or in hell. The reason of the obedience of the angels is to be sought in the correct knowledge which they have of God. Sponge it out and substitute for their true thought of God false ones, and what would happen? Instantly a corresponding change would take place in their feelings and acts. The love of God, as God,

takes precedence of the love of man, as man. But before we can love either the one or the other, we must get hold of religious truth.

They blunder egregiously who talk disparagingly of religious truth. To do so is to talk disparagingly of the Bible itself; and this surely cannot be wise, safe or proper. What was God's object in giving us His own book? His object was to save us; and how? By making known truth adapted to that end. What does the Bible contain? We reply, in the language of John Locke, "it has truth without any mixture of error for its matter." It is truth that gives it its value. If there were less truth in it, it would be

To talk disparagingly of religious truth. ner. It was one of his great purposes, though not his greatest or grandest, to teach the Jews religious truths. It was one part of His mission to preach. But if we associ-

version and sanctification. It is by the agency of the Divise Spirit, that sinners are converted and sanctified—that they are saved; and what instrument does he use in the accomplishment of His work? We answer-Truth, religious truth. Herce the name He bears-"the Spirit of Truth." His business is to ply men with truth, especially that truth commonly called the gospel, and on the reception of it, they " pass from death unto life." Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, describes the gospel as "the power of God unto salvation;" and Christ in His prayer for the disciples, offered up the fol-lowing petition, "Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth." These quotations bear us finely out in the assertion, that, as an agent, the Holy Spirit wields truth as His instrument, whether the object be to regenerate or purify the heart.

Peculiar stress is laid upon the truth by Peculiar stress is laid upon the truth by penmen who, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, wrote the Bible. They seem to have felt that they could not sufficiently extend to the work of the truth by penmen who, under the inspiration of the British Empire. It is an indispensible link in the chain of connections which binds the various parts of the empire together and is supplied; and yet, the more that is poured into it, it still cries louder for more.

tol it. We read that "grace and truth came by Jesus Christ," and that for this cause

of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.'

SALVATION IS TRACED UP by Paul to the knowledge of the truth in the 2nd chapter of 1st Timothy. The 4th verse runs thus: "Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. There is no other way of being saved, but by coming to "the knowl-edge of the truth." The Apostle Peter sets us the example of connecting together the new birth and the word of God: "Being "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which that he is so bent on drawing a blind between men's eyes and the light that shines in the face of Jesus Christ? Truth is the foundation on which Christian character has been built up; and there is no value in salvation, if there be no value in truth—religious truth, for it is through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth, that sinners are "chosen to salvation." Now, if religious truth be the most valuable of all kinds of truth, what better counsel can we give than the advice tendered in Proverbs by the wisest of men-"Buy the truth, and sell it not"? King Solomon was not content in thinking that truth was precious. He evidently considered it invaluable, and he was no mean judge. It is assumed in the words which we have quoted that there is such a thing as truth. In pursuing it we do not chase a phantom. We may never find it, but it has a real existence. It is likewise assumed that it is worth the accouring. If it were worthless, we would not be exhorted to "buy" it. There is no mention of the price we are to pay for it. It is cheap at any price. Truth does not flow into the mind as the sun's light streams into our dwellings of a summer's morning, without some sacrifice of something, without some effort. To have it we must buy it or acquire it. It is within our reach; and to possess ourselves of it, we must be at some pains. It is like gold; the

to publish her, but we must not, on any ac-

G. C. B. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. Its Completion Exching Great Interest

An Indispensable Link in the Chain of Connections.

in England.

Talking about the weather, it is only fair to say that for the past two months, London has seen but one day's fog. I am inclined to believe that London, like St. John, is not so foggy as envious detractors would have the world at large imagine. But fogs here are not like fogs in New Brunswick. They have a greet imperial undertaking. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans have long been connected by railways across the North American continent. But such through connections as have hitherto existed have been confined to the territory of the United States. The Canadian Pacific is the first railway which, together with its associated lines, establishes a communication from sea to sea entirely within British territory. What is more, it is the shortest line between the two oceans. From Montreal to Vancouver, the permanent Pacific terminus of the railway, where a new city has been created by its approach, the distance by the shortest of the United States Pacific routes is over 3,300 miles, But these bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which between the bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which between the bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which between the bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which beless precious. If, therefore, the Bible be valuable, religious truth—by which we understand that kind of truth which gives its specialty to the volume of inspiration—must be

VALUABLE AND INVALUABLE

The Calladian Tachic is the first railway which, together with its associated lines, establishes a communication from sea to sea entirely within British territory. What is more, it is the shortest line between the two oceans. From Montreal to Vancouver, the permanent Pacific terminus of the railway where a new city has been greated. would be to disparage preaching. We pro-claim Christ the "prince of preachers," and so he was, whether as regards matter or man.

Jyros distance is a little under 2 900 miles; while from New York to San Francisco the distance by the shortest of the United States Pacific routes is over 3,300 miles. But these bare statements, significant as they are, by no means exhaust the interest which belongs to the completion of such an undertaking as the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a of His mission to preach. But if we associate value with the preaching of Christ, we must associate value with all other preaching that echoes His preaching, and hence we must associate value with the subject matter of preaching—religious truth.

To talk of religious truth as if it were of little value were to talk disparagingly of the material manifestation of the growing solidarity of the empire, and a proof of the invincible energy of the American subjects of the British crown. The conception of a trans-continental railway was a magnificant act of faith on the part of the Dominion contains little value, were to talk disparagingly of the Holy Spirit's prime instrument in conversion and sanctification. It is by the only amounts to one person in two square miles, in British Columbia only to one in seven, and in the territories only to one in forty Equare miles. Such a population, inhabiting so vast a territory, has manifested so profound a faith in its own future that it has conceived and executed, within a few years, a work which a generation ago might well have ap-palled the wealthiest and most powerful of nations. "Within a period of five years," says the recent report of the company, "the company have built, equipped, and put into opera-tion over 2,400 miles of new railway, embracing on the Lake Superior and Mountain sections many hundreds of miles of the heavie t

human enterprise.

The opening of the Canada Pacific railway would at any time have excited an interest commensurate with its importance throughout the British Empire. It is an indispensible rogated, and, following up the enquiry, were concentrates toth its industrial and its military rescurces. It brings England into direct and rapid communication with the Pacific by a curacy of cabby's statement was verified by line which no hostile power would find it easy to assail. These are considerations of imperial interest which are independent of time and circumstance. But if the promoters of the railway had specially chosen the occasion for the occasion to dilate on the superior qualities of the superior qualities.

Canada a man could keep as many pigs on his farm as he thought expedient. We improved the occasion to dilate on the superior qualities.

RECAPITULATION. railway had specially chosen the occasion for the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."
It were hard, indeed, to say what result of a saving or of a zanctifying kiad is not in the soriptures attributed to truth. We have it on the authority of Christ, that it is eternal life to know God and Himself. Eternal life is thus obtained through truth. We have it on the same authority that truth is the means of spiritual emancipation, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

SALVATION IS TRACED UP

railway had specially chosen the occasion for the final completion of their undertaking, they could have chosen none more appropriate than the year which has witnessed the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the month in which the Queen has entered upon the infitient year of a reign specially marked by imperial extension and consolidation, and the very day on which the representatives of the very day on which the representatives of the come soil owners. Shutting off for a mile or owners, when the direct line of our journey we paid a visit to the cottage of Joseph Arch, the agricultural laborers champion, and member of parliament for Norfolk. Here we saw what "solve Hondon by the chief magistrate of the imperial capital.

As the Prince of Wales at their head, were entertained in the city of London by the chief magistrate of the imperial capital.

As the Prince of Wales truly said at the Mansion house yesterday, the Colonial and Indian in the opening of the fine bacon, the month in which the Queen has entered upon the in which the period a visit of New Brunawick pork and to prove to our limited auditory that much as England boasted of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the most in the year which has witnessed the opening of her fine bacon, the most fettle province of her fine bacon, the most fet head, were entertained in the city of London by the chief magistrate of the imperial capital. As the Prince of Wales truly said at the Mansion house yesterday, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will mark an epoch in the reign of the Queen. It has given a material and concrete form to the abstract conception of the British empire. It has brought all parts of the empire nearer together, and has enabled them to understand each other better, and to find a common centre of interest, affection, and polilitical association in the mother country. No Englishman has any longer a valid excuse for caring little and knowing less about the interest and pursuits of his fellow-subjects whose Englishman has any longer a valid excuse for caring little and knowing less about the interest and pursuits of his fellow-subjects whose home lies beyond the seas. The colonies have come to South Kensington to show us what they are like; and we find that under whatever sky their citizens down

incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever, . . . and this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you." And how were the Christians, to whom James wrote, spiritually begotten? Taking in himself along with them, he says: "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth." Had not he and they believed "the truth as it is in Jesus," they never would have enjoyed the privilege of adoption into the family of God. It is obvious, then, that we chime in sweetly It is obvious, then, that we chime in sweetly with the scriptures when we declare religious truth to be valuable and invaluable. If it be not valuable, what is valuable? If it be not valuable and invaluable, how comes it that lies are the devil's stock in trade, and that he is so bent on drawing a blind beso magnificant a success. Among the many public services which the heir to the throne has rendered to his country and the Empire there is, perhaps, none which can compare in its far reaching effects with his untiring efforts on behalf of the Colonial and Indian exhibition. It is thus peculiarly appropriate that the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway should coincide with the brilliant celebration of the success of the exhibition at the Mansion of the success of the exhibition at the Mansion House. In many respects Canada may well claim to occupy the first place among our cloulai possessions. It is the oldest of our great colonies and the nearest to the mother country. It was the first to obtain representative institutions, and the first to recognize the advantages of local federation. Its growth has not been so marvellous as that of some of the Australian colonies, and in climate and other natural advantages it can hardly compete with New Zealand. But its future contains possibilities which are almost infinite. Its agricultural capabilities are inexhaustible, and its mineral resources are vast. Half a

and its mineral resources are vast. Half a generation ago, when Lord Wolseley con-ducted the ked Biver expedition in the ducted the kied Biver expedition in the year of the Franco German war, Winnipeg, the flourishing capital of the Northwest, was a mere outpost in the wilderness, only to be reached by a laborious advance through trackless forests and almost unexplored waters. Now it is a great city full of activity and enterprise, from which no less than seven railways radiate. The growth of Chicago itself was not more rapid in the corresponding itself was not more rapid in the corresponding

C. AND I. EXHIBITION. A Rambling Letter-Notes Here, There and Everywhere.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) London, July 6 .- What with the grinding demands of efficial duties and the rapid whirl of "colonial festivities," I find it utterly impossible to develop (as the photographers would say) the batch of notes daily jetted down for the information of THE SUN'S ever increasing constituency. So here goes for a rambling

Ending with last night, some 1,500,000 visitors had attended the exhibition. And the crush continues, despite the very hot weather. Talking about the weather, it is only fair to say that for the past two months, London has

coffin would be little short of sacrilege. So say the fashionable London undertakers, and they are great men in their line. Imperial federation is the popular "fad" in

colonial circles just now, but the present political campaign has kept many of its English friends away and the sessions of the league were not very well attended. Maritime province men feel rather delicate in talking up federation in the face of the Nova Scotia el tions, which are frequently thrown in our teeth by the Australians. And Mr. Annand, Nova Scotia's chief man here (from a Fielding standpoint), openly says that the dis-union vote is but the first step toward annexation. Mr. Annand is an old man who dreams dreams and sees visions, but we have yet to learn that he is the son of a prophet. Without intending to be personal, we may say we have heard men charge that Mr. Gladstone is in his dotage just

A few days ago I wrote you about our very pleasant trip into the Midland counties. Supplementary thereto I add the following: On our drive from Stratford-on-Avon, the scene of Shakespeare's birth and death, to Leannington, the prettiest little town in historic War-wickshire, we traversed the estate of a gentletions many hundreds of miles of the neavest and most difficult railway work to be found on either side of the Atlantic." Such an achievement, accomplished in such circumstances, deserves a permanent place in the annals of serves a permanent place in the annals of human enterprise. man who lords it over 14,000 acres of the richest soil in the middle of England. While

told to our surprise that owners of estates in this land of the brave and free will not tolerate pigs on the premises of their tenant farmers.

ing tints of the breeze-blown roses that grew in the labourer's garden. But more entrancing than the rose trees all in flower (for English rose trees, not bushes, are a wonderous eight to Canadian eyes) was the peach bloom that illumined the plump cheeks of the great reformer's pretty daughter. It was a picture of feminine loveliness, set in a rustic frame, never to be forgotten; and Cabby's eloquence fell on deaf ears, as driving homeward, we silently pondered over the thought that, could England's peasantry, each and all, but obtain the fee simple of a quarter or half acre of land, their sombre brick cottages would be graced with eyes as bright and lips as cherry-like as these of the flaxen-hand maiden we saw in the doorway of this humble dwelling near old Warwick Casile, "Liberty" was really the fountain of perennial yout, in quest of which power de Leon long age set sail from Liberty. Ponce de Leon long ago set sail from Lisbon, And some future English Ponce de Leon may

find that which the Spaniard failed to disover.

It will be seen by the following from the Court Circular, that our most distinguished colonists have been basking in the smiles of royalty at Windsor Castle.

The Queen was pleased to receive, yesterday, at Windsor Castle, the representatives of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to whom invitations had been sent by Her Majesty's command through the lord steward.

mand through the lord steward.

A special train conveyed Her Majesty's guests to Windsor from the Paddington station guests to Wildsor from the Paddington station of the Great Western railway, and conveyed them to London in the evening.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G. (executive president of the royal commissioners of the exhibition), with their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise of Wales, attended by the Countees of Macclesfield, and Colonel Arthur Eilis, C.S.I.,

were present at the reception.

There were a'so present his Royal Highness There were also present his Kryat Lighness
the Duke of Connaught, K.G., a royal commissioner for the exhibition, with her Royal
Highress the Duchess of Connaught, attended
by Lady Adela Larking and Major Alfred M.
Egerton; her Royal Highness the Princess
Louise, with the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., a member of the reception committee of the exhibition; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albary, attended by Miss Percival; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., a royal commissioner for the exhibition, attended by Major Gen. Bateson.

The Voters' List.

The following table will show the vote of the different wards in the city, Portland and the parishes in the county under the Deminion Franchise Act: Kings Ward -District No. 1, Wellington Ward-

District No. 10, Queen's Ward-Duke's Ward-District No. 21, ... _ . Sydney Ward-Guy's Ward-412 Albert Ward -District No. 31, Brook's Ward-Listrict No. 32, CITY OF PORTLAND. Ward 1-District No. 23, 11 11 84, Ward 2-Ward 3-

Ward 4-District No. 44, Ward 5— District No. 47,

Parish of Saint Martins-Parish of Lancaster—

about the bearing of their flags; for the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter, we have, with the advice of our council, ordered that from henceworth all our subjects of this ide and kingdom of Great Britain, and the members thereof, shall bear in their maintop the red cross, commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross, commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together, and in their foretop our sutjects of South Britain shall wear the red cross only, as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain in their foretop the white cross only as they members thereof, shall bear in their maintop
the red cross, commonly called St. Georgo's
cross, and the white cross, commonly called
St. Andrew's cross, joined together, and in
their foretop our sutjects of South Britain
shall wear the red cross only, as they were
wont; and our subjects of North Britain in
their foretop the white cross only, as they
were accustomed.' In 1707, when the Scotch
and English legislatures were united, the
distinctive flags ceased to be used, and the
united flags as arranged in 1606 became the
single ensign for the United Kingdom. It
was the sovere'gn that made the union and
established the national flag, and an establishment of distinct legislatures again
would not alter the flag. Ireland would
take possession of its local ensign, the red
cross of St. Patrick. This Irieh banner
ought to have appeared in the union flag of
1606, but it did not. Ireland had no distinct
recognition in the union until 1801, when the ought to have appeared in the union flag of 1606, but it did not. Ireland had no elistinct recognition in the union until 1801, when the Irish and British legislatures were united. At that date the union jack underwent no further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced. Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white margin, recalling the banner of St. George; the white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick, showing over the white diagonal cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the jack is therefore due to Scotland, and the red and white crosses and

to Scotland, and the red and white crosses and margins to England and to Ireland." Germany has a vessel loaded with manufac-Germany has a vessel loaded with making a tour tures and wares of that nation making a tour the register 245 names, 12 of which has confident as a travelling exhibition in the registered during the year ending June 20.

Eight atudes to passed the matriculating ex-

N.B. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Tae Sixth Annual Meeting-President Moore's Address

Testimonial to Dr. Bayard-Election of Officers-Other Business.

It is a quartion if the portraits of Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow, Bryant, Dafferin, Lowel and Thoreau, which adorn the walls of the Old Fellow's hall, ever looked down upon so brainy an assemblage as was gathered there

yesterday. The reporter cares not to shock the modesty of the youthful members of the New Brunswick Medical Society, but he persumes the elders, such as Drs. Steeves, Black, Brown, Hamilton, McDonald and Hutchison, will pardon his connecting their names with the illustrious names alluded t). The attendance illustrious names alluded to. The attendance was large. Among those present were Drs. P. R. Moore, Walker, Moore (of Stanley), McFarland, Steeves, Black, Duncan, Kierstead, Addy, McCleary, Brown, Hamilton, Thorne, Christie, Musgrove, Smith, Wilson, McDonald, Currie, D. E. Berryman, Caldwell, Bruce, Travers, Gray, McCarron, Johnstone, Inches, McLaren, Morrison, McKay, Wm. Christie, Daniel, J. A. E. Steeves, Hutchison, McPherson, Bayard, Hetherington, Earle, jc., Taylor, White, McInernay, McFarlane of Portland, Walker, and Allison. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president, Dr. P. R. Moore of Sackville, after which the minutes of the last annual session were read by the secretary, Dt. Musgrova. Drs. Fuller, Laughton and Jonah of the Maine Medical Association were invited to participate in the discussions of the

Dr. Fuller, in behalf of himself and his colleagues, thanked the society for its courtesy and said that the Maine association was greatly disappointed that the N. B. Medical Society was not represented at its last session. The

DR. MOORE OF SACKVILLE.

then read his address, from which the following extracts are presented: -Gentlemen members of the N. B Medical Society—Allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by electing me to beyour president, and the only regret I have is, that you did not selectone more competent to fill the position; but I shall strive, with your assistance, to perform the duties of the office satisfactority.

It now becomes my duty, as well as privilege, to deliver an address to you, which has been prepared amid many interruptions and much confasion. I crave your charity for its many imperfections whill I endeavor to call your attention to some thoughts on what I consider the duty of the profession to the public on creain matters of byeine. public on certain matters of hygiene.

It cannot we'l be doubted that the noble profession

public on certain matters of bysiene.

It cannot we le be doubted that the noble profession to which we all are proud to belong may very properly claim, precedence in their self-sear, ficing, painetaking and ardous philanthropic efforts to amedionate the physical and social condition of their fellow men, yet it may possibly occur to some of us that the public, as a rile, seem very unwilling to accord to us any such credit—on the other hand, too frequently speak of us as a class of people who have no other movive in the prosecution of our professional pursuits than our own personal aggrandisement and comfort.

I cannot, therefore, forbear calling the attention of this society and the public through them to a consideration of one or two questions in this convention by way of upholding the honor and disinterestedness of med callinen as a bidy in contradistinction to other bodies of people who depend directly on the general public for paironage and support. Has any one ever heard of a manufacturer exercising his talent or inventive genius in devising means to prevent the people purchasing his wares? Of the farmer endeavoring so to cultituate his six that one ton of hav or bushel of potatoes which he may have to sell will asser the purpose of two? Contrariwish we are well aware that manufacturers are constantly striving to see how they can manage their business so as to increase the demand for their articles.

The time allotted to ui by our Creator, and even alther much attention has been directed to the laws of hviene since the time of Hispocrates down

'Valiant be, and ever dare
To do the right the all the gathered hosts
Of error may oppose. Then if theu fail
On earth thy well earned measure of applause
To gaid, that nobler from the skies,
Will done, thou good and faithful servant, shall
Thy glorious mission crown."

A letter from THE CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION was read, asking that the society might be represented at its next annual meeting, August

Bills to the amount of \$12 86 were ordered to be paid.

Dr. Brown, president of the medical council. in his report, said there are at present upon the register 245 names, 12 of which had been amiliation. The sum of \$804 had been collected during the year, of which amount \$183 had been paid as fees, \$60 for registration, \$40 as preliminary examination, and \$11 for registration of certificates. Of the whole number registered but 163 have paid the annual fee for the year ending July 20. Five members of the N. B. Medical Society have died during the year: Dr. J. W. McCurdy of Chatham; Dr. F. G. Jordan and A. Alward of St. John, and Drs. H. T. Gilbert and W. H. Scott of Gagetown.—The report was adopted. Gagetown.—The report was adopted.

The election of efficers was next proceeded

with, resulting in the following choice:—
President, Dr. Hamilton; 1st vice president Dr. Inches; 2nd vice president, Dr. McDonald secretary, Dr. Musgrove; treasurer, Dr. Walker; corresponding secretary, Dr. Bruce. Trustees: Drs. P. R. Moore, Wm. Christie and Dr. Adjourned.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION Dr. M. F. Bruce read an interesting paper on

The president suggested that as Dr. Bayard was about to leave the city on a visit to England it would be a graceful act on the part of the society to present him with some testi-monial of esteem. Dr. Jonah coincided, and Drs. Jonah, Brown and Walker were appointed a committee to draft an address, of which the following is a copy :-To the President and members of the N. B. Medical

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to draft a resolution! expressive of their warm feeling toward. Dr. Bayard beg to report:
Besolved, That the members of the N. B. Medical Besolved, That the members of the N. B. Medical Society having heard with pleasure that their much esteemed friend and brocher, Dr. Wm. Bayard is about to leave this city to visit the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without testifying collectively their high appreciation of his professional attainments, his untiring public zeal and his ever warm and exemplary manner toward us at all times.

That his voyage may be prosperbus and pleasant, that he may return refreshed and invigorated and that many years of usefulness may yot be spared to him is our sincere desire and earnest wish.

Thomas Walker.

Dr. Mussrove read a paper on Taybilities.

Dr. Musgrove read a paper on Typhlities, on which Dr. Laughton and Dr. Jonah com-mented at considerable length. Dr. Daniel, of the audit committee, reported

balance in the hands of the treasurer amounting to \$82 90.

Dr. Walker's essay on puerperel convulsions elicited an animated discussion in which Drs. Musgrove, Gray, Hamilton, Moore of Stanley, Fuller, James Christie, Burnett, Moore of Sackville, and Jonah participated, after which the meeting adjourned.

[FOR THE SUN.] THE CLOSE OF A PROTRACTED PASTORAL LIFE.

BY REV. I. E. BILL, D. D.

I commenced my pastoral life at Nictaux. in the beautiful valley of the Annapolis, Nova Scotia, March, 1829, I closed my pastoral life in the charming village of St. Martins, New Brunswick, July, 1886. It began amid revival scenes of wondrous power, bringing hundreds of precious souls into the church of God. It closed amid manifestations of the grace of the Redeemer. The beginning was mantled with the harmonies of brotherly love. The close was graced with the sweet communion of saints. Not a shade of disunion darkened the beginning or the end.

I preached my first sermon as pastor of St. Martins' Baptist church in the summer of 1875, and my last sermon in this connection July 4th, 1886, from Acts xl., 23:
"Who, when he came, and had seen the grace of God. was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord." A very large congregation was in attendance and listened as

for eternity.
In reviewing his pastorate in St. Martins, the retiring pastor said: In this review I have to acknowledge the wonderful love the great Father has bestowed upon us.

1st. We have seen the grace of God as displayed in restoring union to a disturbed

2nd. In the erection of two beautiful places of worship, one in the central and the other in the western section of the village, both comparatively free from debt, and addapted to the work on hand. 3rd. In the expansion of one small Sab-bath school, performing its work in the gal-lery of the old church, into two large flourish-ing schools having their commodious homes in the two new churches and doing excellent work for Christ and for souls

work for Christ and for souls. 4th. In the progress of the great temperance reform, closing up nearly all the liquor shops of the place, rescuing some who had fallen a prey to the arch deceiver; creating a healty temperance sentiment, and pledging an overwhelming majority of the people to

abstinence from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
5th. Last but not least, in the course of these eleven years, we have seen the grace of God unfolded in three blessed revivals of religion, and in the addition of some two hundred and twenty baptized converts to this

church of Christ-making an average yearly addition of twenty members.

These co-operative and combined influences have raised the whole community to a high plane of moral, social and religious life, to that St. Martins now compares most favorably in its moral and religious aspects, with the most favored village in Canada.

We have reason therefore, not only for gratitude and gladness of heart, but for joy unspeakable and full of glory.

During my pastoral life I have had, in other sections of the vineyard, large receptions of members. At Nictaux, on one communion occasion, I gave the hand of fellowship to fifty newly baptized believers. While pastor in Fredericton, on a similar occasion, I gave the hand of welcome to thirty candidates. When pastor of Germain street Baptist church, St. John, at one communion, fifty new members were received. But on

this closing day of my pastoral work I have had the unutterable pleasure of extending the hand of welcome to sixty-four baptized Friends may ask, Does this closing up of pastoral life mean retirement from the duties and pleasure of the gospel ministry? To question I answer NAY. The voice which came to me in my Billtown home in the autumn of 1827, trumpet-toned, as if speaking from the very heaven of heavens, saying 'unto me, who am less than the least of all saints is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ," is still ringing in my ears. going deep down into the inner spirit. These matchless riches have been the chief glory of my ministerial life; and if I mistake not,

will constitute the theme of my rejoicing in the sanctuary of God above. So long therefore as I have a brain to think, a heart to feel, and a tongue to speak, I hope through grace to be permitted to tell "The old, old story Of Jesus and his love."

"Let the people praise Thee, O God, let all the people praise Thee." Amen. St. Martins, N. B., July 15, 1886. HEAVY ROBBERY .- A Florenceville correspondent of The Sun under date of the 21st inst., writes:—Last evening when C. Kearney of this village was about closing his store for the night he discovered that his cash box containing valuable papers, besides \$100 in cash and notes of hand to the amount af some \$2,-200 had been stolen. Early this morning search 200 had been stolen. Early this morning search was made for the hox, and this evening it was found under a fence at some distance from the store. The cash and notes had been taken cut. No clue to the thief has yet been discovered. Mr. Kearney offers a liberal reward for the recovery of the notes.

THE

The Minister of Marine on a Tour of Inspection.

The Light Houses and Fog Alarms on the Bay of Fundy.

Looking for a Site to Locate a Fog Horn among the Murr Ledges.

Proprietor & p'ndle.

and Herring Weirs.

TAKING IN CAMPOBELLO.

On Tuesday morning the 20th, the Newfield steamer, Captain Guildford, left St. John with officials of the marine department, on a tour for the inspection of the light house service on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Fundy to the westward. The party included Hon. George E. Foster. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who was understood to be on business connected with both branches of his department; W. P. Anderson, the engineer of the marine department; J. S. Harding, the N. B. agent for the department, and Captain Scott, R N. A Sun representative accompanied the expedition. The first establishment to be inspected was Lepreaux fog horn. This horn or trumpet has been placed in position in the new building erected nearer the point than the old building where the fog whistle has been and still is. It will be remem bered that the State of Maine ran ashore in a fog on the other side of the point from the old fog whistle, which was only a few yards away and was sounding at the time. This alarm had been heard on board the ship some time previously, but the sound was ost as the steamer approached. It had before this time been generally concluded that the fog whistle was misleading, owing to its position. The new building was there fore constructed on the extreme point. It was, however, considered an open question whether to replace the whistle by another of the same sort, or by a horn or trumpet. The latter sort are much cheaper to maintain, burning less coaland using less water, and being less liable to get out of repair. Moregiven directions to set

THE RIVAL MACHINES INTO OPERATION so that when the Newfield hove in hearing they were both tooting away for all they were worth, while the automatic buoy away out in the deep grouned out a worthy response from a third party point of view. To the company passing down the bay with the wind from the alarms toward the ship it was not easy to say which had the advantage but when the point was left behind and the wind had begun to get in its work, the new horn made conspicuously the better toot, The old one was on its mettle, and long after the shrieks of the whistle had died away in low walls and then subsided into nothing. Mr. Anderson is a major in ness, jets of steam could be seen issuing from the tower, and it was apparent that the sound was projected over the water as far as it would go, which was some miles less than here that on the Newfield's return, the fog

being thick and the horn silent, THE WHISTLE GAVE POOR SATISFACTION. It was not audible so far away as the automatic buoy, which makes no great pretensions,

and when heard was deceptive as to direc The Newfield is faster than she looks, and along in the afternoon the vocal qualities of the Head Harbor fog trumpet were vindicated. The day was not foggy, but the alarms had received notice that they were to present themselves for examination, and they acted accordingly. This place was visited later in the expedition. In the meantime it might be observed that the Head Harbor light is the pioneer light west of St. John on the New Brunswick coast, being now fifty-seven years old. The fog born is only three or

trumpets. OFF FOR GRAND MANAN, which was reached toward evening, and pass-ing around the coast the Newfield came to anchor at Seal Cove. There is an important light at Southwest Head, some two miles from the cove, which it was thought deserved a visit. Captain Scott being elderly, stout and wise, declined a scramble up the rocky beach in the darkness, followed by a two-mile tramp over a rough road; but the minister, the agent, the engineer, and the newspaper man ventured forth. Captain Gullford with the boat's crew, after landing the party, followed, pulled around the headland to see if perchance a point of embarkation nearer the lighthouse might not be found. The land journey was found not unpleasant, however, though warm, and in due time keeper McLaughlin was found taking in his flag to put it to sleep for the night he having already performed that office for his family.
W. B. McLaughlin has served some thirtyseven years as a lighthouse keeper, most of that time on Gannet Rock. The station which he now occupies is less desolate than GANNET ROCK.

and in fact can hardly be called desolate at all, seeing that it is but a short drive from the more thickly settled parts of Grand Manan. Mr. McLaughlin deserves a good location, for he is a good official. He has invented many devices for increasing the effectiveness of the apparatus, and for adding to the attractiveness of his surroundings, He found time to construct small buildings, fences, to make roads, and to clear and cultivate the plot of government land. Mr. McLaughlin has an official connection with the fisheries business. There is in this vicinity a stretch of coast which forms a

BAY! Previously to this year he has had more hands; a Yarmouth ship and brig laden with trouble with the citizens of the glorious re-Laughlin fears that the GRAND MANAN FISHERIES

will be greatly damaged if a treaty like the last is negotiated. The keeper seems to be right, for it is a well known fact that seining is destructive to the herring fisheries, and the Eastport folk, when fishing in our waters, paid no attention to seining regulations or in fact to any other regulations. Things have now changed. The seining of General Middleton is preventing its reconstruction, A somewhat complicated case arises on our own side respecting these Gannet Rock Light and Old spawning grounds. It appears that there Manan people, situated on the prohibited area. These weirs were here half a century, more or less, before the regulation preservements are about a dozen weirs, belonging to Grand over twenty miles from the northeast extentity of the ledges to their southwest border, a space underlaid with rocks, more or less, before the regulation preservements. area. These weirs were here half a century, more or less, before the regulation preserv-Duck Island Alarm Station ing these grounds was made, and the owners, numbering say three families to each weir, have made a good living from their property. They naturally feel that they have a vested diligent enquiry as to all these matters, and it was generally understood that the weirs would not be prevented from doing business, unless it should be shown Fishery Matters—The Results that they seriously interfere with the spawning herring. It is believed that the resident proprietors would constitute themselves into a sort of police to watch off other intruders. Mr. McLaughlin does not believe that the killing of fish for sardine purposes will seriously injure

THE HERRING FISHERY of the future, but he holds strong views against allowing the capture of fish too small or sardines, many of them six months old herring, known as brit, are caught in the weirs, boated over to Eastport and used for manure. Much information on this subject derived from enquiry, was new to the minister. There is no doubt that an order in council should be passed forbidding the kill-ing of these little fish and fixing a limit of ength, over which three-fourths or fourfifths of every boatload captured, must measure. This rule is now laid down as to lobsters, excepting that the fishers are ordered to throw back in the water all below the minimum size. The lamps, the storehouses and the premises generally at the N.E. Headlight were critically examined by the officials. and the suggestions of the keeper were noted. Among the curiosities of the place is an old cannon, or rather the fragments of it, which occupied a position on the quarter deck of the Shannon at the time of her fight with the Chesapeake. The old gun, after being brought to this place, was regularly fired on each Queen's birthday until a recent occasion. Perhaps there was too much loyalty and consequently too much powder, or perhaps the old weapon got TIRED OF ITS PEACEFUL LIFE.

Anyway it burst, and flew in small pieces in all directions except the directions in which the spectators stood. Having seen all that Southwest Head had to show, the officials set out on the tramp to the boat, a sailor with a lantern having landed off the over it has been claimed for them that light house and climbed up the reef to conexcept on an island where the sound should vey the parodoxical information that landing be projected in all directions the trumpet is equally serviceable if not more so. An diversified with many falls and spiced with opportunity for a crucial test seemed to be afforded on Tuesday, for the trumpet apparatus was in operation and the old whistle had not been removed. Mr. Harding had found at last comfortably asleep in the boat, and the ship was boarded before midnight, and the ship was boarded before midnight, Before retiring Captain Scott got off at the expense of the minister the sailor's gag respecting the anchor going down crooked. He then went to aleep with a clear conscience, The Newfield's anchor was heard coming up —coming up crooked too—anywhere about four o'clock in the morning. No time is lest in lighthouse touring, where Capt. Guildford has command. The reporter dreamed some-what about islands and about seals, when he was aware of something about twice the size of himself in the berth beside him. The interloper was remarkably active considering its ponderous size, and on survey proved to be the foot of Mr. Anderson the engineer.

THE CANADIAN ARMY. He is about six feet six inches high, and so big that he looks short, withal as fine a the notes of the horn. It might be said specimen of physical manhood as one meets. Mr. Anderson is strong on the adjustment of lights and reflectors, and on questions of architecture and construction of buildings. Contemporaneously with the advent of the large foot came the tones of a large voice, stating that now or never if the newspaper man wanted to see Machias Seal Island, The place was indeed close by and about this time those residents who had not been up all night were rubbing their eyes as a preliminary measure to opening them. Here the officials went ashore and took a good look at the lighthouses, for there are two. These lights range in a direction which keeps the sailor well south of the dangerous Murr Ledges, and the station is exceedingly important. They have been here more than

HALF A CENTURY,

though the buildings were renewed and some four years old, and takes the place of an ex-perimental arrangement which had been ago. The feg whistle which also does duty at established a few years before and had failed, but in such a way as to furnish valuable thing in fog structed a tramway from the whistle house to the beach, up which coal and other sup-plies are hauled by steam. By way of testing this arrangement, the party landed from the boat to the car and made the return journey in the same fashion. The acting engineer showed his control over the machinery by bringing the car to a sudden stop on the down trip-to the great danger of the portly departmental engineer, whom with others the power of inertia and the force of gravity constrained to continue the journey without regard to the alleged medium of conveyance. Machias Seal Island is not much of an island. The residents are Mr. Seeley, the keeper, his assistant, and his (Mr. Seeley's) family. They are not so lonely looking as the Gannet Rick people, for the Seal Island folk have women, or at least a woman, and children. Fragments of the story of Cinderella were scattered about the so that the young people can make more remarkable acquaintances on Seal Island than

many in more promising localities.

The inspection completed, breakfast was taken and the Newfield meanwhile proceed. ed to the northward of the Murr Ledges, and then among them, under the skilful pilotage of Mr. McLaughlin, the keeper of the South West Head light, who had been taken on board at Grand Manan, Mr. McLaughlin does not know about these rocks can only be learned by running into them, and this has been found an un-

safe experiment. THE MURR LEDGES are among the most destructive rocks in North America. Here scores of vessels have been lost and property to the value of millions. Mr.McLaughlin calculates that while he had charge of Gannet rock, as many as thirty vessels were lost on the feat high with an iron cage at the top. No vessels were lost on the feat high with an iron cage at the top. No vessels were lost on the feat high with an iron cage at the top. No vessels were lost on the feat high with an iron cage at the top. No vessels were lost on the feat high with an iron cage at the top. No vessels were lost on the feat high with an iron cage at the top. No vessels were lost on the feat high with an iron cage at the top. ledges and not less than fifty lives sacrificed.

public than with his own countrymen. The Washington freaty was held to concede the right of fishing, subject to no restrictions as ship over \$100,000 of cargo. Later the to spawning grounds or Sunday laws, and Humaoca disaster occurred on Wallace this contention gained force after the British government threw up the sponge on the Fortune Bay dispute. Wherefore Mr. Mc. more heard of, were broken in pieces on these ledges. The department of marine has been trying to devise means for the better protection of the place. At present there is beside the Machias Seal Island lights, an intermittent white light on Gannet Rock, established in 1831, two years after Head Harbor light. (Lepreau light was established the same year as Gannet). In 1875

CAPTAIN SCOTT succeeded in Inducing the government to erect fish is practically a ruined industry, and the a spindle on the Proprietor, nearly on the easterly extremity of the ledges, which warning is of great service. There is a fog gun at Gannet, which, in this weather, is the only warning in the whole distance of their ugly tops at low tide. The most advantageous point for the proposed establishment is thought to be Yellow Ledge, which, at high tide, shows some ten feet or more right in the business. Mr. Foster made above the water, and which is near the scene of the loss of the Humacao.

Pilot McLaughlin told the story of the ledges as he guided the Newfield through the intricate passages among the reefs. Nearing Yellow Ledge, an interesting company of seals were seen clustered along the sunny side of the island. The movements of these creatures were closely watched through the glass and were pronounced thoroughly characteristic of the beasts, Presently the programme was broken up by the skyward flight of the animals, when it became evident that our naturalists were badly gulled.

A landing place was found without much difficulty, and Captain Scott set about taking the bearings of the locality. Yellow Ledge is one of the highest of the Murr Ledges, and has proved one of the most fatal. It is a place much frequented by seals, and gulls' eggs were found in considerable quantities. But there is no soil and, of course, no water. The absence of water is the main difficulty in the way of maintaining a fog horn. There are level spots where reservoirs for the preservation of rain water might be hewn or blasted in the rock, but

A HUGE TRUNK OF A TREE and other drift stuff lying higher up showed that the salt water would be liable to find its way into these receptacles. Probably the only practicable method would be to distill sea water on the place. In this connec-tion it will be well to recall the fact that the fog trumpet of the style used at Lepreaux extremely economical in the consumption of water. A tank could be fitted into this rock above normal high water mark with connections to receive rain water, collected by the proposed reservoir, which tank could be covered on the approach of a storm. With the help of this supply a condenser might meet the necessities of the place. Something evidently should be done if at all possible, for the reed is great. If the spindle stuck by Captain Scott into the gray head of the covetous Old Proprietor is worth as alleged \$10,000 a year, a fog horn on this Yellow Ledge would be worth more vey the parodox!cal information that landing of time was spent in observation and conthan the first cost every year. A good deal all these matters. The bodie

> SEVERAL LARGE SEALS WERE FOUND, resulting from the fact that a gentleman visited the place on a seal hunting expedi-tion last winter, killed these animals, and seeing a storm coming made his escape with all possible speed, not even saving the seal skins. The Indians kill many seals on Yelow Ledge.

> The delegation to Yellow Ledge were pulled back to the ship by Captain Guildford's excellent four-oared crew. One of the sailors brought off a number of the eggs of the bird from which these reefs take their name. A murr egg is not unlike the egg of a gull, but only one of them is found in a nest, whereas the gull nest may have three, The eggs were not eaten, owing to the discovery that they were in a somewhat advanced state of incubation. From one of them a very distinct chirp was heard. This one was handed over to Mr. Warner, the engineer of the Newfield, who improvised n incubator somewhere about the engine and was able on Thursday night to show the bill and head of a young gull projecting from the shell. It is his dream to train up a pet for the Newfield which will,

> Day by day, for food or play. Come at the mariner's hollow. Gannet Rock was the next place visited. This rock is eight miles south of Grand Manan. This rock is eight miles south of Grand Manan. The lighthouse is not large, but it is nearly as large as the rock on which it stands. The building requires many repairs, and the revolving apparates—it is a flash light—is not quite accurate in its movements. There is a gun which is fired every hour in foggy weather. This station is in charge of A. O. Kent who keeps bachelor's hall on the premises. A light was first established here in 1831. The present arrangement is a dioptric of, the fourth order. Mr. Harding has had convenient hoisting apparatus put up—which is necessary on account paratus put up—which is necessary on account of the precipitous character of the cliff, and the necessity of bringing water as well as all other supplies from the mainland. Mr. Mc-Laughlin greeted Gannet

AS AN OLD FRIEND. Having spent half a life-time on this pile of Having spent half a life-time on this pile of conglomerate rock, he has naturally a tenderer feeling for it than the cursory observer. It ought to be mentioned that Mr. Kent raises potatoes. His potato patch is composed of imparted soil secured in a plank cage fastened to the edge of the cliff. It is seven miles south from Gannet to the Old Proprietor mentioned in the previous paper. Captain Scott, R. N. who in his coast survey had made a somewhat intimate acquaintance with this disagreeable resident urged the department in Hon. Peter Mitchell's day to erect a spindle here. The work was day to erect a spindle here. The work was undertaken and with some difficulty completundertaken and with some dimenity completed. In the summer of 1873 a hole was sunk to the depth of two feet in the rock. The appliances used were simply a drill and a sledge and the process was consequently slow. The next year Mr. Green, who had charge of the boring operation, TOOK A SCHOONER

and crew and proceeded to the spot again. The ledge is only exposed about two hours at each tide and only on fine and clear weather could anything he done there. In the course of five weeks Mr. Green and his men were able to get in ten or twelve hours drilling, and the hole was sunk to the depth of three fect. This was thought to be sufficient and the spindle was sent for Captain Purdy and an engineer were sent down with the spindle, and after spending some weeks attempting to get the mast in position the work was abandoned until next year. During the summer a similar next year. During the summer a similar spindle was placed on Quaco ledges. This was an easier undertaking, as the rocks are bare onger at a time and are not exposed to such

THE QUACO SPIRE feet high with an iron cage at the top. No vessel has fallen a victim to the Old Proprietor during those two years. If one should be des-

were obliged to do. Off the northeast coast of Grand Manan are several considerable islands, will leave one On one of these, DUCK ISLAND,

engineer s residence have been erected. These were next examined. Mr. Harding made diligent examination as to the water supply, Mr. Anderson as to the machinery and architecture, and the minister took stock in the arrangement generally. Mr. Foster looked a little as hamed of the keeper's house, which is evidently constructed more with regard to economy than to the requirements of a family, or to sithetic taste. An extra \$200 might weil have been spent on this dwelling. The other building is a good one apparently and it is believed that the establishment will be of great practical value in this foggy locality. Duck Island is about 80 acres in extent, has a number of residents, and is the property of one man. There are SEVERAL HEREING WEIRS

round the Island, one of them the property of the landlord, who also holds shares in others, The herring caught here are of the larger sort no sarcine fish among them. They are smoked on the premises, and for the most part export-ed to the States. The season commences here late, the first catch coming about the first of August. The proprietor of the Island informed The Sun man, that the sardine fishing had ed THE SUN man, that the sardine fishing had not as far as he could see decreased the herring supply in his locality, though it might have had a bad effect on the fisheries in Grand Manan. The Duck Island catch last year was one of the largest ever known. His weir had taken 2,000 hogsheads of five barrels each, and other weirs had been correspondingly successful. The duty on smoked herring had of course placed the fishermen at a disadvantage, but he hoped that a advantage, but he hoped that a rigorous enforcement of the law would give provincial herring fishermen the command of the market. In this case the duty would be paid by the United States consumer. After the buildings had been inspected, and the minister had discussed fishery matters with the residents, the Neptune got under way again, Following the course of Grand Manan north-ward, passing through thrifty looking settlements, the picturesque point known as

SWALLOW TAIL, WAS REACHED. The lighthouse at this place is reached by a landing way running up the steep side of the rock to a distance of over 200 feet. The lantern itself is 150 feet above the level of high water mark. The light is visible on the water from southwest, round south as far as northwest. It lights the entrance to the finest village on Grand Manan, and is seen for twenty miles out to sea in the track of vessels bound in or out of the bay. vessels bound in or out of the h The establishment was renovated after Saxby gale, which storm made short work of some of the previous appliances. In years considerable repairs have been made and the lighthouse seems to be in good condition or likely to be as soon as the workmen now employed there have completed their task

THE WATER QUESTION is a difficult one here as in many other places, rain water being the principal rescurce. John W. Kert is the present keeper.
We are now cff for Campobello and in due

time reach Head Harbor, the pioneer light station in this neighborhood. There is a light out on the extreme headland and a fog horn farther in on the point. Many things were discussed by the efficials, the non-efficial memdiscussed by the cincians, the non-cincian members of the party busying themselves mean while gathering wild roses which abound in the locality. Steam was on in the fog alarm house, and the trumpet, under the direction of Mr. Seelye, was sending forth blasts sufficient as it seemed the circumpation of the direction of Mr. Seelye, to wake the dead. No dead Algonquins

or Welchpool. Not so dark, however, but that the General Middleton was recognized as she lay in Bay de Lutz. The cruiser's people were not ashamed to acknowledge the acquaintance, and fired a salute. An officer came to the Newfield in a boat pulled by a well drilled crew pleased to show their good discipline. Receiving orders from Captain Scott to Capt. McLean to report at Welshpool, the boat went off and the ship went on. From Welshpool came Collector from that locality, Each of them reported to the minister, presumably on the effect of the fishery regulations and the manner of their enforcement.

failures owing to the proximity of the Middleton. That there is a general agreement on our side of the line that the regulation forbidding seine fishing is a good one and should be rigidly enforced. be rigidly enforced.

That the Canadian subjects here own no seines and consequently do not suffer by this

regulation.

That on Deer Island especially and on other West Islands immense quantities of sardine fish are taken in weirs, and are exclusively manufactured on the American side. That in no case do these fish pay duty, though it is a violation of the United States customs laws to allow the free importation, and that this remission of duty is done with the knowledge of the authorities at Washington. That the boats which purchase the sardine fish claim to be Canadian boats when in Can-

adian waters, and are passed at Eastport as United States boats, with fish produced in the United States.

That the sardine industry is more important than any other in Eastport, giving profitable employment to much capital and to a large quantity of labor, which is well paid for. Workmen make from \$12 to \$20 a week, and large numbers of men, women and children are employed. The collapse of the sardine business

employed. The collapse of the sardine pusiness would mean the collapse of Eastport.

That a good deal of American capital is invested in weirs on the Canadian side, but the investment is made in such an indirect way that as a rule the weirs cannot be legally regarded as United States property. That the sardine fish have sold from the weirs as high as \$23 per hogshead, and that THE PRICE NOW BANGES from \$10 to \$15. When fish are plentiful the

weirmen make enormous profits at this rate, probably larger profits than are made in any other branch of the fishing business.

That a large proportion of the inhabitants of Deer Island are engaged in this industry almost to the exclusion of all other business.

They would consider it a hardship to have the trade abolished.

It is also sufficiently established that many

of the fish killed sent to Eastport are too large for sardines and on their arrival they are picked out and smoked. This is an important featur of the business because the smokers obtainin these fish free of duty are able to undersell the Campobello and Grand Manan smokers whose produce pays a heavy customs duty. Others of these larger herring bought by the sardine men are afterwards sold for bait. In fact all the herring bait purchased in Eastport are Canadian herring. On the other hand many of the sardine

On the other hand many of the sardine fish are too small for sardines, and too small and too soft for anything else, but for fertilizing material for which purpose they are used in enormous quantities. These are young hering six months old perhaps, known as brit.

As to whether the killing of the genuine sardine fish, say over six inches long, injures the herring fishery at large there is a great difference of view. The fact that the industry has gone on for a good many years and gone on for a good many years and the herring are still plentiful, is cited to prove that no harm comes of it.
On the other hand it is claimed that the large great spawning ground for herring. Fishing in this locality within a mile from shore is prohibited, and it is the keeper's duty to enforce this regulation is regulation.

Iedges and not less than nity lives saorinced. Among the notable wrecks on these ledges on the codes of t

LESS HERRING TO GROW LARGE. and that the sardine business will, if extensive. an alarm station has been established and a fog horn placed, which is about ready for operations. Two buildings, one for the trumpet and accompanying machinery, and one for the engineers residence have been erected. These full stature in any case. Certainly the line should be drawn somewhere. It is vain to protect the spawning ground and to slaughter the new spawned brit for manure. The irquirer noticed that the views of the residents as to the natural history of the herring and as to most of the facts of the fishing in dustry largely depended upon the point of view of the witness. The habits of the herring as described by the smoked herring man were not at all the same as the habits as described by the sardine man, while the customs official and fish warden begged leave to differ from both.

Up to this time the party had enjoyed the finest and clearest of weather, but on Thursday morning the fog was as thick as it is usually made on the Bay of Fundy. Notwith-standing which, Captain Guildford journeyed up the shore, steaming for Lepreaux. As was previously mentioned the whistle at the Point was held to be not exactly a success. But it the automatic horn on the buoy, the point was made. A landing was effected near the spot where the State of Maine went ashore, and a careful examination made of the new trumpet and outfit,
The new building contains a spare boiler and The new building contains a spare boiler and will have a spare horn, so that no accident likely to occur will cause the alarm to fail. The water difficulty presents itself here as in many other places. At present the supply is low, and a boy was engaged in drawing water from the well to fill a hogshead on high ground whence a line of hose carried it to the tank. A small pond has been excepted arms distance. small pond has been excavated some distance from the point from which water will be controm the point from which water will be con-veyed by an underground pipe to the new building. This Lepreaux station has a tele-graph office, and is generally well provided for, Evening found the Newfield off Quaco Head. This visit has already been mentioned in THE

ACROSS THE BAY.

Cherry Sunday at Bear River-Weymouth as a Pleasant Resort.

DIGBY'S ADVANTAGES AS A WATERING PLACE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE SUN.) "Don't you want to buy some cherries?" Was the first cry which saluted the Secret s passen. gers on landing at Digby last week. And it indeed seemed as if every one had "cherry fever." The stores were full of them: small boys retail parcels of them in paper bags; teams passed, loaded with boxes of the luscious berry; and cherry stones strewed the streets in all directions, showing that the fruit had been

freely eaten by al'. This year the season is a little earlier than asual, owing to the dry weather which has prevailed, only slight showers having, during the past eight weeks, fallen over the tract of country extending from Bridgetown on the east to Weymouth on the west. The consequence was that while the cherries ripened quickly, they were small and lacking in juiciness. Prayers for rain were offered in all the churches in the for rain were offered in all the churches in the district, and when St. Swithin's Day was ushered in by a shower, the hopes of the growers rose high that there would be a good "solid" rain, to set things right. Last Friday and Sunday nights they had their desire, and the warm days interventage have brought the funit to its full perfection. to wake the dead. No dead Algonquins came to time, however, and perhaps after all the Passamaquoddy war whoop was as loud as Neil Seelye's blast. It was time for a lighthouse to show its usefulness as Captain Guildford got

UNDER WAY FOR FRIAR'S HEAD

OF Welchpool. Not so dark, however, but sumably on the effect of the fishery regulations and the manner of their enforcement.

Captain McLean of the General Middleton eported to Captain Scott, after which he too had an interview with Mr. Foster. Then some business men from the neighborhood paid their respects and stated their views. The Sun representative meanwhile sought information from all available sources. The result of enquiry on his part led him to

THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS:

That while some attempts have been made by the United States seiners to take fish in our waters, these attempts have as a rule been failures owing to the proximity of the privilege; parties often club to nit, an average price for which would be about \$\$. Cherries do not seem to assuage the appetite, for people are able to dispose of an inordinate quantity, and then after a short interval, return to the attack as if they had had nothing to eat for 24 hours.

nothing to eat for 24 hours.

But Bear River is not without its rival in But Bear River is not without its rival impretty Weymouth, which is striving hard for the foremost place in popularity. Singularly fortunate in natural advantages, Weymouth, at the mouth of the Sissiboo, possesses both river and sea for boating, yachting and bathing, while the wooded heights, which form a background to the picture, give the requisite grandeur to the scenery. Beautiful drives abound in both directions along the coast line of St. Mary's Bay: among the community the of St, Mary's Bay; among the community the of St. Mary's Day; among the community possession of a team is almost a sine qua non, and much competition exists among the younger members as to the superiority of turn-out and the possession of the fastest trotter, often culminating in a friendly-race. Canoeing and boating parties and picnics are common up the sinuous river, and Weymouth itself is frequently selected as a picnicing ground by parties on the line of cing ground by parties on the line of ay. So many Saint John reople have rerailway. lations and connections in Weymouth, whom they visit in the summer, that a stranger from our city is almost sure to light on one or more familiar faces, in a stroll through the village. A feature in the place is the enlarged store which has just been opened at the bridge by C. Burrill & Co., with a large and varied stock; being situate in the centre of a district.

Half way between Weymouth and Yar-mouth lies Meteghan, where Weymouth acts as a mart for the surrounding country. particularly as it has regular communication by schooner with St. John. It is also a small by schooner with St. John. It is also a small lumber port, two cargoes having this year been shipped from there to the U. K., and several schooners loaded for the States. Round Weymouth, political feeling runs high, and the Tories are highly elated that they were able to hold their own at the late local elections. Curious stories are told of the canvasses put forward by the Secessionists, some of which are so ridiculous that it is a wonder any one can have been found to believe them. At the Dominion election next year Weymouth will poll a strong vote for Sir John. A big Roman Catholic picnic is annually held. This year it is to take place next week, which is a little earlier than usual. It is one of the great annual eyents along St. Mayer Row and great annual events, along St. Marys Bay, and always well attended. The approaching visits of the two circuses which are this month passing through St. John, may however prove a counter attraction.

counter attraction.

Travelling by the cars from Weymouth to Digby, the disastrous effects of the late forest fires comes sadly under notice. For miles and miles nothing is past but blackened stumps of trees and withered foliage. Farmers from the interior report heavy losses, hay and crops destroyed, and homesteads only saved by great exertions. Everything had become so dried and parched that it caught like tinder. exertions. Everything had become so dried and parched that it caught like tinder. Looking round Digby, a number of new buildings are apparent, which show that this prosperous little watering place is not behind the times. Just now cherry picnics are the rage, and frequent excursions take place by steamer up to Bear River, etc. Hosts Daley and Morrison say they find the place rapidly increasing in favor, and this year they anticipate an extra number of Yankees down to see the spot where the David J. Adams fell a victim to the rigilance of Captain Scctt. Many bathers have complained of the coldness of the water at Digby, and a great and much of the water at Digby, and a great and much

beed dammed the water in Situated as it day, the water even at 8 a. comfortable he have been e charge of an formally open when the D tendance, and The Rev. M the directors, by his feats of ing himself in carrying boys etc. It is to l crewned with The Monda by the Secret is side Digby Gu cold, damp fog and the run beautiful. Ar Partridge Isla trip. The Sec capital sea bos ass sickness a rule. The Pheasant in

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FROM OF

FIRE. - What disastrous fire b of K. F. Burns about four o'cle Were it not for and the great ; by K. F. Burn would have been the alarm was pump and hose on fire. The J. Stewart and promptly on he good willing the flames we shop, stables lumber, which whole does not THE CABAQU rapidly progres about 42 miles regularly over November last and it is expect month, trains

per Caraquet, from the juncti Cove bridge, w of any that have completed about that point, so is expected the Caraquet prop the junction.
line is being l before the clo are now ha of great impor Robin & Co., THE STEAMS port delivering steel rails for sufficient to road. Traffic, steadily increase considerable t son. Already are being set men and 14 and boats, arri and were trans Pockshaw and Bay de Chal

Personal, for the past tw and and accep made hosts of that he has cho will, at the sai of his many f

Wonderful West's Pain in gold and cos

Saint J Our new los boxes mailed to Packard's Ar college and the Kerr's book-Circulars con We give no s no better time the college.

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can excel Dr. For as a core for Ch or any form of St or adults. The dyspep take one sugar night, and you Thirty pills, 25

MANY PERSO tion, Colic and nteresting to k son s Liniment and also that will prevent th ruff, and produce everywhere for

Scientists in a visit this scourge cholers remedy to keep attack. 25c. West's Liver

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towers rose high that there
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day and Sunday nights they
and the warm days interventhe fruit to its full perfection ry large, both of black and bright tints of the latter, h their home of dark green ery picturesque. But who artistic effect in connection? None; the ambition is to and there, safely seated, to as it should be eaten, freshly a a recreation which all enjoy, nt and ardent politician, school boy and girl. The the reputation of being the is bear filver, that peculiar ich, with its surroundings of ks almost as if it were a pieco, transported by the magician om the heart of Europe to. Last Sunday was "cherry of festival kept there when at their best. Crowds come discounters to the contract of the contract ding country, some from long a hospitality of the villagers most. On Sunday over 60 satt the hotel. Friends are in-themselves ad libitum off the rist and stranger have to pay ivilege; parties often club to ase a tree, or rather the fruit price for which would be ies do not seem to assuage the ple are able to dispose of an

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July 28, 1886.

by his tease of haustice, indressing and cross-ing himself in the water with perfect ease, carrying boys across the bath on his back, etc. etc. It is to be hoped the enterprise will be crowned with the success it deserves.

Bathurst Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRE,—What might have proved to be a very

disastrous fire broke out in the blacksmith shop

of K. F. Burns & Co., adjoining their mill, at

about four o'clock on Saturday morning last,

Were it not for the efficient appliances on hand

and the great precautions that have been taken

and the great precautions that have been taken by K. F. Burns & Co. about their mill, it too would have been burned. In a short time after the alarm was given steam was put on the mill pump and hose was stretched to the buildings on fire. The hand engines owned by R. A. & J. Stewart and K. F. Burns & Co. were also promptly on hand, and with the assistance of good willing men who "handled" the buckets, the flames were confined to the blacksmith shop, stables and a couple of small piles of lumber, which were totally destroyed. The whole does not exceed \$1,000, of which about one half was covered by insurance.

one half was covered by insurance.

THE CARAQUET RAILWAY'S construction is

rapidly progressing. Already grading is completed for fifty (50) miles. Rails are laid upon about 42 miles and trains have been running

about 42 miles and trains have been running regularly over 40 miles since the month of November last. Tracklaying will be resumed, and it is expected that by the 10th of next month, trains will run regularly as far as Upper Caraquet, a distance of about 46 miles from the junction with the I.O.R. McIntosh's

Cove bridge, which will be about (700) seven hundred feet in length, is the most important of any that have as yet been built and it will be completed about the time the rails are laid to

completed about the time the rame are much that point, so that by the first of September it is expected the line will be open for traffic to Caraquet proper, a distance of fifty miles from the junction. A further ten miles of the main line is being located and will probably be built before the close of the season. The company

PERSONAL.—F. B. Meagher, M. A., who has

for the past two years been principal of the Grammar school here, has resigned his position and and accepted a similar one in the Fredericton grammar school. While here Mr. Meagher made hosts of friends who will sincerely regret that he has chosen to take this step and who will, at the same time, be glad to hear of his algument. Your covernment on behalf

advancement. Your correspondent, on behalf of his many friends, wishes him every success.

Saint John Business College.

boxes mailed to any address for 75 cents.

Our new lot of pens has arrived, Gross

Packard's Arithmetic (the one used in the college and the best published) mailed for \$1.50.

Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. Circulars containing terms, etc., mailed free.

We give no summer vacation; and there is

Nervous headache, earache, toathache and in

fact any ache or pain cured like magic with West's World Wonder. 25 and 50c. All

West's World's Wonder, for external use, excels any other liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, wounds, burns and bruises. Always useful. All druggists,

S. KERR, PRIM

no better time than the present for entering

kept in every house. All druggists.

WOdd Fellow's Hall,

BATHURST, July 20.

respect. A large part of the creek at the south and of the town, running into the Racket has beed dammed off, so as to form a capital bath, An Invisible Foe. The polsonous germs of disease are lurking in the air we breathe and in the water we drink. The systhe water in which is renewed every tide. Situated as it is, in the full glare of the sun all tem should be kept carefully purified and all the Situated as it is, in the full glare of the sun all day, the water rapidly loses its chilliness and even at 8 a. m. is up to 60 degrees - a very comfortable heat. Commodious bathing houses have been erected, which are under the charge of an attendant. The baths were formally opened last Saturday afternoon, when the Digby brass hand was in attendance, and several races took place. The Rev. Mr. Ambrose, who is one of the directors, excited considerable admiration by his feats of natation, undressing and dressing himself in the water with perfect ease, organs toned to preparaction. This can best be done by the regulating, purifying and tonic powers of Bur-dock Blood Bitters.

The Best Yet.

There is no preparation before the people today that commands their confidence more, or meets with a better sa'e, than does Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry-the infahible remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints.

West s Pain King works like a charm in relieving pain the stomach, all bowel difficulties and cholera. No traveler should be without it, Should always be in the house. Costs but 25c. All druggists.

A Bad Breakdown.

crewned with the success it deserves.

The Monday trips across the bay and back by the Secret are being well patronized. Inside Digby Gut is a different climate to the cold, damp fog lately experienced in the bay, and the run up the basin to Annapolis is beautiful. Any one tired of the sound of Partridge Island fog horn had better make the trip. The Secret is rapidly gaining favor as a capital sea boat, being so steady that cases of sea-sickness are the exception rather than the rule. The cuisine is capital, and Captain Pheasant in his new position is always glad to see old friends. It is a common thirg now-a-days to hear one complain of feeling all broken down wih a faint, weary restless languor, with strength and appetite nearly gone, and no well defined cause. This is general debility, which Burdock Blood Bitters promptly relieves and most invariably cures.

This season of the year it is very important to have a reliable remedy in the house for such diseases as iflux, dysentery. diarrheea, summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus and cholera infantum. Such a remedy is West's Pain King. Only 25c. All druggists.

He Acted Wisely. "I am so weak I can hardly move, all run dewn with a Chronic Summer Complaint," said one gentleman to another on our street the other day. "Now. take my advice" replied his friend, "go to your Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of wild Strawberrs. I have never known it to fail in in curing any kind of Summer Complaints."

Births.

On the 16th inst., in this city, the wife of Francis On the 16th inst., at the rectory, Stanley, the wife of Francis P. Cunningham, of a daughter.

Son 15th inst., at the rectory, Stanley, the wife of Rev. H. T. Parlee, of a son.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Capt. A. F. Kinnie, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst, the wife of Captain A. F. Ken-

Marriages.

On the 20th inst, in this city, by Rev. J. J. Wa'sh, Capt A. Deej ardins, of Esquimeau Point, to Marguerite G. Porlier, daughter of Capt. N. S. Porlier, of this city.

On the 19th inst., at South Branch Oromosto Lake, by Rev. G. A. Hartley, assisted by Rev. J. T. Parsons, Bernard Allen to Susie Brawn.

On the 15th itst., at the Methodist parsonage, Debec, by the Rev. S. Howard, Wesley McLellan to Alice, daughter of George Wilson, both of Richmond, Carleton Co., N. B.

On the 21st inst., at the Cathedral, by Rev. J. J. Walsh, John Grady to Ellen McCarthy, both of this city. Walsh, John Grady to Ellen McUarthy, Doth of Uniscity.

On the 20th Inst., at the residence of the bride, 230 Queen street, east, St. John, by the Rev. D. D. Moore, A. M., Richsrd Rack'ey, formerly of the 1st Bat. 15th Regiment, in Her Majesty's service, to Mrs. Lyd'a Adams.

On the 18th inst., at Greenfield, Carleton Co., in St. Barnaba's Church, by the Rev. J. E. Flewelling, G. Samuel Ritchie, to Rosse' J. Kinney, daughter of James Kinney.

On the 1sth inst., by Rev. John Johns, paster Beakman Hil M. E. church, M. J. Earker to Emma L. Matthews. L. Matthews.
On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father. Canterbury Station, by the Rev. C. A. 18. Warneford, George f. Haitin, to E va Dow, both of Canterbury Station.
On the 15th inst., at Fairville, by Rev. Thomas Marshall, David Raynes, to Edith Cooper, both of Fairville.

line is being located and will probably be built before the close of the season. The company are now having surveyed a branch line to deep water at Caraquet. This will be of great importance to fishermen, as in Caraquet there are several large firms engaged in that industry such as Alex. Rine & Co., Ghas. Robin & Co., R Young, W. Frning & Co., etc.

The Steamship Gothenberg City is now in put delivering a cargo of about 2,000 tons of steel rails for the line. This quantity will be sufficient to lay about twenty-five miles of road. Traffic, both passenger and freight, is steadily increasing. It is expected that a very considerable traffic in fish will be done this season. Already ten or twelve mackerel traps (Boston papers please copy) son. Already ten or twelve mackerel traps are being set out and their catch alone is estimated at about 12,000 bris or equal to 2,000 tons. A few days ago about sixty men and 14 car loads or 140 tons of trap-gear Cn the 21st inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Wesley Clark, William W. Wilson to Alice L. Palmer, b.th of the Parish of Wilmot, the Rev. D. W. Pickett. George Breaden, of Hamp-stead, to Fanny Maria, sixth daughter of the late James Rolston, of Petersville, On the same date, by the same, John Preaden, of Petersville, to El'en Stinson, youngest daughter of the late James Rolston. and were transported over the line to Clifton, Pockshaw and Grand Anse. Evidently the Bay de Chaleur fisheries are coming into

Beaths.

Fairville.

On the 19th lost, after a short illness, John W. Ralston, aged 52, leaving a wife and five children to nourn their loss.

On the 19th lest, in this city. Ellen, widow of the ate Charles Coil ns, in the Sith year of her age, native of Dunmanwa, County Cora, Ireland,
On the 17th inst., at Halifax, William White, a ns On the 17th inst., at Halitax, William White, a native of England, in the 68th year of his age, leaving a son and two daughters.

On the 17th inst., at Scuth Boston, Rev. Noah Disbrow, aged 79 years.

On the 20th inst., Nora, wife of the late Denis Connell, in the 55th year of her age, a native of Ballin

2 years.
On the 23rd inst., in this city, Teresa, daughter of dargaret and John Carroll, in the 16th year of her cn Saturday last, at Fairville, suddenly, Mrs. Johanna Hernessy, sged 58 years
On the 25th inst., in this city, Annie, eldest daughter of Peter and Bridget O'dare.
On the 25th inst., in this city, Catharine Friel, aged

A Radical Change.

The best eradicator of foul humors of the Blood is Burdock Blood Bitters. A few bottles produce a radical change for the better in health and beauty. It removes the blood taint of Ecrofula, that terrible disease so common in this country.

Life saved at midnight by the timely use of West's Pain King. Do not fail to always keep it in the house for attacks of colic, cholera, cholera morbus, cramps, flux, dysentery, and all kindred diseases, all very sudden. Be prepared, 25c. All druggists.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a core for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhos, Dysentery,

The dyspeptic's friend, West's Liver Pills, take one sugar coated West's Liver Pill every night, and you will bless the day you read this. Thirty pills, 25c. All druggists.

MANY PERSONS are troubled with Indigestion, Colic and kindred complaints. It is nteresting to know that a few drops of Simson s Liniment will give almost instant relief; and also that a few applications to the scalp will prevent the hair falling off, remove dandruff, and produce a fine growth of hair. Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

Scientists inform us that we may expect

a visit this summer from the terrible scourge cholers. West's Pain King is the remedy to keep. Always ready for a sudden attack, 25c, All druggists.

West's Liver Pills remove that sallowness from the complexion by restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action. All druggists.

Wonderful is the instantaneous effect of West's Pain King in relieving cramps, colic and all bowel difficulties. Worth its weight in gold and costs but 25c. Should always be on the 20th first, Nora, wite of the late Denis Connell, in the 55th year of her age, a native of Ballincolly, County Cork.

On the 18th inst, in Bangor, Isaac Aylmer, infant son of Daniel and Mary A. Weish, formerly of Woodstock, N. B, aged 6 months
On the 21st inst, in this city, after a lingering illness, John Scott, pilot, aged 72 years.
On the 22nd inst, in the city of Portland, Edward, child of William Glaspy, aged 7 months.
On the 21st inst, James Percy, son of Capt. Arthur and Jane Read, aged 2 months and 17 days.
(Sackville papers please copy.)
On Thursday, 22.d inst., after a lingering illness, John Cailin, leaving a widow and three children to mourn their loss
On Thursday, 22nd inst., of chelera infantum. May Smith, beloved child of Capt. R. J. and Matilda Buck, aged 11 weeks and 1 day.
On the 22nd inst., at 105 Hazen street, of consumption, Frances, beloved wife of William H. Fry, aged 22 years.
On the 22nd inst., in this city, after a lingering illness, Patrick O'Regan, aged 26 years and 5 months. illness, Patrick O'Regan, aged 26 years and 5 months.
On the 23rd inst, at Indiantown, after a short illness, Jerusha, beloved wife of Thos. Begnell, aged

Ship Rews.

Fort of Saint John ABRIVED. July 20—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, I W Chisholm, mdse and pass. Bark Ermina, Schank, from. North Sydney, Wm Thomson and Co, coal.

Bark J H McLarren, Brooks, from Liverpool, D Car-Bark J H McLarren, Browns, from Liverpool, D Car-michael, gen cargo. bark Kentigern, Wadman. from Buencs Ayres via Rio Janeiro, Wm Thomson & Co, bal. Sch Wallula, Keast, from Rockland, J F Watson, July 21—thip Rayols, Lockhart (new) from Avon-ials, NS, Scammell Bros, bal. Sch. Riverdale, Barton, from Boston, J. F. Natson, bal.
Sch Rettie, Price, from Boston, V S White, bal.
Sch Eben Fisher, Reynolds, from Boston, D J Seely, bal.

Sch Spartel, Hollowell, from Eastport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch Bucco, McDonald, from Boston, A Cushing and Co, bal.
Sch Lampede, Holder, from Rockland, T S Adams, bal.
Sch Burpee C, Wasson, from Rockland, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Vesta Pearl, Colwell, from Rockland, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Jamee Reutke, Goff, from Boston, Parker and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Nellie Clark, Clark, from New York, Hayford and Staten bal. Sch Nellie Clark, Clark, from New York, Hayford and Stetson, bal.
Sch Anna Currier, Welsh, from Boston, Parker and Hatfisld, bal.
Sch Emu, Colwell, from Rockland, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Champion, Haley, from Boston, E Lantalum and Co.
Sch Julia S, French, from Portland, Miller and Woodman, bal. Woodman, bal.
Sch M L St Pierre, Amos, from Boston, Scammell
Bros, bal.
Sch Juno, Hatfield, from Boston, W, Stephenson,
bal. Ju'y 22—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas. SS Pedro, Echaverria, from New York, Wm Thomon and Co, bal.

Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, from Rockland, T S

Sch Harvester, McLaughlin, from New York, cammell Bros, bal. Sch., estfield, Lewis, from Portsmouth, T S Adams, Sch May Flower, Ells, from Boston, Driscoll Bros,

bel.
Sch Evelyn, Barton, from Rockport, Eikin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Welcome Home, Tufts, from Boston for Martins Head, in for harbor.
Sch Eagle, Watters, from Boston, J E Patton.
Sch Lieweilyn, Colwell, from Rockport, Eigin and Hatfield, bal.
July 23—Stmr Dominion, Blauveit, from Boston via Yarmouth, I O Thomas, moise and pass.
Bark Craige Bura, Welling, from Liverpool, IWm Thomson & Co, sait. Fhomson & Co, sait.

Sch Ohio, Martin, from Boston, A J Likely, bal.
July 24th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, fron
Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Ship Julia, Farmer, from Havre, bal.
Bark Dusty Miller, Hughes, from Carnarvon, S Scho
laid, bal.

ed, pat. Sch Alasks, Clark. from Machias, D J Seely, bal. Sch Saarbruck, Clark, from Machias, D J Seely, Sch Frank W, Watson, from New York, J F Watson, gen cargo.
Sch Nelie Bruce, Somervile, from New York, TS Adams, coal.
Sch Carrie B, Williams, from New York, JF Waton, bal.
July 26—Stmr Flush'ng, Ingersoll, from Grand
Ianan via Eastport, J W Smith, mdse and pass.
Bark Kate, Andreasen, from Gloucester, Scammell Bros, bal.

Brig Alaska, Buck, from Galway, Taylor Bros, bal.

Sch Karalle, Delong, from Portsmouth, A O Grookshank, bal. Sch Abbie Dunn, Ful'er, from Savannah, Scammell Stor, pitch pine

Sch Etbel, Peck, from Bosten, R C Eikin, bal.

Sch Frank and Wille, Brown, from Boston, R C Sch Fushaw, Ludwig, from Boston, Scammell Bros,

sal.

Sch E H Fester, Stewart, from Moneton for Boston;
n for harbor.

Sch Acacia, Grady, from Boston, Scammell Bros, Sch Gladys, Harding, from Lingan, W J Davidson, Coastwise-Ada, Guptill, from Grand Manan. OLMABNO. 20th-Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manag

20th—Stimr Fighting,
via Eastport.
Sch Flash, Hatfield, for Boston.
Sch Maud and Bessie, Janes, for Boston.
Sch Osseo, McLean, for New York.
Sch Alice S, Kerrigan, for Boston.
21st—Stimr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Mosher, for Liverpool. Sch Alice S, Kerrigan, for Boston,
21st—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston
Ehip Crusader, Mosher, for Liverpool,
Bark Douglas, Crosby, for Cardiff,
Bark Alida, Bodkter, for Dublin,
Sch Rob and Harry, Brown, for New York.
Sch Lillie Bell, Erb, for Boston
Sch R G Moran, McDougall, for Providence.
Sch Cricket, Perry, for Boston.
Sch Rosilla B, Phipps, for Boston.
Sch Rosilla B, Phipps, for Boston.
Sch Sunbeam, Spragg, for Rockland.
22nd—Bark Einar Tambarskjælver, Christoffersen,
for Penarth Roads f o. Zand—Bark Roads fo,
Or Penarth Roads fo,
Brigt Susie Kyffin; Kyffin, for New York.
Sch Howard Holder, Farnsworth, for Beston.
Sch Frie, Theall, for New York.
Sch Essie C, Colwell, fer Rockland.
Sch Arianna, Gale. for New York.
Sch Mahe, Purdy. Dykeman, for Roston. Sch Asianna, Gale. for New York.
Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, for Boston.
Sch Daisy Queen, Morrell, for Thomaston.
Sch Lida May, Flower, for Rockland.
Sch Sultan, Gale, for Thomaston.
Sch Ida May, Flower, for Rockland.
Sch Sultan, Gale, for Thomaston.
Sch Idine—Sturn State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.
Ship Vancouver, Porter, for Liverpool.
Sch Lillie G, Granville, for Boston.
Sch Gun, Fowler, for Rew York.
Sch May Bell. Colwell, for Bostor.
July 24—Str New Brunswick, Colby, for Boston.
Bark Prins Henrick, Klingeberg, for Belfast.
Brigt Edmund, Burns, for Demerara fo.
Sch Glyde, Sypher, for Boston.
Sch Alta, Branscomb, for Boston.
Sch Ses Fosm, Nichols, for Rockport.
Sch Holmes, Branscomb, for New York.
26th—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
Sch Maggle Willet, Hamm, for New York.
Coastwise—Schs Anastata F, Campbell, for Maitland; Frorence Guest, Atwood, for Annapolis; Friendship Scely, fer Quaco.

Canadian Ports.

Rio Janeiro
At Newcistle, 19th inst, bark Wm Gordon, Crosby, from Buenos Ayres
At Musquash, 21st inst, bark C E Robinson, Breen, from New York.
At Quaco 22nd inst, schs Earnest, Tufts; Emma, Tuf s, and Lida Gretta, Evans, hence, a At Lingan, 19th lost, schs Quickstep, Smith, from Liverpool; Maria Catherine, Curry, from Yarmouth; Tiber, Townsend, and Brilliant Star, Harthen, from Halifax; Comet, Levach, from Charlottetown; Charles Napier, Presco, from Fogo, Nfil.
At Victoria Pier, 20th inst, ss Beta, Crowell, from Halifax; brigt Shamrock, Driscoll, hence; schs Walter Aiton, Brown; Margie Alice, Perry, and May Alice, Lanigan, from Halifax
At Baie Verte, 17th inst, bark Eidern, from Gottenburg—to load dea's at Upper Cape.
At Hillsbero, 21st inst, schs Minnie N, Steeves, hence; Emeline G Sawyer, Rogers, from Machias; Endeavor, Martin, from Soston.
At Chatham, 22d inst, brigt Ablon, Dickson, from Boston; bark Lucia B, Marlonivic, from Marseilles.
At North Sydney, 22d Inst, brigt Anna P Odell, Simpson, from Boston: (Special to Thr Sur.)
At Yarmouth, 25th inst, ss Alpha, from Boston;

At Chatham, 16th inst, brig Beatrice, Suppicich, or Marseilles; 19th, barktn Iddesleigh, Martin, for Garston.
At Bathurst, 17tth inst, brig Hanrab, Nielsen, for Maryport; 17th, brigt Herbert, Towse, for Providence.
At Newcastle, 20th inst, bark Prinds Oscar, Hansen, or Beifast.
At Lingan, 20th inst, schs Gladys, Harding, for his port; Maria Catharine, Curry, for Haliax; liber, Townsend, for Eangor; Comet, Levach, for Charlettetown.

At Victoria Pier, 20th inst, brigt Sirius, Syrionnto, for Halifax schs Alla B, Percy, and Mary Allee, Lanigan. for Halifax

At Hillsboro, 21st inst, brig Energy, McEride, for Besten. Boston.

At Moncton. 22ad inst, sche E H Foster, Stewart, for Boston; Leurel, Ward, for Jozgins; 21st, Aniel, Dickson, for Boston; G F Day, Slocomb, for Pertemouth,
At Chatham, 20th inst, bark Arda, Kearson, for
Newry; 23rd, fh p Waitikka, Bergman, for Alglers;
bark Abraham Lincoln, Borlin, for Glasgow.
At Yarmouth, 26th inst, brigt Katle, for Pictou sch Mabel R H, for this port; Nancy Anna, for

From Shediac, 17th inst, bark Ulrikka, Bull, for Barrow.
From Dorches'er, 19th inst, sch C U Chandler,
Buck, for Boston.
From Hillsbero, 21st inst, brig Radip,
Crookhaven, Ire.

British Ports

ARRIVED. At Bristol, 16th inst, bark Mirjam, Torgesen, from ugwash. At Belfast, 18th inst, bark Lyna, Stakken, from Point ou Chene. At Dublin, 17th inst, bark Rothesay, Iversen, from Yarmouth.
At Fleetwood, 16th inst, bark Sjorria, Aagesen, from Bale Verte.

At Garston Dock, 16th Inst, bark Ornen, Hansen, from Pugwash,
At Liannelly, 16th inst, bark Helvetia, Svendser,
from Dalhousie.
At Liv-rpool, 17th inst, bark Fellevue, McKeron,
frem Mobile; 19th, bark St Olaves, Thompson, from Parrisboro via St John.
At Sharpness, 16th inst, bark Arna, Hansen, from At Londonderry, 17th inst, bark Atias, Pettersen, rom Chatham, NB.
At Sharpness, 17th inst, bark Oscar, Hansen, from Chatham, NB.
At Greenock, 17th inst, bark Mary Hogarth, Harris, rom Bangor.
At Newry. 16th inst, bark Familien, Nass, from At Newry. 16th inst, bark Familien, Nass, from Northport, NS.

At Dublin, 18th ins, bark Draupne. Werge, from Weymouth, NS; Richard, Thorsen, from Pugwash.

At Glasson Dock, 18th inst, bark Hermod, Ostensen, from Richibucto.

At Cardiff, 19th inst, bark Brimiga, Geitzler, from Riga.

At Fleetwood, 17th inst, bark Industrie, from Halifax.

At Liverpool, 18th inst, sbip Canute, Thomassen, hence; bark Luginia R, from Newastle.

At Glasson Dock, 18th inst, bark Keng Oscar II, Ejarbec, hence.

At Queenstown, 19th inst, bark Keng Oscar II, Ejarbec, hence.

At Bligo, 16th inst, bark Chapman, Sabuski, from Chatham.

At Bligo, 16th inst, bark Harmonie, Christense, from Bate Verte.

At Whitehaven, 16th inst, bark To-Brodre, Olsen, from Newastle

At Glasson, 22d inst, schs Isaac Burpee, McLennan, and Royal Arcanum, Gould, for this port.

At Boston, 22d inst, schs Isaac Burpee, McLennan, and Royal Arcanum, Gould, for this port.

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At Boston, 23d At Newry. Itth inst, Dark Familien, Nass, Irom Northport, NS.
At Dublin, 18th ins, bark Draupne, Werge, from Weymouth, NS; Richard, Thorsen, from Pugwash.
At Glasson Dock, 18th inst, bark Hermod, Ostensen, from Richibucto.
At Cardiff, 19th inst, bark Brimiga, Geitzler, from from Chatham.
At Sligo, 16th inst, bark Harmonie, Christense, from Baie Verte.
At Whitehaven, 16th inst, bark To-Brodre, Olsen, At Whitehaven, 16th inst, bark To-Brodre, Glsen, 18th Mark To-Brodre, 18th Mark To-Bro

At Barrow, 17th inst, bark Dagmar, Hansen, from Bale Verte.

At Bombay, 20th inst, ship Stephen J Horton, Spicer, from New York—94 days.

At Fleetwood, 18th inst, barks Amelia, Sålvesen, from Musquash; Monark, Stancebye, from Parrsboro; 19th, bark Latona, Marconini, hence.

At Irvine, 19th inst, bark Bessie Young, Duff, from Newcastle. Newcastle,
At Liverpool, 18th inst, bark Europa, Straslund,
from Parrsboro; 20th, bark Capelis, Evensen, from
Parrsboro, NS.
At '8t John's, Nfii, 1st inst, bark James Kitchen,
McCully, from Newark, NJ, and cld 10th for Pictou.
At Swansea, 18th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Haines.
hence.

dence.
At Liverpool, 23rd inst, bark Lottle Stewart, Jones, At Liverpool, 23rd inst, park Louis Stewart, Soiles, hence—23 days.

At Queenstown, 23rd inst, bark Marquis of Lorne, Raymond, from San Francisco.

At Dundrum, I, 29 h inst, brig Fortuna, Anderson, from Newcastle, aground.

At Flestwood, 15th inst, bark Mary Jane, Christian, hence an, hence.
At Barrow, 20th inst, stmr River Garry, Scott, enee.
At London, 21st inst, stmr Cilfton, Wade, from Phatham, NB; bark NB Merris, Smith, from New At Mersev. 21st inst, bark Kong Sver.e, Larsen, At mereev, 21st inst, bark hong ever e, Larsen, rom Bale Verta.
At Greenock, 21st inst, bark Vestalinden, Hansen, rom Bathurst, NB.
At Newry, 19th inst, bark Hans, Ericksen, from Bay Verte.
At Mumbles, 22d inst, bark Guise pe Revella, Mortola, from Newcastle, NB.
At Irvine, 21st inst, bark Byfoget Christensen, Reinertsen, from Bathurst
At Barbador, 11th inst, brig Paran, Graham, from Santos

At Liverpool, 23rd inst. ship Rialto, Henderson. hence; barks Victor, Samuelsen, from Pagwash; Flora Jensen, from Halifax.
At Glasson Dock, 22nd inst, brig Buda, Ray, from Baic St Paul. At Glasgow, 22nd inst, bark Vertolinden, Hansen, from Bathurst.
At Londonderry, 24th inst, bktn Frederica, Roberts, barce. At Calcutta, 13th ult, ship Wm Douglass, Douglass, GLEARED.

At London, 23rd inst, bark Kate Stuart, Finlayson,

SATLED. From Liverpool, 17th inst, ship Nettle Murphy, Cosman, for this port; 20th, ship Tasmanian, Duncas, for do.

From Belfast, 18th inst, bark Lammergier Gilmour, for Newcastle for Newcastle

From London, 17th inst, ship Treasurer, Downey,
fer New York.

From Queenstown, 17th inst, ship King Oscar II,
Kjarket, hence, for Sharpness.

From Penarth Roads, 16th inst, bark Annie Burrill, From Penarth Roads, 16th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Hains, hence, for Sharpness.
From Barrow, 17th inst, barks Bethina, Raffin, and Johanne, kaen, for Bathurat.
From Calcutta, 28th ult, bark Alpheus Marshall, McFaden, for Salem.
From Dublic, 18th inst, bark Onni, Abrahamsen, for Miramichi.
From Coconado, 14th inst, bark R Morrow, O'Brien, for Liverpool.
From Liverpool, 17th inst, bark George B Doane, Robbins, for Sydney, CB; 18th, bark Dato, for Halifax. From Garston, 17th inst, bark Ragnhild, Dahli, for From Belfast, bark Konoma, Thompson, f.r Newcastle.
From Liverpool, 19th inst, bark Chathinca, Overgaard, for Richibucto.
From Barbados, 17th inst, barks J F Whitney, Morris, for New York; P I Palmer, Kay, for Boston; S.h., brig Zulu Hemer, for this pot.
From Liverpool, 21st inst, bark Onso, for Shediac Form Newport, 22d inst, bark Salmon, Gould, for Monteyidee. From London, 22d inst, stmr Ulunda, Hill, for this port.
From Cardiff, 22nd inst, ship Asiana, Cray, for Rio Janeiro.
From Liverpool, 22nd inst, bark Beaconsfield, Munice, for Quebec.

Passed Lizard, 18th inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Antwerp.
Passed Dover, 17th Inst, ship Austria, Dexier, from London for New Yerk.
Passed Dungeness, 16th inst, bark Talisman, Delano, from Philadelphia for Dunkirk.
New London, July 17—Ship John Mann, from New York f.r London, which put in here in distress, having been ashore on Block Island, repaired and proceeded 16th for destination.
Passed Dover 19th inst, ship Malborough, Saitar, Passed Dover 19th inst, ship Malborough, Saitar, Foreign Ports. ARRIVED. At Pernambuco 19th inst, brigt Carrick, Bradshaw, ALTONIANO AMBIYEO.

ARIEVED.

ALTONIANO AND POPE.

ALTONIANO AND POPE. from New York.

At Valencia, 13th ult, bark Lord Palmerston, Lar-Passed Dungeness, 20 house, Saip Beethoven, Smith, Tom New York for Rotherdam; Ella Moore, Byers, from Charleston for Hull.

Rassed Love, 20 thins, ship Beethoven, Smith, tom Schoep, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Berry, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Proceeded No. 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Proceeded No. 12 the Hull, Wylo, Rogers, from Spider, 12 the Hull, Wylo, Roge Darien.
At Actwerp, 22d inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Phi'adelphia.
At Hotterdam, 22d inst, bark British America, Cealfleet, from New York.
At Rio Janeiro, 16th inst, ship Everest, Robbins, from Cardiff At Rio Janeiro, 16th inst, ship Everest, Robbins, from Cardiff.

At New York, 21st inst, ship Anglo-America, Willims, from Calcutts; 22d, sch Glen, Hamiyn, hence; 24th, sch Theresa, Glass, hence.

At Boston, 22d inst, sch Alma Ritching, from Tracadie, NB; George A Pierce, Sherman, hence; 24th, bark P I Palmer, Ksy, from Barbados; brigs Eisle Crouan, Deegan, from Mayaguez; Mersey Bell, Hemeon, from Cledfuegos; schs Ethel Emmerson, Tower, from New Bandon, NB; Otter, Ludlow, from Mayaguez, Sth inst, via Vineyard Haven; Mary L Dum, Hindon, from St John's, PR; Gold Hunter, Crowell, from Clementsport; Maud Pye, Dixon, from Moncton.

At Boston, 22nd inst, bark Lothair, Desmond, for Cow Bay, CB; schs John Proctor, Whitteman, for Windsor; Carrie Easler, Kaeler, for Wallace, NS; ERsymond, Deucette, for Belleveau's Cove, NS; Fury, Stuart, for Fort Acadia, NS; Anna Brown, for Port Lorne, NS; A Anthony, Norris, for Cheverie, NS; Acadia, Grady, hence.

At New York 21st Ingt Park, Magnia Dark, Edgett, Alman, Carley, Cartie Carle Lord, State Carley, Carle Lord, State Carley, Norris, Carley Carley, NS; Acadia, Crady, hence. Va paraiso.

at New York, 2ist inst, bark Maggie Dart, Edgett, for Antwerp; schs Princeport, Macomber, for St Johns, Mild (reclearance); Hattle C, Stewart, for loncton. At Aus'erdam, 25th last, ship New City, Bray, At Aus'erdam, 25th inst, ship New City, Bray, from New York.
At Cette 25th inst, bark Cedar Croft, Fleet, from New York
At Stockholm, prior to 23rd inst, bark J H Masters, Crosby, from New York.
At Montevideo, 26th ult, bark E.eanor, Mockler, from Pensacola.
At New York, 23rd inst, shis Warrior, Kitchen, from Pensacola.
At New York, 23rd inst, shis Warrior, Kitchen, from Calcutta; bark Havre, Davidson, from St Martins; Tuck Sing, Ryder, from Clentuegos; J F Whitney, Morris, from Babados; schs James Watson, Helder; Robert R s*, Fitzpatrick; Walker, Starkey, hence; 24th, bark Scotland, Munro, from London; sch Avis, McLean, from Rio Janeiro.
At Rio Janeiro. 23th ult. sch Severn, Leckhart, from Bichmond, Va
At Pernambuco, 10th inst, brig Carrick, Bradshaw, from New York.
At Boston, 21th inst, brig Eliza, Gerrior, from Cow Bay, OB; sohs Mutlel, Brinton, from Bear River; Henrietta, King, from Demerars; 25.h, schs C Y Gregory, Kerrigan, hence; Alba, Tower, from dc.

CLEARED. At Boston, 18th inst, schs Portland, Weaver, for Port George, Ns; J W Kenney, Mckinnon, for Yarmouth; 19th, schs E Wslsh, Anderson, tor Bear River; Eessie Carson, Eaker. for Margaretville, NS.

At New York, 20th inst, ship Thomas Hilyard, Jones, for Sydney, NSW; bark Lillian, Dexter, for Windsor.

At Boston, 20th inst, schs Osprey, Adams, for Erlagwater; Robert J Leonard, Conley, for Thorne's Cove; Byron M, Baxter, for Sydney, OB; Frank and Willle, Brewn, for this port; 21st, sch Grey Parrot, Morris, for Parraboro.

At Portland, 22d inst, sch Sebago, Clark, for Hillsbero.

From Brest, 16th inst, bark Zippers, for New Brung-

PARSONS' PURCATIVE PI Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER 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. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fig. "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." 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 hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholers, &c. Sold everywhere or sent by CHICKEN CHOLERA. stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

From Falem, 19th inst, seh Florence P Hall, Kelly, for Moncton via Jonesport.
From Panama, prior to 15th inst, bark Buteshire, Ellis, for Callao.
From Portsmouth, 17th inst, sch & G F Day, Slocomb, for Parreboro; Westfield, Perry, for this port.
From Provincetown 17th inst, sch Acara.
From Shangbai, 20th inst, bark Annapolis, Bartaby, for Manila.
From Goole, 20th inst, bark Carl Johan, Gautesen, for Bathurst.
From Antwerp, 22d inst, ship Karoo, Munro, for New York.
From Fortress Monroe, 21st inst sch Annie W Bay. New York.
From Fortress Monroe, 21st inst, sch Annie W Bergen, Odell, (hence) for Washington, DU.
From shaughai, 20th inst, bark Annapolis, Bartaby, for Manlia.
From Panama, 15th inst, bark Euteshire, Ellis, for Callao.
From Providence, 22d inst, bark Dominique, Le-

Memoranda:

Slanc, for Pictou, NS.
From Portsmouth, 22d inst, sch Karslie, Delong, or Moncton. Parks' Fine Shirtings From New York, 22d inst, ship Thomas Hilyard, From New York, 22d inst, ship Thomas Hilyard, for Fydney, NSW; bark Lillian, Dexter, for Windsor; sch Isaac Eurpee, McLellan, for this port.
From Bremen, 20th inst, bark Robert S Resnard, Andrews, for New York.
From Va paraiso, 8th ult, bark C W Janes, Crosby, for Lobos de Afuera.
Frem Rossrlo, 7th ult, bark Addie H Cann, Haines, for Nova Scotia; 12th, bark Woodville, Crae, for New York. These with this label will be found to be FULL WEIGHT. ork. From New London, 23rd inst, ship Marabout, Mor

FULL WIDTH of 28 inches. FAST COLORS. From New London, 23rd tust, ship Marabut, Morrisy, for Bombay - having repaired.
From Antwerp, 29th inst, bark Olivia Mount, Smith, for Cardiff.
From hilboa, 20th inst, bark Maud Scammell, Nobles, for New York.
From Bremen, 22nd inst, bark Professor Lintner, pj nnes, for this port.
From Rio Janeiro, 2nd ult, ship Charlie Baker, for Cardiff. and woven the same on both sides, so as to be and worth the state of the stat

ardiff.
From Montevideo, 23rd inst, bark Parmatta, Scott, WM. PARKS & SON, [Ld.], 5194 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

for Barbados.

From Rochefort, 19th Inst. America, for Miramichi.

From Rio Janeiro, 27th alt, bark Blue Bird, Owen, for Barbados; 28th, ship Ceylon, Owen, for Valvaraiso; 2ad inst, sh p Charlie Baker, Eent, for Cardiff. JULY 21st, 1886. Passed Low Point, 19th inst, str Benacre, Ogg, from Philadelphia for Sydney; brig Canada, Love, from La Poile for Sydney; 20th, HMS Emerald, for Sydney; tr Trojan, Barber, from Montreal for Sydney.
Passed Lizard, 18th inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Arthur 18th Inst, ship Ruby, Plate Beef-[Armour & Co.] Clear Pork,

> Morgan Pork. Mess Pork.

New Worsted Coatings, Black, Blue, Brown; 300 Pieces New Dress Goods; 100 Pieces Black and Colored Velveteens.

Iaslins, in Swiss Books, Cnecks; Black, Colored Lenos; Gents, Ladies and Children's Handkerchiefs,

Cases Cotton Flannels: Quilts; Bales Grey

Machinery for Sale

THE Machinery contained in the Steam Rotar, Saw Mil, near the Marsh bridge, viz :— Horizontal Steam Engine, 15x30, with drivin pulley 10 feet dlameter, with 15 inch face. Tubular Boller, 58 inches diameter, containing 80,

3 inch tubes 14 feet long, with all necessary co (The above were manufactured by George Fleming Waterous Saw Mill, with carriage complete to cut
50 feet logs.

Knowlton Bevel Scroll Saw. Edging Table, 76 feet, with Spindle, Saws, etc. Trimmer, with Hangers, Spindle, Eaws, etc. Buzz Saw, table complete.

Bull Wheel Hau'ing up and Canting Gear, together with Saws, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, erind stone, etc., etc. Will be sold in lots to sult Apply to

F.A. KING. Or at Residence, 23 Richmond street.

SHOP FIXTURES.

Improved Howe Scales: Brass Hand Scoops: Brass Twine Boxes: Money Drawers; Trucks; Dry Measures: Wood and Tin Liquid Measures 1 Carload Barbed Wire Fencing.

Plug and Wedge Machine, with Eaws, Knives, etc. W. H. THORNE & CO. Market Square.

PIGS FEET, Etc.

10 Kegs Extra (Warranted to keep) [FIGS' FEET;
6 Barrels XXX OYSTERS;
5 " LITTLE NEOK CLAMS. of For s.le at 19 N. S. King square. J. D. TURNER.

THE PLOUGHBOY.

BY KATE SEYMOUR M'KRAN. I wonder what he is thinking
In the ploughing fields today;
He watches the heads of his oxen,

And never looks this way. And the furrows grow longer and longer Around the base of the hill, And the valley is bright with the sunsat Yet he ploughs and whistles still,

I am tired of counting the ridges Where the oxen come and go, And of thinking of all the blossoms That are trampled down below.

I wonder if ever he guesse That under the ragged brim Of his torn straw hat I am peeping To steal a look at him!

The spire of the church and the windows Are all ablazz in the sun; He has left the pleugh in the furrows His summer day's work is done.

And I hear him carolling softly A sweet and simple lay, That we have often sung together, While he turns the oxen away.

The buttercups in the pasture
'Twinkle and gleam like stars; He has gathered a golden handful He has shaken the curls from his forehead

And is looking up this way, Oh, where is my sun bonnet, mother? He was thinking of me all day. And I'm going down to the meadow, For I know he is waiting there, To wreathe the sunshine blossoms

In carls of my yellow haic.

SUMMER DAYS. O, summer days! fair summer days! When through dim woodlands straying,

We heard along the upland ways
The sound of brooklets playing;
When through soft isles of misty green,
Made sweet and cool with shadows,
Came greams of yellow blooms between
From distant supry masdows. From distant sunny meadows.

O, summer days! sweet summer days! When over fields of clover, We loitered by the sunny ways Or walked the green pa When by the river's silver sheen, The liles red were burning, Like scarlet flame against the green

That summer winds were turning. O. summer days! lost summer days! Too soon the purple gloaming Came down and hid with dreamy haze The paths where we were roaming; For, in the mists that lingered long,

O'er meadow, wood and river, We stilled the passion of love's sorg, And said good-by forever!

ADELAIDA D. ROLLTSON. THE OLD HOME.

It stands upon the hiliside, with the tall elms It stands upon the misside, with the tail call bending o'er it.

The homestead, with the liles by the door, And the quaint, old-fashioned garden, gently aloping down before it,

I see it just as in the days of yore.

I remember how the sunshine fell across the Beyond the wooden doorstep cll and worn;
And how the summer cloudlets cast their
quickly fizeting shadows
On the distant fields of rustling, ripening

With the leather-covered Bible open wide;
While my sweet-faced mother listens, as she
lays away her knitting.
And rocks the old red cradle by her side,

Three brown-eyed little children, with tangled golden tresses,
When evening prayer in simple words is said, Come clinging round her neck with loving, soft

Then merrily go tripping off to bed. O happy years of childhood, with thoughts so

true and loving,
And sweet and guileless days so full of rest, Our old hearts love to linger, after all our years of roving,
And clasp fond mem'rys pictures to cur-

Shall we ever in that country, the bright and glorious heaven,
Win back the simple innocence and bliss,
We knew, when in our childhood, in the dear old home at even, We received our angel mother's good-nigh

-EMILY G. WETHERBER. THE DIFFERENCE.

The stood at the bar of justice— Two women with heads bowed down, And one was dressed in rustling silk And one in a tattered gown.

One clad in the height of fashion The other one ragged and torn; The former inspiring sympathy, The latter contempt and scorn.

"And why are they here?" I questioned "Why are they in such disgrace;
The shrinking form in the tattered gown And that in the silk and lace?

"They re here," said the grim policeman,
And a frown his visage wore,
"For stealing whenever they get a chance,
In a fancy dry goods store."

The one in rags was sentenced To a year's incarceration
In the common gaol; the one in silk
Was "taken on probation."

"Now why should this be so?" I asked; The answer was terse and brief-"The lady's a kleptomaniac, The one in rags a thief."

COMPENSATION.

(From the Century.) In that new world toward which our feet are Shall we find cught to make our hearts forget Earth's homely joys and her bright hours of Has heaven a spell divine enough for this?

For who the pleasure of the spring shall tell, When on the leafless stock the brown buds When the grass brightens, and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song? O sweet the drooping eve, the blush of morn,
The starlit sky, the ustling fields of corn,
The soft airs blowing from the freshing seas,
The sun-flecked shadow of the stately trees,
The mellow thunder and the lulling rain,
The warm, delicious, happy summer rain,
When the grass brightens, and the days grow

long, And little birds break out in rippling song!

O beauty manifold, from morn till night, Dawn's flush, noon's blaze, and sunset's tender Dawn's fidsh, noon's plaze, and stated a voice.

light!

G fair, familiar features, changes sweet

Of her revolving seasons, storm, and sleet,

And golden calm, as slow she wheels through

From snow to roses; and how dear her face, When the grass brightens, when the days grow

And little birds break out in rippling song! O happy earth! O home so well beloved! O happy earth! O home so well beloved!
What recompense have we, from thee removed?
One hope we have that overtops the whole;
The hope of finding every vanished soul,
We love and long for daily, and for this
Gladly we turn from thee, and all thy bliss,
Even of thy loveliest, when the days are long,
And little birds break out in rippling song.
Celia Thaxter,

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at public auction on monday, the twenty-third day of August next, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, at twelve of the clock, noen.—

A LL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of Patrick George Carvil and George McKean or the said George McKean or, in to, out of, or upon the following described lands and promises situated in Mount Theobald is ettlement, so called, and in the County of Saint John, and being all that part of lot D, containing three hundred acres, more or less, originally granted to one Jesses Taber, which is situated south of the Hanford Brook together with all the buildings, erections and improvements.

The two lots of land conveyed by John Wishart to Nathaniel H. Upham by deed dated the first ony of February, A. D. 1871, and therein described as follows: All that certain lo', piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins, originally granted to John F. Godard and known and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred and eixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theebald tettlement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

knowh and distinguished in the grant thereof as lot number one hundred and sixteen (No. 116) in the Mount Theobald zettlement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also all that certain other let, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Mariios aforesaid (and lying to the east and abutting the above mentioned lot number one hundred and sixteen) originally granted in part to the aforesaid John F. Gedard and the other part to Richard Horsford, late of the parish of Faint Martins aforesaid, and known and distinguished in the prant thereof as lot number one hundred and seven east (No. 107 east) containing both last mentioned grants one hundred and ten acres, more or lees.

All that certain let, piece or parcel ef land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid and known and distinguished on the plan of Thomas A. Kelakin's surveys as let number one hundred and twenty-four west (121 west) in the Mount Theobald Settlement, containing eighty acres, more or less, and conveyed to Nathanie h. Upbam by John Horsford and wife by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1887, tegether with Thomas Mailory, junior, by two deeds respectively the fourteenth day of March, 1867, and the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1888, and described as follows: All that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the perish of Saint Martins aforesaid and boanded and described as follows, beginning at a sprace stake on the line between Henry kandrahan and George Tabor, thence south edgity-five minutes east three chains, crossing the Hanford Brook to the eastern side thereof, thence south-easterly along the eastern side of said brook and following the several courses thirty-seven chains more or less to a post opposite a marked sprace tree standing on the western side of said brook, thence north eighty-six deares fifteen minutes west thirty-one chains and seventy-five links recrossing the said trook to a spruce post sanding on the west line of lot "B,"

of Saint Martins, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a spruce stump standing on the eastern
side of the Hanford Brook, thense twenty-nine cegrees fifteen mhutes east six chains and twentylinks to a post, thence south fifty degrees thirty
minutes east fourteen chains to a small spuce,
thence south tweive degrees fifteen minutes wert
eight chains and twenty-five minutes to a pine tree
standing on the eastern side of said brook, thence
north-westerly along the eastern side of said brook
eighteen chains and eighty-two links to the place of
beginning, containing nine 45-100 acrs, being part
of lot "B" and lying to the eastward of the abovementioned Hanford Brook, together with a right of
way and a way over the lands of the said George
Tabor from the above described lot to the road leading from Quaco to the Hammond Rivar to the said
Joha McKee, his helrs and assigns a d to his and
their servants, carrs, wegons and all other kind of
vehicles at any time and all times over the said
way.

All that tract percel and piece of lead sitests.

way.
All that tract, parcel and piece of land situate, And how the summer cloudlets cast their quickly fleeting shadows

On the distant fields of rustling, ripening corn.

In the pleasant, roomy kitchen I see my father sitting,

With the leather-covered Bible open wide;
While my sweet-faced mother listens, as she lays away her knitting.

And rooks the old red gradle by her side. number one hundred and seven in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet east fifty-four chains to the west side of a reserved road, thence north twenty chains along raid road, thence west fifty-four chains to a spruce tree ttanning on the east side of another reserved road and along the same south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number one hundred and eight (No. 108).

All that certain lot, piece or pariel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Murtins, in the City and County of Saint John aforesid, originally granted to John F. Godard and known on the grant thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. 87) in the Mount Theobald bettiement, containing one hundred agress more or less.

granted to John F. Godard and snown on the grant thereof as lot number eighty-seven (No. 87) in the Mount Theobald cettlement, containing one hundred acres more or less.

All the right, title, claim and demand of the said George McKean and Annie G. McKean his wife of, in to, out of and upon the following several lots of land described in a deed of the said John F. Godard and wife, dated the 26th day of May, A. D. 1859, to Mathaniel H. Upbam, as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Sairt Marcins, in the Country of Saint John and Frovince aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a birch tree standing at the sou heastern angle of lot number three (No. 3), originaly g, anted to James March, thence north two degrees fifteen minutes west twenty-seven chains to the western line of said lot, thence south two degrees fifteen minutes west twenty-seven chains to the western line of said lot, thence south two degrees fifteen minutes west fifty chains to the Suth-western angle thereor, thence along the rear or southern line of the same north fifty-five degrees fifteen minutes east alwenty-seven chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Also all that certain other place or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, originaly granted to John O'Donnell and known and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twenty-four east in Mount Theobald Settlement, containing fifty acres more or less. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, originally granted to John O'Donnell and known and distinguished as lot number one hundred and twenty-four east in Mount Theobald Settlement, containing fifty acres more or less. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, bettiement, originally granted to James Burke and containing fifty acres more or less.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Mar A tract of land situate in the Farish of Saint Mar-tins atoresaid, beginning at a reserved road at the north-western angle of lot number ninety-one in Mount Theobald, theme running by the magnet of 1842, north along, since of said reserved road twenty chains, thence wes: twenty-four chains to the north-

lear, north along side of sain reserved road twenry chains, thence west twenty-four chains to the north-eastern angle of lot number eighty-like west, granted to Lawrence Mackey, theme, south along the eastern line of said grant twenty chains to the south-western angle of the same and thence east twenty-four chains to the place of Legiuling, containing forty acres more er less, disti guished as lot number eighty-nine east in Mount Theoball and granted to Lawrence Mackey in 1853 and conveyed by him to Nathaniel H Upham.

A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a spruce tree standing in the south-west angle of lot number eighty-seven, in Mount Theobaid as called to James A. Bain, thence running by the magnet, east twenty-five chains to a spruce tree and thence nor h twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eighty-nine in Londonderry (should be Mount Theobaid) as above mentioned granted to Parish of the Martins in Londonderry (should be Mount Theobaid).

A tract of land situate in the Parish of St Mar A tract of land situate in the Parish of it Martins, in the County of Naint John and Prevince of New Brusswick and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the north-west angle of lot number ninety in Mount Theobald, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, north twenty chains, thence east fifty chains, thence south twenty chains and thence west fifty chains, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as lot number eight-eight

ber eighty-eight
All that certain lot or tract of land granted by the

ber eighty-eight
All that certain lot or tract of land granted by the
Cr.wm to James Goodman and John Pryor, lylig
and being in the Prish of saint Martins, in the
County Faint Joh., in the Province of New Brunswick, and known and distinguished on the plan of
Thomas O. Keleher's survey as lot number fifty eight
(58), in the Mount Theobald Settlement and containing one hundred acres more or less.
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate,
lying and being in the Parish of Saint Martins aforesaid, and beunded and described as follows: beginning at a stake standing on the north-westerly angle
of lot number one hundred and twenty-three, in Mount
Theobald, granted to James Burke, and on the wesern line of grant to John F. Godard, thence running
by the magnet of 1842, north two degrees, fifteen
minutes east along said line of said grant to John F.
Godard, twenty-five chains, thence north eightyeight degrees west along another line of said grant
to John F. Godard, thence twenty chains to the
easterly line of grant to Jesse Tabor, thence along the
same south two degreess and fifteen minutes west
twenty-five chains to the north-westerly angle of the
aforeasid grant to James Burke, and thence along the
northerly line of the same south eighty-eight degrees
east twenty chains to the hace of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, distinguished as lot

number one hundred and twenty-three north on Mount Theobald.

All that certain lot of land lying and be not in the Parish of Saint Martins, described as follows: beginning at the key-hole to called, at the division line of land granted to Jesse Tabor and H. Handrahan, thence north until it strikes a sprace tree standing in the north-east angle of lot "O," thence west along a line between land owned by Jesse Tabor, junr, and Benry Henrahan, until it strikes a sprace tree standing on a division line between land formerly owned by Henry Hendrahan, sent, and Henry Hendrahan, sent, and Henry Hendrahan, junr, thence along said line south until it strikes the Hanford Frook, thence along the said Hanford B ook easterly to the first place of beginning, containing fifty [60] scree more or less.

All those four several lots of land situate, lying and being in the Mount Theobald Settlement socalled, in the aforesid Parish of Saint Martins, known and distinguished as the lot number one hundred and fifteen [115], one hundred and twenty-one [121], one hundred and twenty-two (122), and one hundred and twenty-five (125), together with all the tuildings, erections and improvements, mills, mill priviteese, vays, rights of way, members, priviteges, benefits and appurtenences. Also all other real estate of the said Patrick George McKean, or the said George McKean wheresover situate, or howeover described in my balliwick, the same having been seized under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the sut of The Maritime Bank of the Diminion of Canada against the said Patrick George Carvill and George McKean, Carvill not having been served with process.

JAMES A. HARDING. St. John, N. B., 1 Msy, 1886.

NOTICE.

o JAMES BYATIY, late of the Parish of Havelock, in the County of Kings and Provisco of New Bruns-wick, Farmer, and REBEGCA J. BEATIY, his wife, and all others whom it doth or may concern;—

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of F. Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contailed in an incenture of mortage, dated the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between the said James Beatty and Rebecca J. Beatty, his wife, of the first part, and the Rector, Churchwardens ann Vestry of Faint Paul's Church in the Parish of Havelock, in the County of Kings and prevince afore-aid, of the second part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Decisetc, in and for the said County of Aings, in Book L. No 4, pages 91, 22, 23 and 94, as number 29,268 there will, for the purps set satisfying the said mortrage 4. pages 91, 92, 93 and 94, as number 39,268 there will, for the purpes of satisfying the said mortgage moneys, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the Lominiou Euidding, in the Parish of Sussex, in Kings County, on Saturday, the fourth day of applicable of the county of the Lanus and Premises mentioned and described in the sid infecture of mortgage as follows, nam.ly:—

66 A LL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land LL that certain lot, plece or parcel of land situate in the Ptrish of Havelock afcresaid, mand bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Bengining at a marked hemlock post placed at the moutheast angle of lot number four, in the second ritier of Deputy Fairweather's survey in the parish maferesaid, and on the west side of the road from mounts of the year one thousand eight hundred the parts of the year one thousand eight hundred. magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven west forty-one chains (of four poles and thirty-seven west forty-one chains (of four poles masch) to a marked fir post placed at the south west mangle of said it in unber four on the east side of a meserved road near to Rouse's Brook; thence north morty-six chains or to the southwest angle of partiof the same block sold by 'The Rector, Church-warders and Vestry' to one Patrick Buckley; the cemeast fifty chains to the west side of the road first mentioned, and thence slong the same southerly to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and seight acres, more or less,' together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, privileges and appurterances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

In witness whereof the said "The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry' bave caused this instrument to be signed by the said Rector at d Churchwardens, and the said of May, A. D. 1886.

CUTHFERT WILLI , Rector. JAMES D. SEELY, War lens For terms of sale and other particulars apply to HALLETT & FOWLER.

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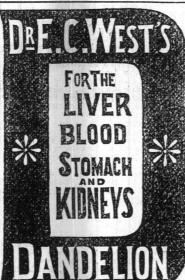
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\$500,00

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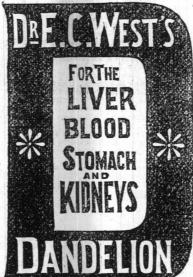
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THESWEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VOL

The city by to The scenes and When life wa

Its calm repose Its towering Aloft in heaven A shelter from All Nature see

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