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ng Establishment. reet, St. John, N. B. er year, Liberal ind TISUN, ST. JOHN.

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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886.

NO. 53

STRENGTH FOR TODAY.

Strength for today is all that we need,
As there never will be a tomorrow;
For tomorrow will prove but another today,
With its measure of joy and sorrow. Then why forecast the trials of life

With such sad and grave persistence, And wait and watch for a crowd of ills That as yet have no existence?

Strength for today; what a precious boon
For earnest souls who labor,
For the willing hands that minister
To the needy friend or neighbor,

Strength for today that the weary hearts
In the battle for right may quall not,
And the eyes bedimmed by bitter tears
In their search for light may fail not. Strength for today on the down-hill track For the travellers near the valley, That up, far on the other side, Ere long they may safely rally.

Strength for today, that our precious youth May happily shun temptation,
And build from the rise to the ret of the sun
On a strong and sure foundation.

Strength for today, in house and home, To practice forbearance sweetly; To scatter kind words and loving deeds, Still trusting in God completely.

Strength for today is all that we need,
As there never will be a temorrow;
For tomorrow will prove but another today,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

A CHOIR SINGER,

BY MADELINE S BRIDGES. Therefare Itwo sides to every question, as the best of reason demonstrates; but Marie Pirot, try as she might, could find only one side to the question of her engagement to Sydney Worth; and that, unfortunately for

the lover, was the negative side. Sydney, on his part, being a man, was logical enough to take in all the bearings of the case, and yet heroic enough to await

Marie's decision with a converse and the case, and per heroic enough to await

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Marie's decision with a converse and the case, and the case Marie's decision with a courage worthy of a brown-eyed girl. In this trembling balance, however, was hung his hope of all earthly happiness, while he smoked his cigar and talked and walked about the world as a transce with that sheethed

our music, together. I shall often think of our music, together. I shall often think of your lovely voice when I am far away.'

'We have indeed, had pleasant times,' she answered, bravely and clearly, after a mement's pause. 'But why need you go if you have been—happy—here? Ah, you have not many regrets. You are glad, I think?'

'Indeed, I am glad,' and glad his face looked—evolted and eages.'

not many regrets. You are glad, I thinh?'

'Indeed, I am glad,' and glad his face looked—excited and eager. 'It is a grand opportunity now that offers. You can understand, if one has been planning long, and waiting, that one might be glad to see fulfilment near.'

'Yes, said Marie. That one word only, and in her voice was the huakiness that comes with tears.

'I must leave you here,' she said, stopping suddenly at the corner of Fourth Avenue.'

'I—I have some business to do—I will say good-night and good-by. I hope you may have a pleasant journey.

'Bat aurely not! I cannot leave you in this storm. Let me escort you where you wish to go—so dark, and such a rain!'

'I have my own umbrella here.' She raised it and she spoke. 'Thank you very, very much, but I prefer to go alone. And you know,' smiling strangely at him, 'I shall have to do without escort altogether after this. You have been most kind—' she broke off suddenly, and busled herself with the fastening of her closk, then held out her hand. 'Good-by, Miss Pirot, if it must be so—if you wish it.'

'Oh, yes. Partings, I think, should never be prolonged. I hope you will have a good have come to me.'

'I have my own will have a good have and look here, Marie, I had never head his voice on wender!'

'He sang with me for nearly three months in the choir.'

'Oh, I see! And you fell in love—with bis voice on wonder!'

'I didn't! she said, miserably; there might have been some excrete for that. I had never heard his voice when—when I fell in love—ab, not with him!—with a dream, a fancy! Could I have borne to look on his face, even much less love him, if I had known what I know now!'

'Well, then, the comfort is that you did not love him, after all,' said Sydney, cheeringly.

'No, no, no! she returned, vehemently. 'He never thought you did.'

'No, no, no! she returned, vehemently. 'He never thought here and die this minute—'.'

'Ob, not here!' said Sydney, deprecatingly with britter emphasis. 'How I have fallen for ever in my own exceem! To turn away from anolle, i

'Oh, yes. Partings, I think, should never be prolonged. I hope you will have a good voyage. I hope you will be always happy. Good-by, Gustave.'

Auf wierdersehn, auf wierdersehn, my beaustful, kied friend. I will write to you from the other side, and some day we surely shall meet again. Do not forget me in the time between.'
But Marie had wrenched her hand from his and was gone, a dark, hurrying shape, down the lighted, rain swept street.

'Mariel' Sydney Worth had come out of the opera

'Oh, the hero of my romance;' said Marie, slowly and bitterly—'the singer I fell in love with. You did not want to know my secret; you must know it know! That was the man! Who? Young Wetze!? Why where on earth, how on earth, did you come to be acquisinted with him?'

'He sang with me for nearly three months in the choir.'

mistake, because if you hadn's you never would have come to me'

"Oh, do you really think so, Sydney?' she asked, blushing beautifully. 'Then I am glad, too!'—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

ENGLAND'S VOLUNTEERS. The Growth of the Great Civilian Army.

s eminently gratifying to those who have

(Condon Post, 30th mit.) Tomorrow closes the twenty-seventh year of the history of the volunteer force, and it

watched and aided the growth of this great national movement to know that the position Hartie feeling with a consequenting of a little feeling with a consequenting of the little feeling with a consequent with a consequent of the little feeling with a consequent of the little feeling with a consequent with and prospects of the civilian army were never better than they are now. A marvelganist, Luoy Crumm, who was her bosom friend, guessed that anything unusual had happened.

It came about in this very commonplace way: Old Brande the regular tenor, was absent, for the first time in seven years, for the first time in seven years, for the first time has easy plats the choice had assembled, and stood about, waiting and wondering, and conferringon and the chear. Syoney, Sydney, Sho said, passionalely, with a long saidle chear on her shoulder, sobbing like a position apart from all other tenors on record by their genuine surprise at his defining an experiment of the choic-staticase, a tail and alim young man, very fair, with plenty of flowing blonde hair that hung in student fashion on his broad white collar. He spoke with a foreign accent, in a high musical voice, addressing Miss Pirot, who happened to be nearest to him, as he approached the organ: "Mr. Brandè sas sent me to sing—he is too much ill for this night, and also for Sunday he thinks. But if it, is pleasing, I show he had fallen in love with this young man, of whose existence she had been aware three seconds! It is not to be wondered at that, in the continuous of her senses, as he had also, for the moment mislaid her voice.

'So very glad,' said Luoy Crumm, all animation, and reassured on the score of the quarter; but no comment of the score of the quarter; but no comment of the score of the quarter; but no comment of the score of the quarter; but no comment of the score of the quarter; and the surfling—arm of the choic is now in the surfling—arm of the choic is now in the score of the quarter; and the surfling—arm of the choic is now in the comment of the choic is now in the choice.

The this muster roll did not merely a consist of the namber of a position apart from all other tenors on record by their genuine the choice of the constant of the consist of the name of the volunteers used a few years properly of the surfling part for all.

How good you are! the taken the unbrells from the little quired in the consist of the market of the c

is not maintained for nothing and many of the most distinguished volunteer regiments would not have been able to attain their present state of efficiency had it not been for constant assistance from the liberality of commanding officers and from other local sources. For every efficient member of a volunteer corps the government makes a capitation grant of 30s. When one considers the various expenses of maintaining a corps, the cost of uniforms, the rent of some build-ing as headquarters, not to mention the would not have been shale to not be both hit, we inserted the roles.

So very glad, and Larry Cremm, all and the state of the state of efficiency to be not recovered to the state of the s and though both are necessaries some commanding officers, with the stinted funds as
their disposal, are still unable to provide
their men with them. It is not necessary to
deed on the other and larger requirements
of the volunteers. We may say at once that
under present circumstances we can see no
reason for equipping this purely defensive
reason for equipping this purely defensive
reason for equipping this purely defensive
reason for equipping the purely defensive
reason for equipping the field. There
are some enthusiastic volunteer efficers who
would like to see every rifle corps supplied
with a full transport service. Such an extension of the present plan is unnecessary,
though we should be

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in certain corps organised a systed that is useful, inasmuch as it makes the men familiar with the kind of work they would have to do were they called upon to meet an enemy on English ground. Horses and waggons would have to be found in such an emergency; but it is not necessary to keep them in readiness. It is impossible, however, to conceal the fact that in the opinion of most volunteer officers the preshowever, to conceal the fact that in the opinion of most volunteer officers the present grant from government is insufficient to provide the equipment which is absolutely necessary. For more than a year there has been a growing feeling on this subject, and many strong representations have been made to the government. Early in the present year an influential deputation was sent from Scatland to London to impress upon members of parliament the importance and urgency of the demand that the capitation grant for "efficients" should be raised from 30s. to £2. Howard Vincent took a prominent part in pressing the question upon the soe, to £2. Howard Vincent took a prominent part in pressing the question upon the attention of the liberal government then in office. Mainly through his exertions, and those of a number of members who supported him, the matter was brought before the consideration of the secretary for war, and also of the house of commons in committee of apply. As a preliminary step Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, then minister for war, sent out to all commanding officers of volunteers a list of queries as to expenditure. teers a list of queries as to expenditure, Pending the arrival of the answers to these queries, the present government has ap-pointed an influential committee under the presidency of Lord Harris, the under sec-retary for war, to consider the sufficiency or otherwise of the capitation grant, and the mode in which any necessary increase

should be given.

The work done by the volunteers in the past year must give them a considerable claim on the favorable consideration of this claim on the favorable consideration of this committee. Not only did the muster-roll of the volunteers at the opening show a greater attength than had ever before been attained, but the proportion of "efficients" to the total number marked a most satisfactory advance in discipline and training. It is worth notice that this striking improvement both notice that this striking improvement both is numbers and efficiency is attributed to the influence of a threat of a Russian war in

(Amherst Sentinel) In our issue of the 14th ult., we inserted letter over the signature of Gordon Livingston of Kent Co., N. B., commenting rather

In the meantime friends of Mr. Brown called upon us and gave us every assurance that the statements made in the letter were entirely at variance with facts, and at the same time gave the names of several private gentlemen in New Bruuswick and also the names of members of the N. B government, who might be corresponded with on the subject. We thought this fair and only doing justice to Mr. Brown, ourselves and the people of the county. In accordance with this proposition we wrote to a leading gentleman of the New Bruuswick. His reply is before us and gives Mr. Brown the highest character as a business man; that he has

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

No Serious Disturbances During the Parade.

The Socialists Gather in Large Numbers, but are Kept Under Control.

The Socialists Gather in Large Numbers, but are kept Under Control.

Lordon, Nov. 9.—The lord mayor's procession started at the unal hour and proceeded over the assigned route without anything happening beyond the usual horar physicidents of such cocasions. The police dispersed the medical students and reinsed to allow them to occupy Trafalgar square. One thousand policemen were posted at the square, The Socis Guards were matered in St. George's barracks behind the National gallery. The crowd about Trafalgar square at one c'clock had grown to be colosast, the rough element proceedings on the square. They also surrounded the square, and refused to permit any one to enter it. Efforts were made to keep the crowd moving as far as it was possible. At this hour (1 30 p. m.) it is expected that the socialists will attempt to hold a meeting at three o'clock. If they do it is now certain that the police will be ordered to prevent the meeting at any cost. It is rumored that window amashing happoint with no demonstration on the part of the mob, except some unorganized cheering and hooting, the latter being sepsially directed at the lord mayor. After the show had gone the mob, except some unorganized cheering and hooting, the latter being sepsially directed at the lord mayor. After the show had gone to see the season of th

burned to death in a barn at Fusadorf, Moravia, yesterday. Sixteen others are missing

and are supposed to be dead. OTTAWA, Nov. 10.-The department of fisheries have been advised that all the American fishing smacks which have been prowling about the three mile limit during the past (season have disappeared. The

the past (season have disappeared. The American fares for the season just closed have been the smallest since 1818, except the season of 1841.

London, Nov. 10.—The police officials to day announce that they did not give orders to interfere with any meeting which the social democrats might attempt to hold yesterday in Trafalgar square so long as public order was preserved, but simply issued instructions to prevent the holding of a meeting on the terrace in the rear of the square, the terrace being a public thoroughfare.

Work offered him at three shillings per day, and having gone into the workhouse. Certainly it seems a strong measure that the rates should have to support a man who might earn three shillings a day if he chose.

On the other hand, it is an equally strong measure that a man should be flogged who declines to regard three shillings per day, and having gone into the workhouse. Certainly it seems a strong measure that the rates should have to support a man who might earn three shillings a day if he chose.

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SONIA, Nov. 10.—The Sobranje at a secret session last evening, after a debate which lested three hours, decided to elect Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, as the successor of Prince Alexander on the throne of Bulgaria. Prince Waldemar

Prince.

Branoff, prefect of Sofia, has resigned,
His dismissal has been demanded by Gen.
Kaulbars because he had ejected a Russain
subject from the Sofia council chamber.
The prefect at once affered to resign, but
Gen. Kaulbars insisted that the government

desired, it is certain that he spoke plainly eneugh to be understood at St. Petersburg, which is the main point. His declarations have certainly made it easier for Count Kainoky to summon up his courage."

BURLINGTOWN, IOWN, NOV. 9.—Prof. Foster, meteorologist, predicts a great storm for a period extending from Dec. 4th to 17, during which will occur some of the most destructive winter-storms of recent years. These storms will be much of the same nature as the blizzards of last Jauuary. Heavy snow and high winds will greatly impede railway travel and/ he advises railways to prepare for blockades that will occur in the Western States about December 9th, and reach the Eastern States December 9th, and reach the Eastern States December 9th, These will be emergetis electrical disturbances that will affect telegraph and telephone lines. He suggests that many lives and much property can be saved from loss by making preparations for severe weather.

ments belonging to the Central Bank of the Canton of Vaud, which disappeared from that institution several months ago.

Imprisoned and Flogged for Refusing Work.

(From the Loadon Truth) Mr. Bulwer, Q. C., last week sentenced Henry Shedd to one month's hard labor and twelve strokes of the cat for having refused work offered him at three shillings per day,

BOUND TO HAVE A GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

KASTPORT, Nov. 9.—The town meeting today voted to widen Water street on both sides from Boynton to Washington, making the width fifty feet. The matter of buying a steam engine was referred to a committee. A. committee was appointed to report amendments to the by-laws respecting the construction and location of buildings. A representative of the Woonsocket, R. I., Water Co, was present and submitted a proposition for water works. He offers fifty bydrants for twenty years at \$2,000 a year. The matter was referred to a committee. The town is bound to have water. The proposition will be accepted at the next town meeting, next Tuesday, unless better offers cam be obtained.

Our MR, James will, during the present month visit the Counties of Carleton, York, Charlotte, Victoria and Suabury in the interests of THE SUN and will call upon as many of our friends as possible. Subscribers in arrears will greatly facilitate his work by ly to send in tenders, and among the being prepared to pay the amount of their outside public generally. There may have indebtedness when called upon.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

I. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office-whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or mot-is responsible for the pay.

2. It any person orders his paper ages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All subscribers to the DAILY and WEEKLY SUN who are over two years in arrears, are hereby notified that if the amounts are not paid on or before the 31st December, inst. the accounts will be placed in the hands of our solicitors for collection.

THE LOST MILLIONS.

There is a reason why the proposal to explore the boundary between Alaska and the extreme northwestern part of Canada should be favorably considered. In that region there is an immense tract of which nothing is known the outside world. Possibly there are valuable minerals there, but this is not

Sir Richard Cartwright the other day repeated the essential portions of an interesting argument made by him in parliament, in which he proved that several millions of Canadian people had deserted the country. The reasoning was in this way. The United 000 to 7,240,000, a gain of 833 per cent. in twenty years. As there was no immigration in the period between 1790 to 1810 this was the natural increase, such as was to be expected and must have taken place in the copulation of Canada since confederation. Such a gain added to the immigration da would have given this country more than 3,000,000 people in excess of our present population. It follows that these In all that he has done of this kind of work 3,000,000 have been driven from the country by the national policy and tory rule. This as Sir Richard's conclusion, for he does not the tables so that they can be readily underthat his policy drove any of the people stood, and, what is to the last degree essen-

We have no fault to find with Sir Richard's reasoning. In fact it is the admission of its correctness which leads up to the con clusion with which this article commences. An examination of the United States census returns shows that the natural increase Sir Richard Cartwright has ascertained and which, as he contends, must be held to have continued to the present day, is not quite all represented in the present population of the count y. This rease would have made the population in 1830, 13,300,000, which is half a million more than the census figures. In 1850 the population should have been 33,900,000, in 1870 44,000,000. By 1880 the natural increase must have brought the population up to 59,800,000. To this should be added the survivors of 9, 500,000 immigrants who arrived between 1810 and 1880, and the descendants of those who have died. Taking note of the periods which these immigrants arrived, and allowing for the same rate of increase which Sir Richard computes as the natural increase of the native population, we ascertain that 13,600,000 would be the number represented by immigrants and their descend ants. This is rather low, because as it is well known the foreign population in America is much more prolific than the na-tive population. It however appears that have been 73 400,000 people in the there United States in 1880. But as a matter of fact the population as determined by the census was only 50,155,783. The question to be settled is what has become of the other 23,244,217 persons? It is bad to lose three million Cauadians, as Sir Richard Cart-

A end feature of the United States loss is

they are not in any constituted province of Canada. With the exception of Mr. Cutting and two or three others they have not gone 60 Mexice, and the emigran's to Mexico were included in the last United States census. South America has been too theroughly explored to admit of the hypo-thesis of their present residence there. Had they been in Africa either Gordon or Stanley would have found them, and the well known jealousy of China and caution of Russia forbids the assumption that they are in Asia.

It is not the foreign born people and their descendants who are missing. According to the last census 13,000,000 residents of the to allow the proceedings to continue, United States were of foreign born parentage. Our computation given above supposes similgrants and their descendants to equal 13,600,000, but this includes grandchildren as well, so that it is clear enough that the lost 23,000,000 are all the offspring of the old colonists of whom three out of every eight are goce. This goes to show that the Canadians whom Sir Richard mourns have not gone and got lost, but are safe in the neigh-boring republic, if they ever went there. A colored citizen is said to have preferred perdshing by a railway smash-up to dying by a steamboat bust-up, because in the first case "dar you is," and in the latter, "whar is you?" Taking this view of the case the Canadians have a decided advantage over the lost citizens of the United States. But the northwestern part of the continent

has not been fully explored. Who knows that there are not 23,000,000 of inhabitants there? Before we give them up let a survey take place. For as surely as Sir Richard Cartwright reasons correctly these people have been born and have not died. They live somewhere, and of their condition we only know that they are not under tory government and that they have a free trade tariff. To be sure, if they practiced free trade some trading nation should know them, but for all that their government must be a free trade government, or the people would have run away. It is, however, useless to specudate. Let the Arctic regions be searched for the missing 23,000,000 citizens.

LIGHTEN THIS DARRNESS.

Mr. Temple is we doubt not correct in the pinion, which has also been expressed by THE SUN, that it was due to the popular misconception of the character of St. John harbor and the Bay of Fandy, that the post office department proposed to retain the present termini for the ocean mail route. It was not alone a misconception on the part of ministers. Prejudices founded on ignor ance exist in the minds of steamship owners who would be likebeen reason to fear that a call for tenders for a weekly service of first class steamships to this port would not meet with a satisfactory response. The fact that our mail steamers have in the past freighted at Portland serves to discredit St. John in the minds of those who are without definite knowledge. And how little pains has been taken to give the Bay of Fundy a certificate of good character! The discontinued he must pay all arrear yearly record of shipwrecks at the entrance of Halifax harbor has been ignored, as has the fact that no serious disasters of this kind ever occur to ships on their way up the Bay to this port. It is late, but there is new a prospect that the superstitions about fogs may be dispelled. It is not the government alone which must be convinced. This we are sure is an easy matter. Conviction must be forced upon the Allan and other steamship companies who may be competitors for the mail subsidies. Out of the evil which was feared a very great good may yet come.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

The proposed establishment of a government bureau of labor statistics is a step in the right direction. We agree with the Montreal Herald that the bureau ought not to confine its duties to the collection of labor statistics alone, but will collect exact information in all branches. In Great Britain the ground on which the strongest demand to compilation of statistical information, and good use is made of the returns from the George Johnson to the charge of the Canadian bureau will, we think, be received with favor by all who are facquainted with Mr. Johnson's akill and attainments in this of the last census returns and of recently issued by the government was compiled in admirable fashion by Mr. Johnson, and it was he who prepared the book called "Canada" which was issued for circulation great skill is shown in the arrangement of programme."

SALISBURY'S MESSAGE.

correspondent of THE SUN.

There was nothing pugnacious in Salisbury's speech on Lord Mayor's day, and yet it has perceptibly given a key note to Dr. Farrell are spoken of as the Grit candithe discussion of the Eastern question on the continant. Whatever great qualities Gladatone has, he has not been clear in his foreign policy. Under the rule of Gladstone and Granville, it has been difficult, as Bismarck had occasion to notice once or twice, for a foreign nation to know the intention of Great Britain. Straightforwardness is one of the national virtues on which England has prided herself, and it has always been a sort of cross to Gladstone's supporters that his foreign policy was full of ambiguities, or as his opponents assest of inconsistencies, Diplomatic subtilties are suited to the instincts of Muscovite nations. Britons like for York, plain speaking, followed if necessary by consistent action.

Salisbury says squarely that Britain will not enter into any arrangements, or make any promises as to the time for the evacuation of Egypt. The occupation was for a purpose, and until that purpose is accomplished the occupation shall continue. The limit is not one of time but of work. & Fowler, barristers, appeared for the inform wright well points out, but it sinks into a On the Bulgarian dispute the prime ant, and F. E. Morton, Q. C., for the defendminister was equally clear. He expressed himself with traditional British that nobody knows where they are. Sir bluntness on the conduct of Russia Richard Cartwright will agree with us that in assisting the recent kidnapping conbluntness on the conduct of Russia spiracy, and declared that Russia's attack on the autonomy of Bulgaria was a menace to the peace of Europe. Had the premier stopped at this point, the powers would have been today speculating as to whether a fleet was presently to be fitted out to drive the Russian ships from Varna. But Salisbury added that the designs of Russia were day last, Mrs. Wm. Mason was accidentally less a concern to Great Britain than to other shot by a revolver in the hands of Miss Lucinda

to allow the proceedings to continue, England would mind her own business. There is no misunderstanding Salisbury. He will join the other powers in the rescue of Bulgaria, but will enter on no single quixotic mission.

In one way party government works well in the British Empire. It gives alternate liberal and conservative rule, with short that liberal statesmen have been the advo-

Somebody has been beguiling The Metal Worker, an influential trade journal of New York. That paper amnounces that Nova Scotia is bound to have repeal, and adds :-The people of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are a unit with the people of Nova Scotia on this question, and the attitude of these three important provinces seems to

seriously menace the integrity of the Dominior

seriously menace the integrity of the Dominion. The maritime provinces entered the union reluctantly at the outset and have never been contented in it. Their interests have had very little chance of securing a fair consideration in a national patliament in which their respresentatives were hopelessly in the minority. They have received a very scant consideration for the important advantages surrandered when the important advantages surrendered when they entered the union, and are by no means topy entered the union, and are by no means so well off as when they managed their own affairs. The people of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have not yet had a chance to express their intentions, but it is believed it will be offered them at the coming converse alection. To divide the Dominion to general election. To divide the Dominion is likely to be attended with some rather serious s, but they are not regarded in Nova Scotia as insurmountel

The Metal Worker has a good deal to learn yet about maritime province affairs. It has to find out that the same statesman who gave Mr. Nordhoff the ideas from which the foregoing opinion respecting New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is taken, afterwards went to Montreal and told his friends there that there were no repealers in New Brunswick. It has to find out that the men who talked secession in St. John were lately in a great state of excitement over the report that St. John was not to be the winter port of the Dominion. It has, moreover, to discover that the repeal leader in Nova Scotia is now working for the return to power of Mr. Blake, after assuring Mr. Blake that he had no hope scruing the night of the fire.—Bay Pilot.

THE Northumberland grit convention did not nominate Mr. Mitchell, but selected Mr. Snowball. The latter had doubts about the matter, but conditionally accepted the nomination. He announced that business might take him to England about election time, but then again it might not. The Miramichi Advance foreshadowed the nomination of Mr. Snowball by announcing that when Mr. Mitchell visited Northumberland "he gave no sign of any disposition to cut clear of his old-time political associates or conciliate the liberals, who have for years been made to understand in many and oftentimes bitter ways that he cared for neither and the United States great attention is paid their aid nor good offices." All the same, Mr. Mitchell has signified his intention to contest the county, so that there will be two various bureaus. The appointment of Mr. grit candidates, unless it be found necessary, as mentioned above, that Mr. Snowball

should visit England. Mr. Mercier is not yet in a position to direction. He has devoted a large part of claim the success of his late campaign as a States nation in the first twenty years of its the last five or six years to investigations in party victory. At a grand review of the the field of statistics. A useful resume club Letellier, he said: "I cannot repeat it too often that our victory was not merely the facts contained in the blue books a party one, but a triumph of the people. We do not look upon it as a mere liberal victory, for it was fought out under the flag of the national cause. The elections of the 14th of October were carried by the patriots

> tial, he is careful, exact, and honest. Mr. Johnson has for some time been the Ottawa

> > The Toronto Globe understands that the Hon, A. G. Jones will again be a candidate in Hallfax. The Sun has, however, been informed that Mr. Jones has expressed himself otherwise. Mr. Roche, M. P. P., and dates in Halifax.

An Ontario grit paper charges that Hon. Thomas White, in his New Brunswick speeches, said "the electors of Haldimand are the most ignorant people I ever met.' Mr. M. C. Cameron is evidently lowering | tended him. the standard of campaign lies.

THE Fredericton Gleaner says: "You can hear on every side the advancing footsteps of the victorious liberal legions." But the Gleaner's quick ear fails to catch the sound of the advancing footsteps of a grit candidate

Sussex.

(FROM OUR OWN COBRESPONDENT.) Joshua McKnight and Hanford McKnight were fined \$10 each and costs, on Monday morn ing by the stipendiary magistrate, for assaulting and beating Robert A. McDougall at Studholm on the 5th inst. J.H. Hallett, of Hallett

The attendance at the Baptist church was very large, Sunday night, to listen to Rev. Adam Chambers and witness his beautiful panorama.

Rev. Mr. Dutcher, formerly stationed on the Sussex circuit and who spent the past winter in Fiorida, has made Sussex a short visit. He was warmly greeted by a large number of old friends.

A Lady Accidentally Shot.

APOHAQUI, Nov. 14 —At Millstream on Sun-Darling. Miss Darling and her sister were amusing themselves with the revolver when it was accidentally discharged. Mrs. Mason it doing as well as can be expected. She is attended by Dr. J. H. Ryan of Sussex. She is better today, though vomiting blood and in some pain. She was shot in the abdomen. It is the old, old story, "did not know it was loaded."

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY. -- John Greener, formerly manager of the Vale coal com, pany, has been in the city for several days negotiating with the representatives of a New turns to each. While it cannot be denied York company for the sale of valuable coal and that liberal statesmen have been the advocates of the broadest and most progressive measures in home legislation, it is equally certain that in these latter days it has fallen to the conservative statesmen to take the lead in preserving the dignity of the empire, in extending its borders and influence, developing its colonial interests, and in making the nation respected in all lands,

A MISTAL WORKER MISLED.

York company for the sale of valuable coal and copper properties owned by him in Cape Breton. Mr. Greener has proved the deposits of the coal and copper to be very valuable, and he sets the handsome price of \$200,000 on the properties. The copper areas begin at George River Mountain and extend westerly 10 miles along the southern side of the Little Bras d'Or, being divided into four blocks of five equare miles and are situated between Lingan and Sydney, near the General Mining association's property. They contain a number of valuable seams, the largest being cannoloid.

A MISTAL WORKER MISLED.

SPRINGFIELD, KINGS Co.-Last week the community of Belliale Creek, were startled by the sudden demise of the wife of John Mc-Knight, of that place. She was a woman well liked by all who knew her. Her remains were interred in the Methodist burial ground. Rev. W. J. Kirby, preached the funeral sermon to an overflowing house.

JAMES FITZGERALD, Kildare Cape, P. E. I. who is over one hundred years of age, is still active, having during the past summer weeded half an acre of turnips.

A MISSING CAPTAIN.—Capt. Charles Weaver of the schooner Portland of Annapolis, N. S., lying at Hoosac Tunnel dock, Charlestown, Massachusetts, has been missing since Tues-

STUDHOLM.—Charles Forsyth of Studholm has harvested 770 bushels of buckwheat this

Lagee, sec-treas,

the relatious existing between the mercantile the Islands, that the merchants of that place have not taken some steps to clear up the

A NEW Episcopal church at Little River, Sunbury county, was consecrated on Tuesday. The Metropolitan, Coadjutor Bishop, Rector Roberts and Rector Montgomery were present at the exercises. Much credit is given Rector U. H. Sterling of Maugerville, for the erection of this church. - Reporter.

by a friend, last autumn, with a grey and of Nov., 1885, and from that time until the the business all winter, excepting eight days in February, and all summer, excepting eight days in February, and all summer, excepting sixteen days in June. She is still laying and shows no sign of moulting. Can any other hen in Queens beat this?

of Shediac, that Mr. P. A. Landry will be idea of a cotton mill on the Nashwaak and a railway to the North Shore, a few years ago, would have been considered chimerical, but the enterprise of Mr. Gibson, backed, up by the wise National Policy of a conservative government, and its patriotic scheme for railway extension, brought both great institutions into tension, brought both great institutions into existence. The facts alone are elequent.—

> James Tair, an employe in Francis & Vaughan's factory, on Paradise row, was badly hurt by falling down the stairs leading to the second fist in the building, a couple of days ago. Another employe playfully pushed Tait, who, being unable to recover his balance, fell to the lower floor. His back was hurt and he was badly shaken up. Dr. McFarland at-

JOHN HARRISON, one of the contractors for repairing the Negrotown point breakwater, was nearly drowned Sunday morning. He was on the breakwater and a big wave washed him off. After several attempts, he was rescued, considerably bruised and cut.

A TOTAL WRECK.—A Bathurst despatch says: During the heavy N. E. gale on Saturday night the ship Squando, Capt. Lindberg, 1,209 tons, of Helsingburg, Sweden, laden with deals by R. A. & J. Stewart for Aspinwall was driven ashore here and will be a total wreck;

EDWARD JACK, C. E, while in New York furnished Forest and Stream with a sketch of his proposed 20,000 acre game reserve in New

THIRTY MECHANICS were discharged from the New Brunswick railway shops at McAdam, on Mr. Roche is a native of Prince Edward saturday. The remainder of the men have been placed on short time.

ward lists of voters, under the franchise of co 1886 7, for the electoral districts of the city and city and county of St. John.

County electors bear the name of Steeves, This family comprise about one-eleventh of the total number of voters in the county. Cassiny & Shappe have been awarded the ontract for the construction of the new Methdist church at Welsford, Queens Co.

St. Vincent de Paul society amounted to \$840. THE NET proceeds of the Kermesse in aid of the public library as reported by the committee amounts to \$885.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FALL PLOUGHING has been done by our farmers to an unusually large extent this large at each session. The lodge will celebrate season, thanks to the very favorable weather.

season, and will make it 1,000 bushels next

THE DIRECTORS of the St. John Agricultural Society have elected the following officere:-James Lee, president; Wm. Shaw, vice-president; Thomas Davidson, 2nd do; S. S. Hall, 3rd do.; J. B. Hamm, 4th do.; A. L Law, 5th do ; D. E. Berryman, M. D., cor. sec.; A. M.

IT SEEMS very strange, indeed, considering community of Eastport and the inhabitants of

SPRINGFIELD, KINGS Co.-A member of the Methodist congregation at Salder Mountains informs THE SUN that its correspondent of the 29th inst, was somewhat inaccurate as to the financial results of the farmera' supper at Geo. Greggs. Our informant states that \$48 20 was realized at the supper and \$105 01 collected by the young ladies a total of \$153 21, or deduct ing expenses (\$13 35) \$139 86 ne: was \$181, which leaves \$41.14 still to wipe out.

CENTREVILLE, CARLETON Co .- Our correspondent writing on the 8th last., says: We had the highest wind here known for a long time. No very serious damage was done, though trees were blown down across the highroads, sheds unroofed, outbuildings toppled ver, etc. - John Adams, son of Cap: Isaac Adams of Tracy's mills, lost his house by fire one day last week, during the absence of himself and wife. Two of their children had a very narrow escape. The house was insured. A VERY SMART HEN .- A lady residing near Douglas Harbor, Queens county, was presented white chicken, that commenced laying the 9th present, just one year, has given her owner the astonishing number of 298 eggs. She kept up

Miss Piercy of St. David street while coming down the stairs in the upper portion of the Pagsley building one evening last week slipped, and falling, sustained such severe injury that she had to be carried into the apartments occupied by the janitor's family. She has not yet sufficiently recovered to be sent to her home.

WELSFORD, QUEENS Co.—The Young Men's

VOTERS' LISTS. - Geo. W. Day has issued

THE HARVEY Observer says that 209 Albert

THE COLLECTION at the Cathedral and St. John the Baptist church on Sunday in aid of

HENRY GARDNER, boot and shoe maker, aged 70 years, died suddenly in Colwell's grocery store, Carleton, at noon yesterday,

BARNESVILLE, K. C.-Fountain Lodge, I. O.

G. T., is in a flourishing condition. It meets every Monday evening, and the attendance is its second anniversary on the 16th of December. The officers for the present quarter were ber, The officers for the present quarter were installed by R. Simpson, L. D., as follows: G. Simpson, C.T.; Bella Scott, V. T.; Maggie Sherwood, Sec.; Jas. Scott, F. S.; Bertha Cother, Treas.; W. H. Bell, Chap.; Thomas Cother, M.; S. McGowan, G.; R. Cother, S.; D. Brown, A.S.; Clara Simpson, D. M.; Sarah McGowap, R. H.S.; Ellen Neil, L. H.S.; A. S. Wood, P. C.

ACTIVE MILITIA -The Canada Gazette says that Quarter-master Andrew Lipsett, 71st batt., having the relative rank of Captain, is to have the honorary rank of Major, from 28th

February, 1886. The following is added as sub-section (1) to paragraph 34, regulations and orders, 1883,

"(1) To prevent men being enlisted in corps undersized, under age and too weak to perform the duties of a soldier, the enrolling before permitting the recruit to sign roll of the corps, is to satisfy himself that the man's height and age are as required by regulations, that his general health is good, and that in all respects he is fit for the duties to be required of him."

GIVING TIMELY WARNING.—There is, says the Digby Courier, a large and constantly increasing trade carried on between Digby and St. John, which is likely to continue so long at least, as the railroad remains uncompleted, and longer, if, as is contemplated, a suitable boat bury Tories." The statements made, except the bay. If the railroad is completed, and a reasonable tariff arranged between here and Halifax, a portion of this trade would be likely that in some lines of goods they can do better in Halifax than in St. John. The freight charges hitherto have been so great that they could not avail the meelves of that market as moved otherwise here have been the case and St. would otherwise have been the case, and St. John gets the lion's share of the trade. There are usually about six vessels engaged constantly in carrying freight backwards and forwards, each vessel making from twenty to thirty-five

trips in the season, TEMPERANCE NOTES - Grand Scribe Thomson, accompanied by P. G. W. P. Wills, visited Mountville, Albert county, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of reorganizing Home | ick LaForest, James S. Harquail, Charles E. Circle Division, No. 244, in which they were assisted by members of Golden Rule and Albert Divisions. The following officers were notaries. elected and installed: W. E. Calhoun, W. P.; S. S. Calhoun, W.A.; John Clark, R.S.; Hat-tie Calhoun, A.R.S.; Wilfred Calhoun, F.S.; Mrs. C. Bishop, treas.; Jos. Calhoun, chap.; Geo. Wells, con.; Annie Bishop, A. con.; Ru-fus Wright, I.S.; Howard Killam, G.S.; John C. Waha, P. W. P. E. P. Park D. C. W. P. Welts, P.W. P.; E. E. Peck, D. G.W. P. After the division closed, the ladies connected with the division furnished a plentiful supply

of refreshments, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Peerless District Lodge, No. 6, I. O. G. T., Wilson, D. S., rendered a report which howed that there had been three lodges added to the district in the past quarter and a gain in nembership of 139 membership initiated in the 3rd degree. In the evening public meeting was held, speeches were made by W. A. Pitt, J. T. Logan, A. P. Wilson, C. H. Gorham and O. M. Flewelling. Recita-H. Gorham and O. M. Flewelling. Recitations were given by Miss Emma Waters and Mamie Waters; A. A. Whelpley gave a read-MR.GIBSON'S ENTERPRISE.—Last night Mr.

Gibson received his first car load of raw cotton via the Northern and Western railway. The

Mamie Waters; A. A. Whelpley gave a reading and there was some splendid singing. Miss Holder presided at the organ and Councillor L. W. Belyea was chairman. All were pleased with the kindness shown them by the members

of Pearl Lodge,
Queens District Lodge met at the Narrow Queens District Lodge met at the Narrows on the 11th inst., A. Palmer, M. P.P., D.C.T.; presidiog. There were 52 candidates to be intiated into the district degree. By request of the D. C. T., Bro. A. P. Wilson, D. S. of Peerless District Lodge, initiated 52 into the secret workings of the lodge. In the evening a public meeting was held and speeches were made by M. C. McDonald, M. D., W. A. Pitt of Kingston, Councillor Roberts, Rev. A. B. McDonald and Calvin Powers of St. John. The singing was very good. Miss Sadie Currie presided at the organ. After the public meeting the lodge good. Must Sadie Currie presided at the organ. After the public meeting the lodge again met for public business, and it was resolved to petition the council board to appoint an inspector to carry out the working of the

The Country Market.

The present week has been a slim one in the sountry market, the only day on which there was even a fair supply of produce being last Tuesday. From this time until a couple of weeks before Christmas, the Saturday market, following the usual course, will gradually drop off and Tuesdays and Thursdays will, as a rule, off and Tuesdays and Thursdays will, as a rule, be the big days of the week. This occurs every fall and is accounted for by the fact that country people driving from a distance prefer the middle of the week to bring their produce as they can sell out and be home for Sunday.

Meats of all kind are plenty for the demand and with the exception of 200 carcasses shipped by John McDonald, there has been no lamb sent to the Boston market. Good polityr is

sent to the Boston market. Good poultry is scarce and any choice coming in finds ready sale. Butter is plenty at the quoted price, but saie. Butter is plenty at the quoted price, but for choice small packages a cent or two in ad-vance is readily paid. Eggs are showing signs of becoming more plentiful, but buyers show no disposition in large quantities, a very con-siderable portion of the eggs arriving lately proving rather venerable. Some P. E. Island bork arrived during the week but there is itsel-

Welspord, Queens Co.—The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society of this place, have taken in hand to build a hall for their own and other public uses. They have the foundation laid and are now getting out the frame for a hall 22:38 with an ell 10:14. John R. Dunn, A. B., of Gagetown, delivered a lecture on Friday evening, the 5th, under the auspices of above society. His subject, "Education," was cleverly handied. Mr. Dunn is a young man of pleasing address and more than ordinary ability.

AN OLD MAN SUICIDES.—David McCormack, aged 65, committed suicide on Friday night, last week, at River Philip, N. S. He went to the bearn after dark, and hanged himself with a scarf which he made fast to a rafter.

A Rising Poet.

The following well-deserved tribute to s young gentleman who has been winning his way to the public recognition of his undoubted Mr. Roche is a native of Prince Edward Island—a son of the provincial librarian, Ed-ward Roche, and was educated in St. Dusstan's college: "A literary surprise is in store for all who love poetry, in the coming first volume of poems by James Jeffrey Roohe, of Boston. We take particular pride in this book, for Mr. Roche particular pride in this book, associate in the has been for years our able associate in the editorial work of the Pilot. His book will place editorial work of the leading literary men of him at once among the leading literary men of America. How pleasant it is to see them coming, these splendid types of the old Irish coming, these splendid types of the old Irish race, now a man and now a woman, with their books and their pictures and their plays, winning honor in strange lands in the nineteenth century, as did the Irish scholars and bards of the centuries preceding the English invasion and the suppression of Irish genius. We advise those who want to read a first book of remarkable promise to send for a first book. of remarkable promise to send for Mr. Roche's

The Right Way.

The only proper way to cure a cough is to loose he tough mucous of phlegm that elogs the brenchial pipes. This is why Bagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the years, tried many remedies but never found any that

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Sun :-WELSFORD, QUEENS Co., Nov. 15, SIR-The contract for the erection of the Methodist meeting house in this place has been

awarded to R. Cassidy, St. John, by vote of the building committee. A history of said committee's transactions in the matter would read rather queer. A notice calling for tenders appeared in the Daily Sus of Friday, 5th appeared in the DAILY SUR of Friday, 5:h inst., to close at noon on Mondey, 8:h, at architect's office at St. John, and stating that plans, etc., could be seen at Methodist parsonage here. Several parties called but could not see here. Several parties called but could not see them up to noon of Saturday the 6th. Some of the parties complained to the committee of the unfairness of the proceedings as it gave no time for any one here to make out estimates. The committee or some of them pretended to get in a great rage at the architect for his great haste, and they ordered an extension of time until Wednesday. Two of our local builders made cut astimates and tasks. builders made cut estimates and tendered and now we find that the committee after protracted discussion and several adjournments has awarded the contract to a St. John man whose tender was \$150 higher than one and \$72 higher than the other local tender, without even waiting on either party to see if they were ready to sign a contract. Unquestionable security had been effered by both parties.

GLADSTONE, Nov. 10. To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-I see an article in the Gleaner today, of a liberal conservative meeting, headed "Sunthe one in which he says, "Mr. Wilmot was nominated, and it is raid they were unanimous," are estirely untrue.

mous," are estirely untrue.
It is a wonder the editor got any small grain of truth mixed up in the matter at all. Our meeting was a good one, satisfactory to all oncerned, if we except the grits. oncerned, if we except the grits.

Accounts from different parts of the county how great change of opinion in our favor.

No paper in this province is helping our ause along any better than the Gleaner, so let

Yours, etc., D. L. A.

Provincial Appointments.

W. Woodbury Wells, Frank A. McCully Robert Morrison, Albert W. Bennett, Freder, Duffy, Thomas Lawson, Robert W. Hewson, and Martin G. B. Henderson, to be public

St. John-John L. Carleton to be a referee in equity. T. Nisbet Robertson and Henry in equity. T. Nisbet Robertson and Henry McCullough to be sitting magistrates for the city of St. John.

Kings—George Crawford to be a justice of the peace and commissioner of the civil court for the parish of Westfield, in room of Wm. Buchanan, resigned. Henry A. White to be an issuer of marriage licenses. James F. Wanamake to be a justice of the peace. A J. Murray. M. D. to be a coroner.

ray. M. D., to be a coroner.
York—Jeremiah H. Barry to be judge of probate, pro hac vice, for the estate of Mary Kelly, late of the city of Fredericton, deceased; Albert J. Gregory to be deputy registrar of probate; Henry Burt and George J. Burns to be insting of the page.

o be justices of the peace.

Westmorland-Frederick W. Emmerson to be a referee in equity, in room of H. R. Emmerson resigned; Charles E. Lund to be a labor act commissioner for the parishes of Botsford, Westmorland, Sackville and Dorchester; Barts Lockhart, Martin Farady, Geo. J. Copp, Job Benton and Chas, F. Vincent to a justices of the peace.

Albert—Pringle Kelly to be a coroner, Jas.

T. Tucker to be a justice of the peace,
Charlotte—David G. Taylor to be a justice of the peace. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has accepted the resignation of Joseph Bernard as commissioner of the civil court for the parish

What Physiciaus say of Dr. Crumb's It haler.

(From a "Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.") I consider the Crumb's Po.ket Inhaler the most perfect and complete Inhaling Apparatus invented, and charged with the Oz nized Inhalent, the best treatment for any stage of Catarrh that can be given. B DUKE M.D., F.R.C.S. (From a Physician in New York State)

W. B. CRUMB, MD: FAST AURORA, N.Y. Sir--Your Pocket Inbaler has now been employed by patients under my observation for many months, and in every instance the result has been satisfactory. Courteously yours, DR. J W. STONE

(St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City.) My DEAR DOGIOR-Received your Pocket Inhalers sent me on trial. Have used them in my hospital and in private practice. After a fair trial, I have no hesitation in regarding it as an important means for

the relief and cure of Catarrh. Yours, etc., O. S. Paine, Surgeon in charge. (New York Physician and Pharmacist)

"Of the several Pocket Inhalers that have been ought to our notice, we have seen none that seemed to possess so completely every requisite as to portability, compactness, and ability to carry out the perfect inhalation of medicated vapors, as the one invented by Dr. Crumb " WANTED LADIES to know that the Remedial

elasm. Had from druggists. Address: Remedial Compound Co., Stanstead, P. Que-, Canada, 5620 tf A Good Investment. "I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I desermined to give Burdock Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four bottles, I can say it

Compound will cure all female complaints.

One trial will charm and excite your enthu-

was the best investment I ever made. Jean Claney, Beausejour, Manitoba. There is Nothing Like It.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hag; ard's Yellow Cil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, rains, lameness and soreness of all kinds. when internally and externally used.

ANOTHER PROOF.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S. I beg leave to certify that I have used "Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" with great satisfaction, and to cases where Cod Liver Oil was called for. I can beartily recommend it as an agreeable mixture, and leing so successfully the nauseous taste of the oil, that n no instance have I seen patients refuse to

D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

The Best Combination.

The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, A Double Purpose.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains colds, croup, rheumatism, deafners and diseas; s of an inflammatory nature.

A Common Expression.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for three most successful remedy for coughs, colds, throat and has done me so much good as Burdock Blood Bitters." James Higgins, East Templeton, P.Q. Sensis To the and

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Novem

ended 31st nearly six have since double that orders ahea dividend ne employment elected inch MONOTON. married ma most myst last night at sppear at b was thought frequently ! and after was not quiry of slept with hi in bed when another lad, said he hear and go down that he had it is feared missing man prietor of a love affair ago and spen has ever sinc on and nev the street to was he never farm near N that he spent light, which

MONCTON, party are in tories—the re-tested return warrants fro against some and lawyer Th of perjury a pressed, will h Lizzie Goge from her home A week or t serted in the le the great roys specialists, wou the first trip in The names of given but the i Montreal, Ed and tacked on and vice-presi titles filling se 6th of the mor Dr. Gustavus I., M.D., put quarters at the that he was en a large salary royal staff who England and but no royal st but no royal st
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travelling public a daughter of . Hillsboro. Fowler & Bro Moncton, are sh potatoes to Sava

P. E. (Spe Halifax, No patch says the is was the abolition The qualification the actual owne seats were vacan Prince Count abolitionist and

Queens Count district, Martin, 3rd district, Dod Kings County

abolitionist and Owen, abolitioni turns are not ful

Peculiar Suicide

Boson, Nov. firm of A. C. La known shipping country, commi strange manner ing under a fi family troubles escaping gas was ments, the doc Entrance was ef when it was disc entered his bat ore, and taking had fastened one putting the other ated. His jaws lowing the gas to a widow and

were taken char MARIN Loss of a Schoon Wrecked

BIDDEFORD, Queen, a lumber St. John to Bo Cape Porpoise had on the rocks at I total loss and who be sold at auction SAN FRANCISC Oceanic which ar and Yokohama bi rring of the steam Japan, with 72 pereached land. St New York and Co

ERS FROM THE PEOPLE. of The Sun :-

ELSFORD, QUEENS Co., Nov. 15. contract for the erection of the eting house in this place has been . Cassidy, St. John, by vote of committee. A history of said ransactions in the matter would ransactions in the matter would neer. A notice calling for tenders the Daily Sun of Friday, 5th 1 at noon on Monday, 8th, at ce at St. John, and stating that uld be seen at Methodist parsonveral parties called but could not noon of Saturday the 6th. Some complained to the committee of the semiliary of the complained to the committee of the semiliary of the complained to the committee. complained to the committee of complained to the committee of of the proceedings as it gave no me here to make out estimates. or some of them pretended to rage at the architect for his great hey, ordered an extension of ednesday. Two of one local ednesday. Two of our local cut estimates and tendered and it the committee after protractnd several adjournments has intract to a St. John man whose 150 higher than one and \$72 other local tender, without on either party to see if they sign a contract. Unquestionad been offered by both parties.
Yours, FAIR PLAY.

GLADSTONE, Nov. 10.

The Sun :article in the Gleaner today. ervative meeting, headed "Sun-The statements made, except he says, "Mr. Wilmot was it is raid they were unanirely untrue.

the editor got any small grain to in the matter at all. Our good one, satisfactory to all except the grits.

I different parts of the county go of opinion in our favor, his province is halving our his province is he ping our better than the Gleaner, so let Yours, etc., D. L. A.

cial Appointments.

Wells, Frank A. McCully Albert W. Bennett, Freder mes S. Harquail, Charles E. ween, Robert W. Hewson. B. Henderson, to be public

L. Carleton to be a referee isbet Robertson and Henry sitting magistrates for the Crawford to be a justice of Drawford to be a justice of missioner of the civil court Westfield, in room of Wm. d. Henry A. White to be gelicenses. James F. Wance of the peace. A.J. Muracoroner.

a coroner.

H. Barry to be judge of ce, for the estate of Mary city of Fredericton, deceasory to be deputy registrar Burt and George J. Burns

rederick W. Emmerson to try, in room of H. R. Em-chailes E. Lund to be a ioner for the parishes of land, Sackville and Dorthart, Martin Farady, Geo on and Chas. F. Vincent to Keily to be a coroner, Jas.

datice of the peace.
G. Taylor to be a justice eutenant Governor has ac-tion of Joseph Bernard as civil court for the parish

say of Dr. Crumb's

Royal College of Surgeons.") s Pocket Inhaler the most haling Apparatus invented. Oz nized Inhalent, the best of Catarrh that can be given. B DEKE, M.D., F.R.C.S. an in New York State)

FAST AURORA, N.Y. baler has now been employed servation for many months, the result has been satis-Courteously yours, DR. J W. STONE.

ospital, New York City.) ceived your Pocket Inhalers used them in my hospital After a fair trial, I have no as an important means for

PAINE, Surgeon in charge ician and Pharmacist) at Inha'ers that have been , we have seen none that apletely every requisite as to , and ability to carry out the

dicated vapors, as the one inknow that the Ramedial all female complaints. and excite your enthuruggists. Address: Reo., Stanstead, P. Que.

5620 tf ovestment. ons on my face for over two give Burdock Blood Sitters four bottles, I can say it

ever made. Jean Claney,

hing Like It. fered to suffering humanity

y and frequently required rheumatism, neuralgia, ess, crcup, lumbago, and nally used.

R PROOF.

HAWKESBURY, N. S. tify that I have used with Hypophosphites" and to cases where Cod br. I can heartily reable mixture, and leng sous taste of the oil, that seen patients refuse to

M. Johnson, M. D.

mbination.

blood cleansing, regulatots and barks enter into purely vegetable remedy lood, liver and kidneys. urpose.

ard's Yellow Oil, is used nally, for aches, pains afners and diseases of

xpression. complaint for three never found any that as Burdock Blood Bit.

empleton, P.Q.

BY TELEGRAPH

November 17, 1888.

MONCTON.

Moncron, Nov. 9.—The general meeting of the Moncton Cotton Manufacturing company was held today. The statement for the year ended 31st August last showed a profit of nearly six thousand dollars, and the profits hearly six shousand dollars, and the profile have since been accumulating at more than double that rate. The directors report heavy orders ahead and confidently look forward to a dividend next year. The factory now gives employment to about 300 people. The directors elected included Josiah Wood, M. P., and John A. Humphrey, M. P. P. Monoron, Nov. 11.-Allan Weir, an un-

monoron, Nov. 11.—Allan Weir, an unmarried man, about 35 years of age, disappeared from his father's house last night in a most mysterious manner. He went to bed last night about the usual hour. He did not appear at breakfast this morning, but nothing was thought of that, as he was in the habit of frequently lying in bed till nine or ten o'clock, or later. At more he had not age. frequently lying in bed till bine or ten o clock, or later. At noen he had not appeared, and after dinner it was discovered he was not in his room. Further inquiry of a young nephew, who had slept with him, showed that he had not been in had when the lad not up in the morning and slept with him, showed that he had not been in bed when the lad got up in the morning, and another lad, sleeping in an adjoining room, said he heard Allan get up while it was dark and go down stairs. Further search showed that he had left the house without a coat, and it is feared he has committed suicide. The missing man was a son of Jonathan Weir, proprietor of a large machine shop. He was a first class machinist and worked with his father. He is said to have been crossed in a

MON CTON, Nov. 12.—The anti-Scott Act party are in high spirits today over their victories—the release of Burgeois and the uncontested return of property seized under distress tories—the release of Burgeois and the uncontested return of property seized under distress warrants from parties convicted of violations of law. There is now talk of proceeding against some person for false imprisonment, and lawyer Thomas threatens to press a charge of perjury against lawyer Grant. This, if pressed, will be the fourth perjury case.

Lizzle Gogan, as 11 year old girl, strayed from her home the day before yesterday and has not since been heard from.

A week or two ago advertisements were in

A week or two ago advertisements were in-serted in the local newspapers announcing that the great royal staff of English, French and German physicians, surgeons, professors and specialists, would arrive in Moncton on the 10th specialists, would arrive in Moncton on the 10th to remain 10 days. It was stated in the advertisements they would treat all patients free the first trip in order to build up a reputation. The names of the great royal staff were not given but the head offices were stated to be in Montreal, Edinburgh, Dublin and London, and tacked on to the names of the president and vice-president were a string of initials and titles filling several lines. About the 5th or and vice-president were a string of initials and titles filling several lines. About the 5th or 6th of the month a party who called himself Dr. Gustavus Hamilton Griffia, B.A., M.E. I., M.D., put in an appearance and took up quarters at the Brunswick hotel. He stated that he was appeared in literary work an inferthat he was engaged in literary work, enjoying a large salary from the Montreal Journal of Commerce, only indirectly connected with the royal staff who were due later, and that he was the moddless from intending to reversed to royal staff who were due later, and that he was on his wedding tour, intending to proceed to England and the continent. The 10th came but no royal staff. Dr. Griffia announced that one member, whom he stated to be Dr. Goodall was detained by the illness of his wife and that another member was detained in two miles down the harbor member and detained in the week in distress, repaired, got provisions and sailed on Friday afternoon, but only went two miles down the harbor member and detained in the West in distress, repaired, got provisions and sailed on Friday afternoon, but only went two miles down the harbor member was detained in the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris board of trade while in the city attended of Montreal and promised to trade of Montreal and promised to trade of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris board of trade while in the city attended of Montreal and promised to the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Geographical society and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Commercial Reparts and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Reparts and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Reparts and M. Heliard of the Paris Commercial Reparts and that another member was detained in Quebec by press of business. In the meantime patients, consumptives in the last stages and incurable, and bad cases of all sorts, commenced to flock to the hotel, and Dr. Griffin heroed to nock to the hotel, and Dr. Grimn hero-ically undertook to do the work of the great royal staff. Though he had said that he was not directly connected with them, he appeared to be fully equipped to do all their work. But he did not treat free. Patients were generally told that a cure could be guaranteed for a stated sum in some cases as low as \$4 in stated sum, in some cases as low as \$4, in others \$7, \$8, and \$10, and \$15 in bad cases. others \$7, \$8, and \$10, and \$10 in bad cases. In one case of catarrh a yaung man, sent as a decoy, was given some stuff and told he could be cured for \$4.80. Some of the patients have come 20 or 30 miles to be treated. As yet there are no signs of the great royal staff, and enquiry at the hotel fails to show that any

more are expected. Monoron, Nov. 14.—With the exception of Dr. Griffia no further members of the great royal staff of physicians and surgeons, etc.,

royal staff of physicians and surgeons, etc., have yet put in an appearance.

The latest phase of the Scott Act trouble is in the seizure of Harrigan's horse and Getchel's pool table, which have been again replevined.

Mrs. Gross, housekeeper at the Brunswick hotel, and well and favorably known to the travelling public, died this morning. She was a daughter of the ex-collector of customs at Hillshop.

Fowler & Brown, commission merchants of Moncton, are shipping a cargo of P. E. Island potatoes to Savannah.

P. E. I. ELECTIONS.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, Nov. 12.-A Charlottetown despatch says the issue of the elections yesterday, was the abolition of the legislative council.

apolitionist and grit,
Queens County-1st distric', doubtful; 2ad
district, Martin, abolitionist and conservative;
3rd district, Dodd, anti-abolitionist and grit.
Kings County-1st district, Kickham, antiabolitionist and conservative; 2ad district,
Owen, abolitionist and conservative, The returns are not fully in.

family troubles. About 11.30 the cdor of escaping gas was traced to Lombard's apartments, the doors of which were locked. Entrance was effected through the transom, when it was discovered that the deceased had entered his bathroom, probably an hour before, and taking the rubber drop light tube, had fastened one and over a gas hurner there had fastened one end over a gas burner, then putting the other into his mouth, had laid down and calmly inhaled the gas until asphyxiated. His jaws had relaxed after death, al lowing the gas to escape. The deceased leave a widow and three children. The remain were taken charge of by his brother.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of a Schooner from St. John-A Steamer Wrecked and Sixty Lives Lost.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Nov. 15. The Daisy Queen, a lumber laden schooner bound from St. John to Boston, dragged her anchor in Cape Porpoise harbor on Saturday and drifted on the rocks at Folly Island. The vessel is a total loss and what remains of the cargo will

total loss and what remains of the cargo will be sold at auction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The steamer Oceanic which arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama brings new of the recent found-rring of the steamer Normantore off Pashims, Japan, with 72 persons on board, 12 of whom reached land. She was laden with tea for New York and Canada.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Nov. 10.—Reports of disasters by Sunday's and Monday's storm continue to be received from various points. The Gloucester schooner Sterling, Captain Markstrom, arrived from Lahave banks this morning with loss of foremast and maintopmast. She has 2,000 quintals of codfish. The Gloucester schooner Carthage, Captain Nelson, came in from the Banks short of provisions and obtained a sup-ply. The schooner W. R. Page, 81 tons, with 1.100 quintals of codfish, was wrecked at Scatteric Island on Monday. She is owned by A. N. Whitman of Canso. The steamer St. Plerre, which grounded near St. Peter's canal, has been safely floated and sailed for Halifax.

The government atom cruiser Acadia, which The government steam cruiser Acadia, which grounded while going through the narrows of the Bras d'Or lakes, also flooted after being 22 honrs ashore, and proceeded on fishery protec-

tion service.

The cruisers Terror and Conrod are patrolling the shorss west of Halifax harbor, watching American bankers.

The barkentine Magnolia, which was wrecked at Scatterie island, Saturday night, was smashed into fire wood and the remains sold for five dollars.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance are in their thirty pinth.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance are in their thirty-ninth annual session here. There are 309 divisions in Nova Scotia with 16,500 members. The Grand Division has a surplus of \$2,700.

The Quebec bark Ivy is in this port discharging a cargo of sugar from Java. Her crew shipped at New York. A good deal of trouble occurred during the voyage out, resulting in the brutal treatment of a sailor named Pierce, from which treatment he died. From the first class machinist and worked with his father. He is said to have been crossed in a love affair some twelve or fourteen years ago and spent a short time in the asylum. He has ever since been melancholy, especially the past three years; he rarely spoke to any person and never left the house except to go across the street to the shop. One of his peculiarities was he never wore a coat. Weir owns a fine farm near Newcastle and is supposed to have considerable money. It was noticed last night that he spent some time in his room with a light, which was unusual for him.

Moncron. Nov. 12.—The anti-Scott Act

him as he was dying. The captain and mate deny the charges. Shipping Master Bligh is investigating the affair and will report to the

HALIFAX, Nov. 12. - The police and government officials failing to take any steps to investigate the charges of brutal treatment re sulting in the death of seaman Pierce of the bark Ivy, Capt. Glen and Mate Gordon were arrested tonight at the instance of the society for the prevention of cruelty. Pierce had been kept in irons and fed on bread and water seventy-five days, during which, it is alleged, he was brutally beaten with beasying pins by Captain Glen, from result of which he died off the coast of Java. This is the first British the coast of Java. This is the first British port the ship has touched and the society take action under the authority of the British admiralty court. The prisoners will be remanded from time to time awaiting the arrival of two witnesses, one from the bark Condor, now due at Philadelphia, and the other from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland. The captain said he expected arrest. He has been dismissed from the ship by has owners. from the ship by her owners.

Halifax, Nov. 14.—The Gloucester schooner Flying Soud, Captain Jordan, was seized in wo miles down the harbor, when she anchored-Some local fishermen came cff, to whom Capt, Jordan sold some trawls for \$1, probably for Jordan sold some trawls for \$1, probably for rum, as he had been drinking heavily during the past week. This violation of the customs regulations came to the ear of Capt. Smeltzer of the cruiser Conrad and he promptly boarded the Scud, got an acknowledgment of the offence from the Yankee skipper and seized his vessel. The Ottawa authorities imposed \$400 fine. Captain Jordan says this is a conspiracy put up by the customs detectives and informers put up by the customs detectives and informers to lead him into a trap so that they might di-

to lead him into a trap so that they might divide the fine between themselves.

The cruisers Acadia, Conrod and Houlette go out of commission tomorrow.

Chief Engineer Scrieber is in town.

The Dominion line steamer Oregon, the first of the weekly mail steamers, arrived today.

Mail and passanger were promptly despatch. Mails and passengers were promptly despatched by special train. She lands 500 tons of freight at Halifax and takes about 2,500 tons

to Portland.

Prices of Nova Scotia apples in the English Prices of Nova Scotia apples in the English market are reported steadier. Experimental shipments to Hamburg, Berlin, Paris, Stockholm, Copenhagen and other continental cities did not realize better prices than in London. Sydney Stewart, aged 30, and half witted, mysteriously disappeared from his home on Wednesday night and has not since been seen. Five hundred men searched the adjoining woods and ponds for him today without success. He was a son of the late Rev. J. A. Stewart.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—It is rumored that Exspeaker McGillivray positively declines to sacrifice himself against Hon. Mr. Thompson in Antigonish. The grits will probably run a dummy candidate. It is said that Dodd will retire from the contest in Cape Breton county The qualification of a voter is that he must be the actual owner of \$324 real estate. Seven seats were vacant. The result was:

Prince County—1st district, Rogers, antiabolitionist and grit; 2nd district, Laird, antiabolitionist and grit.

and that David McKeen and H. F. McDougail will be the government candidates. It is also said Paint will not contest Richmond, but that a nephew of Bishop Cameron's will be the ministerial candidate against Flynn. Chief Engineer Schrieber says the volume of business on the Intercolonial now is larger than aver before and that David McKeen and H. F. McDougall

ever before.

The commission appointed to take the evid-The sommission appointed to take the evidence of business men regarding the advisability of the appointment of a board of railway commissioners is in session here. Halifax business men examined generally favor the proposed

BOSTON.

Peculiar Suicide of a Well Khtwn Shipping Merchant.

Boson, Nov. 15.—Edger Lombard, of the firm of A. C. Lombard's Sons, one of the lest known shipping firms in this part of the country, committed suicide this forenoon in a strange manner at Young's hotel, while laboring under a fit of despondency caused by family troubles. About 11.30 the cdor of escaping gas was traced to Lombard's apartment, the doors of which were locked. Entrance was effected through the transom. The customs department has instructed Col-

stealing Captain Jordan's overcoat.

The Lunenburg schooner Aurianch was seized by customs detective Curless for alleged smugglidg liquor a year ago, when nommanded by another captain and sailed by a different crew. It is further alleged that the informer was paid for making the information. The owner denied all responsibility, refused to pay the fine and threw the vessel into the hands of the Halifax collector. He was interpreted to the Halifax collector. He was instructed to use judgment in the matter and allowed the vessel to proceed and will investigate the facts at his leisure.

WINNIPEG.

Proceedings of the Northwest Council.

(Special to THE SUN.) WISNIPEG, Nov. 15.-In the Northwest council today resolutions were passed censuring the Montreal Witness for an article charging Lieut. Governor Dewdney with pocketing permit fees. A long debate took place on a motion for the introduction of the principle of local option in reference to the introduction of spirituous beverages in the Northwest, instead of the permit system now in force. Considerable difference of opinion prevailed, but the majority appeared to prefer the continuance of prohibition. Finally a motion to adjourn the debate was carried.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The grits commence the federal campaign here tonight, with a mass meeting in the Adelaide street rink. There was a large turnout and the meeting was fairly nthusiastic. Hon. Edward Blake confined simself almost entirely to replying to Sir John Macdonald's speech to the workingmen at Ottawa recently. He stated that in regard to the tariff he would abide by the stand he had taken in his speech in 1882. Subsequent events had emphasized the point of what he had then streed. He argued that a tariff could had then strted. He argued that a tariff could not secure high wages permanently to work people of a county. He condemned the government immigration system and characterized it as sink of jobbery. The immigration expenditure ought to be abolished and the work should be done by the C. P. R. The present system of taxation, he maintained, was unjust as between the wealthier and poorer classes. He held that it ought to bear more heavily on released capital and more lightly on labor. To leased capital and more lightly on labor. To increase the taxes of the rich might, to them, not be of very much moment, but to the working classes it meant the consideration of what necessaries in life they would have to part with. His idee, therefore, was to impose a succession tax under which realized capital or succession would yield some portion of its unearned increment. He advocated a graduated income tax, fixing it on such a scale as to make it bear lightest on wage-earners and not exceeding that point at which it would produce fraud and evasion of the law. He believed also that taxation should bear heavier on the luxuriee, as some palliative for the present upjust state of affairs. He charged the government with creating monopolies, ing classes it meant the consideration of what the government with creating monopolies, monopolies of transport, creations of fictitious capital and watered stocks. It was reserved to Canada when the competition was becoming

to Canada when the competition was becoming intenee, to create the greatest monopoly of all and in all its features—the C P.R. He claimed the credit for advocating the establishment of a labor bureau years ago.

The other speakers were M. C. Cameron, M. P., Wm. Paterson, M. P., Mr. Coulter, M. P., and Hon, Wm. Macdougall. Macdougall amounced that he had withdrawn his support from Sir John A. Macdonald chiefly owing to the fact that at confederation it was agreed that the members of the senate should be equally divided between the two political parties, but instead Sir John had filled vacancies with his own supporters. cies with his own supporters. OTTAWA, Nov. 9. - There was a long session

of the cabinet this afternoon, though it was expected that something would be declared about the date of the general election the subject was The civil sarvice examinations are going on today in the commons chamber. There are about fifty candidates.

Quebec appeals began today in the supreme Sir John and several ministers go to Pem-Sir John and several ministers go to Fembroke to a political gathering tomorrow.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 — Owing to a rise of 50 per cent on raw material, an advance of 10 to 15 cents per yard on home made woollen goods, such as tweeds, etc., has been announced by the trade here. This has been expected for sometime past. time past.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—His Lordship Bishop Bond has promoted Archdescon Evans to the archdeaconry of Montreal vacated through the death of the venerable Archdeacon Leach. The appointment has given general satisfac

Colney, President of the Paris Commercial the French government to the Montrea French board of trade and the establishment of a direct line of ateamers between France and

Canada,
TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Sandford Davidson, storekeeper at Camilla, was arrested at Osgood Hall today, on a charge of perjury and lodged in jail to await his trial. He gave evidence in a case on Wednesday, which is still going on, and enquiries were made showing that he had perjured himself. The arrest caused a sensa-tion in court.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 12.—Writs for elections in Manitoba province have been issued. Nominations will take place on the 2nd December, and elections on the 9.h.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—H. W. Dymock will be on the 9.h.

Ottawa, Nov. 12—H. W. Dymock will be gazetted collector of customs at Windsor, N.S.
In temorrow's Gazette an order in council will be published giving a new set rules applicable to all foreign vessels loading on the coast and entering the harbors of Canada. They provide that any foreign vessel may tranship cargo and passengers from a foreign port and land the same at two or more Canadian ports, clearing from each in succession until all said cargo and passengers are landed. Such vessel may also take a cargo of passengers from two or more Canadian ports and tranship the same to a foreign port, clearing from each in succession until all said cargo and passengers are landed. Such vessel may also take a cargo of passengers from two or more Canadian ports and tranship the same to a foreign port, clearing from each in succession are at the last Canadian port. These vessels are not allowed to take cargo or passengers at one Canadian port and land the same at another, under a penalty of \$400.

Parliament is proforma prorogued to the 7th of December.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June last shows a revenue of \$33,312,000, and the expenditure including rebellion expenses, \$39,177,000.

A young Englishman here attempted to commit suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a knife. Some one eptering his from at the time that with a knife. Some one eptering his from at the time that with a knife. Some one eptering his throat with a knife. Some one eptering his from a the time that with a knife. Some one eptering his throat with a knife some content o

7th of December.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June last shows a revenue of \$33,312,000, and the expenditure, including rebeilion expenses, \$39,177,000.

A young Englishman here attempted to commit suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a knife. Some one entering his room at the time prevented the deed.

Sir John and Hons. Costigan, Thompson and White returned this morning after a successful political meeting in North and South Renfrew. Sir John and other ministers go west next week to hold a series of meetings in western Ontario,

Ontario,
The civil service examination concluded today. General Middleton leaves tonight for Win-

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—Sir John Macdonald, accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Thompson and White, arrived here this morning. They leave for Owen Sound tomorrow morning and will address meetings there and at Walkerton, Sarnia, Guelph and Orilla during the week. MONTBEAL, Nov. 14.—Bishop Bond has appointed Rev. G. O. Troop, St. John, N. B., to the rectory of St. Martin's church, in succession to Rev. Dr. Stone, who leaves for Philadelphia on Friday next.

delphia on Friday next.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Sir John, Mr. Thompsen, Mr. White, with their private secretaries, went west last night on a political tour of two weeks, embracing several counties of Ontario between the great lakes.

The departmental blue books are in a very forward state, approaching completion in most cases.

The various churches here connected with the Church of England are holding a mission. The services today were largely attended. The various churches here connected with the Church of England are holding a mission.

The services today were largely attanded.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—The Mowat government has ordered an official investigation into the death of the lunatic Julien, confined in the reckon with Austria and England and in county goal for four weeks with the large of need with Carmany. The Delivered to the contract of the lunatic Julien, confined in the case of need with Carmany. The Delivered to the contract of the lunatic Julien, confined in the case of need with Carmany. The Delivered to the lunatic Julien, confined in the case of need with Carmany. The Delivered to the lunatic Julien and the contract of the lunatic Julien, confined in the case of need with Carmany.

they were received with the wildest enthusiasm. The town was handsomely decorated for the occasion and thousands of visitors were in town from the surrounding country. Sir John and his colleagues addressed meetings this after-noor and tonight and met with a rousing renoon and tonight and met with a rousing reception at each.
G. W. Marsh, youngest son of the late Francis Marsh of Spring Mount, Queens Co., Ireland, and a well known cricketer, died suddenly yesterday, and his remains were today placed in a vaultiatiSt James cemetery, whence they will be removed either to New Brunswick or Ireland for interament. Ireland for interment. VARNA, Ont., Nov. 15. - The inhabitants of this quiet village were shocked this evening by a dastardly attempt to burn the premises of James Wanless, lately appointed police magistrate, to enforce the Scott Act for South Huron. The fiames were well under way when first noticed, and were with difficulty extinguished. Batting saturated with coal oil was used. Great indignation is felt throughout the community. Wanless is determined to hold his way. MISCELLANEOUS. NEW YORK. Nov. 11—Sharp, Richmond, Foshay and Kerr, indicted for aldermanic bribery in connection with the Broadway franchise, were arraigned today, pleaded not gully and their cases were then continued.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 11—The opinion of the U. S. circuit court in the case of the

> of the Bell Telephone Co. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 .- An explosion occurred in the engine room of the cigar box fac-tory of Henry H. Seap & Co., this morning, by which one of the young lady employes was killed and a large number more or less seriously HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The general opinion is that the total production of sugar in the season of 1886 87 will exceed the largest crop hitherto

raised on the island.
Sofia, Nov. 11 —Gen. Kaulbars has sent another note to the Bulgarian government de-manding the release of the Bulgarian conspir-LONDON, Nov. 11.-Reliable advices from

Viena say the Czar declines to accept the election of Prince Waldemar, but will net oppose Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The city of Nice has been visited by furious waves from the Meditervisited by furious waves from the Mediterranean. The water swept away the quays and promenade on the Anglais plantation, and upward of a hundred people were carried off their feet and the quays and promenade covered with sand. The devastation wrought by the wave extended two miles along Nice's water front. At Cannes which is 22 miles from Nice, a fierce storm has been raging and two vessels are known to have been wrecked. Men standing on the quays were carried out to sea on the imwere carried out to sea on the immense waves. The Croisette promenade was destroyed. Rain amounting almost to a deluge has been falling for four days at Gap, the capital of the department of Hautes-Alpes and a number of houses have been utterly destroyed by floods resulting from the water-fall. The city of Aix is so badly flooded that tarveling the streets is impossible sycant in heats ng the streets is impossible except in boats. In Nimes two parishes are under water, and a

In Nimes two parishes are under water, and a third is isolated by floods.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.—The Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan general sent to subdue them and badly defeated. The general sent to Cabul ten carloads of the heads of rebels killed in battle, as a token of the victory his forces had won a token of the victory his forces had won.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced
that the statement that Lord Iddlesleigh and
Baron de Staal quarrelled at their last meeting
is absolutely presented.

Basical de Stass quarrened at their last meeting is absolutely untrue.

Rome, Nov. 12.—The Vatican denies the statement that the Pope has sent a note to England asking the establishment of diplomatic relations between that country and the Holy

London, Nov. 12.—The funeral of Fred Archer took place today at Newmarket. Business was suspended in the whole town. Among the mourners were Lord Grosvenor, Baron Alington, Lord Cardross, Messrs. Tattersall, and a large number of persons interested in the turf. One hundred wreaths were placed upon the jockey's coffin, among the senders being the Marquis of Ailesbury. Mr. Lorillard and various racing clubs.

area of land.

Sofia, Nov. 15.—General Kaulbars has de-clared the trial of the Bourgas plotters null and void. London, Nov. 15.—Sir Wm. Hart Dyke has been appointed governor of Hong Kong. OTTAWA, Nov. 15.-No decision has been arrived at yet in case of any of the Ameri-

can fishing vessels seized for infraction of the customs laws. Sofia, Nov. 15.—It is rumored here that

Russia is mobilizing troops. Gen. Kaulbars has demanded the dismis sal of the prefect and sub-prefect of Philippopolis, because the patrol, late at night, dismissed and conducted to the Russian consulate a Russian who had refused to give his name or pass the word when chal-

enged.

Machias, Me., Nov. 16.—Officers Fields and Devereux of Ellsworth have arrested James M. McFarlane, the accomplice of Graves in the murder of the game wardens. The arrest was made at McFarlane's house in Hancock. Graves has not been found.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Father Labelle has finally closed his first colonization lottery scheme, which he says has yielded the com-pany no profit. He intends starting another

death of the lunatic Julien, confined in the county gaol for four weeks without being removed to the lunatic asylum.

The liberal convention to select a candidate for Bothwell will be held on the 17th inst.

The department of public works is fitting up a room next to the telegraph rooms in the commons for the C. P. R. Telegraph Co.

J. B. Booth bought a timber limit in Lake Nipissing district, opened up by the C. P. R., and paid \$270,000 for it.

A cabinet council was held today and a circular has been issued by the finance department to post office saving banks, that homes forth the highest limit of deposits allowed will be three hundred dollars, and in future no special permits to deposit a larger sum will be asserted by MESTERN MUEDER CASE.

Meredith, M.P.P., left here this morning for knowledge of liquor dealers, he having been Owen Sound. They met with an ovation at active in enforcing temperance laws. D.W. Neal of New Jefferson, Iowa, is here ready all stations along the line, and at Owen Sound to appear as witness in the conspiracy cases. cosecutor Murphy regards him as an exceptionally honest witness. He relates that about July 23, ten days before the murder, he was approached by a Jewish saloon keeper named Adelsheime, who proposed to him liberal pay if he would take a contract to do a "slick job." Neal is a brakeman and was living here at the time. He had formally known Adelsheime. time. He had formerly known Adelsheime at Cedar Rapids. Adelsheime first asked him if he wouldn't name somebody who could do the work. Neal did not quite grasp the proposition and suggested some Cedar Rapids gambler, well known to Adelsheime, The latter said, "No, I know those fellows, they are gamblers, they won't do at all. What we want done is hard work—killing. Why can't you do it?" "Who do you want killed?" asked Neal. "This Methodist misister up on the hill," meaning Minister Haddock. "There is big money in it. You will never be found out. I will send you anywhere you want to go to-California, old country, anywhere." Neal said he would think of it. "Now, the saloon he would think of it. "Now, the saloon keepers have a meeting this atternoon," said Adelsheime, "and I'll see what can be done. You come to my place at nine o'clock tonight and I will let you know," Neal agreed and the two men separated. Neal went across the atreet to a colored barber named Smith, and repeated his conversation with Adelaheime. Smith said: "You take my advice the U. S. circuit court in the case of the gov-ernment against the American Bell Telephone Co, was delivered this morning. It is in favor and have nothing to do with this thing.' When Smith was asked today if he could

English Opinion. ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN REGARD TO

verify Neal's story he said, "Yes."

sheime denies Neal's story as a fabrication.

but admits having known him in Cedar

New York, Nov. 13. - The Tribune's Sunday cable letter from London is as follows: Great interest is felt in political circles in Count Kalneky's speech today at Pesth, Count Kainery's speech today at restn, though there is no appearance of war. Lord Salisbury has, however, placed this country in the hands of Austria and particularly of the Hungarians, who can, if they so please, bring England into collision with Russia whenever is and them. is suits them The various departments are making arrangements for possible contingenmaking arrangements for possible contingen-cies, especially the admiralty, for if England co-operates at all its doings will be limited to the fleet Talk in naval circles indicates pretty clearly what would be the line of action. There would be no difficulty in cutting off any Russian troops which ventured into new Bulgarian territory, since the Danube makes the Black sea accessible to British ships. The store going the rounds last nicht respect. The story going the rounds last night respect ing a quarrel between Lord Iddesleigh and Baron de Staal was probably denied on authority. No doubt Lord Salisbury's suggestion as to the debaushement of Bulgarian officers by foreign gold has created much irritation at St. Petersburg. It is to be noted that since the Anglo-Austrian understanding became known Gen. Kauibars and his agents have been much less active. The action of the Great Sobranje in electing Prince Weldemar, is fully approved by the British cabinet, and there is reason to believe that Lascelles had a hand in its suggestion. This election regularizes the altuation in Bulgaria, since the powers have to confirm the nomination with Turkey, and consequently a benevolent state like England, which desires to help the Bulgarians. og a quarrel between Lord Idde sequently a benevolent state like England, which desires to help the Bulgarians, while keeping to the strict line of duty, now has opportunity to propose a conference of ambassadors which will lift the dispute to another elevation. This aspect may be disturbed by Prince Waldemar's refusal to accept the throne, but it is quite on the cards that another election would follow. The Bulgarians certainly will not accept Russia's nominee, Prince Nicholas of Mingrella, without a struggle, and in this they would receive the sympathy of those powers which adhere to the Berlin treaty in regard to maintaining Bulgarian independence. The prince seems to be simply a Russian provincial governor, directing his emissaries in the Czar's interest.

emissaries in the Czar's interest. THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION. THE IGYPHAN QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury's Gulidhall remarks have paralyzed French agitation as to Egypt. It is understood that the British government is seeking to arrange a settlement with Turkey, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is now engaged on an elaborate scheme which is to supplant the famous constitution of the Earl of Dufferin. When all the details are settled, it is generally understood that the government will consent to take all the details are settled, it is generally understood that the government will consent to take
France into its confidence, probably giving her
a slight share in the working of the project.
Much would be sacrificed to meet the real
friendship of France in the Nile valley, since
England desires to relieve her army of occupation and get rid of that burden on the British

DRIVING TOO PAST. In regard to domestic politics, the most interesting feature of the week was Lord Salisbury's check to Lord Randolph Churchill, respecting Irish affairs. He absolutely put aside all questions of local government reform, and the general conclusion is that no Irish bill of importance will be brought forward for 12 months. It is evident that Lord Randolph is driving the coach too fast, and we now see how little value there is in the statement that the Dartford speech was made with the full consent of the cabinet. Lord Randolph has also fallen into trouble with those conservative members who represent the brewing interest, and, find a great portion of the sinews of war at election times. In this same Dartford speech, he spoke of reforming the method of licensing in connection with a local government bill for England, and there is a suspicion that this indicates that Lord Randelph is not unfavorable to the principle of popular control. This, say the critics, is too serious a departure from conservative lines to be telerated. In regard to domestic politics, the most in-

THE QUEEN'S JURILER. ocionial exhibition will be retained as a nuclus of the institute. These objects will be arranged in a part of the present exhibition building by June, where they will be open to the public during the progress of the permanent struc-

Colonial Appeals.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The judical committee of the privy council resumes its sittings at Whitehall next week. The list of business is unusul ally heavy, including no less than 16 coloniaappeals. Among these is that in regard to the constitutionality of the Chapleau Act, to argue which the Hon. Mr. Lacoate and Mr. Kerr, Q. C., are, as was stated last week, on their way to this country from Canada.

MONTREAL

Preparing for the Winter Carnival-The Sensational Ward Case.

Why the English-Speaking Liberals Left the Liberal Party.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) MONTREAL, Nov. 12.-Montreal is happy even jubilant. She is prosperous in every material sense of the word; the outlook is bright for her becoming par excellence the manufacturing, commercial and financial metropolis of Canada, and lastly, but not least, to her gay, sport-loving thousands, she is to have another winter carnival. For some time past preliminary organization has been going on, and in order to heighten popular interest and obtain the largest field of ideas to work upon, all citizens are invited to suggest new features in attractions and amusements. There has been a hearty response, so that the executive committee finds itself somewhat at a less to determine what

to accept or reject.

Prominent among the new features will be
"National Day" on which the English,
Scotch, Irish and French Canadians will
challenge popular attention by sports and
costumes characteristic of their several races. Efforts will be made to have our American friends give us a day. It is proposed also that towards, or at the close of the carnival, a grand military review and sham fight take place in which the volunteer force of the city. one of the most original and unique suggestions I have yet noticed is, that side by aide with the winter palace of ice and snow shall be erected a suitable building in which the many and heart was and heart was the state of the same o "summer" in all her richness and beauty that is possible shall be represented. The idea is a most fascinating one, and if intelli-gently carried out will no doubt form one of the finest features of the carnival. Intending visitors may be sure that the carnival of 1887 will surpass all former carnivals in the splendor and variety of its attractions and the flavor and zest of its amusements. Writing of the carnival brings me naturally to the topic of weather.

A COLD WAVE struck Montreal on Saturday last, culminating with a snow fall of a little over 16 inches, and the mercury going close down to 20 degrees above. The last few days have been soft with some rain. This cold "snap" however had been preceeded by one of the mildest and finest autumns it has ever been the good fortune of Montreal's to enjoy. The sensation of the past two weeks has

THE WARD CASE. It is a ead story of vice, crime and death, having for a victim a woman of more than ordinary refinement and intellectual attainments. From a public standpoint the failure te bring the criminal to justice is a great calamity. The coroner's jury, composed of eight English and seven French members, made a determined effort, with the material brought before them to ferret out the oriminal, but without avail. After hours of deliberation, and being a unit on the cause cent abortion-they divided straight on racial lines as to the guilt of the prisoner, Dr. Crevier, (French), the English for charg-Dr. Crevier, (French), the English for charging him with murder, the French for acquital. He was committed for trial and a few days ago the grand jury found "no bill." He is now at liberty, and the probability is that one of the most revolting orimes taken in all its circumstances ever committed in Montreal will go unpunished. Dr. Creviermay be innocent—but enough transpired and was proved at the inquest to show his and was proved at the inquest to show his knowledge of all the facts and circumstances leading up to Mrs. Ward's death, and to fix upon him the crime, at least, of an accomplice.

THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE clears slowly, after the storm of the general elections. The result, while disastrous to the Ross government, is not the sweeping victory for its epponents that menths agothe liberal-Rielite compact beasted was "good as won." The sovernment still holds. the liberal-Rielite compact boasted was "good as won." The government still holds the reins of power, and until it is in a constitutional way shown that it does not possess the public confidence it will continue to hold office. "Round robins," single or in pairs, are not recognized factors in our constitutional procedure, and even if they were, there is no certainty that any, directly hostile to the present government exists. hostile to the present government exists.
One important fact seems to be forgotten
by the opponents of both the Quebec and Dominion governments, and that is, that the majority of the new Quebec assembly. the majority of the new Quebec assembly, are conservatives, and another almost equally important fact that the liberal-Rielie party can neither attain power nor hold it if attained without conservative support. I have heard it stated on very good authority that by the resignation of Dr. Ross from the premierable—who, by the way, is a member of the legislative covnoil—the conservatives will unite under a well known and popular French conservative to form a strong government. French conservative to form a strong government, which will command a majority of the house and enjoy popular confidence. THE GREED OF THE LIBERALS,

led by Mercier and Laurier, for office and power, both at Quebec and Ottawa, undoubt-edly inflaenced the policy of that party on the Riel question. Every day now brings its quots of evidence that in order to scenre a party triumph the liberal leaders deliberately adopted the "race and revenge" cry-The prospects of the Queen's jubilee celebration are developing and already promise an extraordinary series of demonstrations. All the mayors who will be in office are now elected, and in a large majority of cases most elaborate celebrations are expected. Many of the candidates elected on Tuesday have intimated their intention of conferring large gifts. In one place, the little town of Glossop, in Derbyshire, there is to be provided a public library and reading room, baths, a public park and a new town hall, a large order for a place of 20,000 inhabitants. Even the project of the Imperial Institute improves. About half of the present colonial exhibition will be retained as a nuclus of the institute. These objects will be arranged tion that ever disgraced Canadian politics. It is idle to say that the liberal party have sacrificed no principle in adopting the Rielite platform as its own. So emphatically was the agitation directed to rouse race passions and prejudices, so clearly did it violate not only the fundamental principles of order and good government, but also the foremost principles of the party, that the Eaglish liberals recognizing at the outset, the true character and aim of the movement left the party of which for half a century they had been the life and strength. They left the liberal party, be-The internal conventions to select a candidate for Bothwell will be held on the 17th inst,

The department of public works is fitting up a room next to the telegraph rooms in the commons for the C.P. R. Telegraph Co.

J. B. Booth bought a timber limit in Lake Nipissing district, opened up by the C.P. R. Telegraph Co.

A babline council was held today and a clicular has been issued by the finance department to post office saving banks, that heaces discular has been issued by the finance department to post office saving banks, that heaces discular has been issued by the finance department to post office saving banks, that heaces discular has been issued by the finance department to post office saving banks, that heaces discular has been issued by the finance department of the burdend dollars, and in future no post office has been constitutionality of the Chapleau Act, to Kerr, Q.C., are, as was stated last week, on their way to this country from Canada.

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With the chapting in the received of Cor strength. They left the liberal party, be-cause to remain in it was to renounce and condemn every political principle they had all their lives held sacred. The choice forced upon them by Mercier and Laurier

The Weekly Sun

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 17, 1886

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ELEC-TIONS.

Some of the readers of THE SUN would be glad to know when the Dominion elections will take place. This is a pardonable curiosity. and we shall do what we can to gratify it, by quoting from the authorities.

The Ottawa Citizen says the matter has not yet been before the council.

The Ostawa Free Press says : "There is not the slightest doubt that the Dominion government intend to disselve parliament immediately after the return of His Excellency the Governor General, who will return on Saturday or Sunday to Quebec."

The Toronto Globe had positive information two or three days ago that the elections will take place before the end of the year. Later advices received by the Globe state that the general elections are "imminist," There is "no doubt on that point."

The Toronto World says it "can nevertheless assure its readers that there will be no Dominion election this year, and that there will another session of the present parllament."

Mr. Blake has been authoritatively informed that the contest will come off at

Peter Mitchell is advised that a conclusion has not been reached.

The Montreal Gazette knows the election must take place within eight or nine months, and feels that they may come within two months.

The Rielite journals of Quebec have all reliable information that the elections will be sprung on the people within a few weeks. The Toronto Globe has further learned that the decision to dissolve parliament was reached at the last meeting of the council, Our Ottawa correspondent is equally con-

question did not touch the question. To those authoritative opinions it is only necessary to add one. The Sun does not know when the elections will take place. But we have thrown on the subject all the light we have.

fident that the council at the meeting in

CONCERNING FIRES AND INSUR. ANCE

The subject discussed by the board of trade Tuesday is one which comes home pretty closely to the business and bosom of every citizen of St. John. It is clear that either the insurance companies are taking from \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year out of the public who insure, or the fire service is in- After the board committee had put forth efficient. Assuming the latter alternative every argument in favor of a reduction in the Marsh Road, down to three pounds on to be correct it follows that the sum paid in extra premiums, the rates being about a third higher than in Hallfax, is five or six times the estimated cost of a satisfactory water supply. But the amount paid in extra premiums is not the total loss. All insured property is supposed to be worth considerably more than the amount of the policies. A large proportion of the personal property is not of an insurable character, and many property owners do not insure. If we may judge by the state of affairs which existed at the time of the great fire, much less than half the property in the two cities is covered by insurance. Now the risk is as large to to the owners of unlasured property as it is to the insurance companies, So if the underwriters are dealing fairly the annual loss to St. John by reason of the excessive exposure to fire may be said to be from \$50,000 to \$75,000. It needs no argument to show that it will pay to spend \$10,000 a year to save what is equivalent to an annual outlay of six times that sum.

The report furnished to the board of trade by the committee of investigation is a valuable document. It certainly does not seem to justify the position taken by the insurance people as to the relative security of St. John and Halifax. On the contrary the report gives the advantage in several respects to St. John and Portland. At the same time the engineer points out some improvements which are necessary. Concealment in such matters is the worst possible policy. The public has a right to know all about these things and the committee's report will be carefully studied.

THE Fredericton Gleader, the organ of Messrs. Blair and Gregory, makes the startling announcement that "before Mr. Blake has been in power five years he will be likely to be brought face to face with the question: The same question met Sir Richard Cart-wright before he had been in power three years. Sir Richard answered it by not rais-How shall a sufficient revenue be raised?" years. Sir Richard answered it by not raising a sufficient revenue, and leaving the accumulated deficits for his successors, What Blake may ask himself in the fifth year of his reign is not, however, a burning

question. Even the first year of Mr. Blake is a period too remote to be of more than speculative interest.

WE are not disposed to think that Mr. Costigan will feel much distressed when he hears that a grit olique are threatening to oppose him at the next election. The minister of inland revenue has no reason to fear later of inland revenue has no reason to fear The big fire of 1877 left the upper parts of city without water from early in the afternoon of June 20th till next day. The mains, it may be remarked, can bring to the city but a certain number of gallons per hour, and the nearest hourly draft comes to this the weaker does the supply become at the higher elevations. This is what happens in the winter season, when frequently, during severely cold spells, the supply ceases altogether in the vicinity of Block House Hill, with a corresponding reduction of pressure to all the hydrants and houses in the neighborhood.

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During the fire of June 1877 the nearest points from which water could be obtained in the vicinity of Block House Hill was Eillott Row at Carmarthen street, Eiliott Row at the result of a contest in Victoria and Mada-

BOARD OF TRADE.

Oar Very High Rates of Insurance. insufficient Fire Protection and Inadequate

Water Supply.

Gilbert Murdoch's Views in Reply to the

Board's Enquiry. WHAT WE SHOULD DO TO BE SAVED.

The board of trade met Tuesday afteroon pursuant to adjournment, President Harding in the chair. There were present : W. H. Thorne, W. W. Turnbull, Simeon Jones, S. S. Hall, Andre Cushing, James F. Robertson, George Robertson and Ald. Thos. Potts, J. A. Estey, Silas Alward, H. J. Thorne, A. C. Jardine. The chairman asked for the report of the committee on rates of

W. H. Thorne stated that the committee considered the matter a very important one and it was to be regretted that there was not a larger attendance of the members of the board. The committee had met the revis-ing committee of the board of fire underwriters, who state that they are unable to recommend a reduction in the rates of insurance. In case of a fire in the lower part of the city there would be no water in he upper districts. He then read the fol-

To the St. John Board of Trade:-

The committee appointed to consult with the Soard of Fire Insurance Underwriters with a Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters with a view of obtaining a lesser rate of insurance on merchandize and buildings for the city of St. John, beg to report: That your committee met the revising committee of the board of fire underwriters and had a full discussion of the whole matter of rates on insurance charged in this city. We placed before them the facts, that premiums charged since the great fire exceeded by some 25 to 35 p.c. those of other Board of Fire Ins ceeded by some 25 to 35 p.c. those of other cities in Canada, and, in our opinion, the time had arrived when there should be a material reduction. After a long discussion and comparing more especially the rates charged in our sister city of Halifax, with those of St. John, very much to the advantage of the former, we were informed, that in view of the inadequate supply of water and the very inefficient state of our fire department, no general reduction would be made. In view of the statements made by the underwriters, also the chief com missioner of water supply, and the heads of the fire department, your committee is of the opin-ion that immediate steps should be taken by the citizens to place our fire department in an efficient state and provide a water supply, that will be adequate for the requirements of the

city in any emergency that may arise. Mr. Thorne then explained that the fire underwriters committee had stated to them that there was only one steam fire engine fit for use. Of all the hose as reported in good order there were only 3,000 feet of hose fit for use at fires. There was not, they said, a single foot of leather hose in a proper state. The board committee pointed out that the rates paid here were one-third greater than those charged by the same companies in Helifax. The underwriters explained that this was in consequence of the erwriters, the latter informed them that they could not see their way clear to recommend any reduction. Our committee felt that our water supply was good and that our fire department was second to none in the Domision of Canada. The insurance men suggested that the fire apparatus be tested—that two of the engines be placed in the lower part of the city. They claimed that with these engines in operation it would be found that the upper part of the city was without water. The nsurance men said that in Halifax it was cessary at fires to use only a short piece f hose, while here a large number of joints

tion. They stated to us that they did not censider it prudent to make their statements public, but we are of a different opinion and believe they should be given as a public to they should be given as a public to the state of the they should be given as much publicity as possible. They explained that if this state of affairs was known at the head offices of the companies they represented they feared the companies would withdraw the insurance. We felt that this matter was one of such importance that it demanded our most careful attention. We called upon the com-missioners of sewerage and water supply. They agreed with the insurance men as to the supply of water in the upper parts of the city, but said it was not so inferior to that of Halifax as the insurance men would like to make it appear. The committee formulated a series of questions which had been answered by Mr. Murdoch, the engineer of the commission. The commissioners favored a high and low service like that in existence in Halifax. Chief Engineer Kerr was called apon and Ald. Allan and he met the committee, who laid before these gentlemen the statements of the fire underwriters and the water commissioners. They did not concur in them however. They maintained that two of the engines were in first class condition, one being almost perfect and the other nearly so, Two of the engines were of course not in as good a state of repair. The department was deficient in the matter of hose. Chief Kerr did not believe there were over 3,000 ft of good hose although there was more hose in a fair condition. Mr. Thorne pointed out that in this city \$25,000 more were paid in premiums than would be paid if St. John was rated as Halifax is. He thought that if the water supply and fire department were in the condition complained of that some

In re replies to queries submitted by Wm. H. Thorne, Esq., on behalf of a committee of Board of Trade, at interview, 29th Octo-

ber, 1886: (1.) In a conference which a committee from

be the case.

The big fire of 1877 left the upper parts of

The annual report of the cotton manufacturing company of Moneton furnishes practical evidence of a revival in the cotton business. The profits for the year are not large, but it may be presumed that during the first half of the year there were no profits.

And this must necessarily be the case so long as our supply is drawn from one source only, and that a pre-eminently low pressure one. It would not be so, however, with a high and low service drawn from separate and independent sources. Had such been the case in 1877 the probability is that much of the property to the eastward of Germain and northward of Duke eastward of Germain and northward ef Duke eastward would have here as as the head. streets would have been saves, as the breakage of pipes and loss of water in the low service districts (drawn from Little river) would
have had no practical effect on a properly isolated high service supply drawn, say from Lake
Latimer; and when the fire Latimer; and when the fire appeared in Leinster street there would have been water

there to arrest its progress.

(2) Referring to Lake Latimer, let me ask is there in your opinion any other equally or more economical plan by which equally effi-cient results could be recured than by an extension to this Lake?

There is no other plan known to me by

There is no other plan known to me by which the same equally efficient results can be obtained for the same outlay of money nor with the same certainty of success. This has been called a "pet scheme" of mine, and so it is, as with a perfect understanding of our city's wants and dangers, an extensive knowledge of the various systems in vacuum in these places. the various systems in vogue in other places, and a careful study of all the interests involved, I favor and advocate an extension to Lake Latimer and ultimately, when this source fails or becomes insufficient for the city's wants, to Loch Lomond, in the best interests of the city, and that which above all other projects has received that which above all other projects has received the unqualified approval of the best hydraulic engineering talent of the continent. And this work should be done before it is forced on us by another big and disastrous fire.

(3) Would Lake Latimer in itself be sufficient for high saving without rolling to

ficient for high service without going to Loch Lomond? In point of elevation it is fully equal to Loch Lomond and for supplying purposes there are strong grounds to be leve that it could do

so for a number of years at least. with a view to ascertain approximately the volume of water obtainable from the lake and immediate vicinity, a series of observations were begun in 1884 by means of permanent welrs or gauges and is still in progress. The results for the year 1885, when worked out and tabulated showed a supplying capacity for the results for the year 1850, when worked out and tabulated showed is supplying capacity for the year in Lake Latimer alone of about 830,520,900 gallons or a gross daily average of about 2,275,400 gallons, and for Eldersill Brook (he atream by which Lake Firzgerald was chiefly fed before it was drained off) a total for the year of about 1,073,183,700 gallons or what is year or about 1,073,183,700 gallons or what is equivalent to a gross daily average of about 2,944,200 gallons. Their united capacities therefore, appear to have been for the year under review about 1,903 700 600 gallons or to a gross daily average of about 5,215,600 gallons.

These figures show appraximataly the volume These figures show appreximately the volume of water that flowed from and past Lake Lati-

mer (via Eldersill Brook) during the year 1885; and will vary no doubt in coming years, with the relative wetness and dryness of the seasons, but the margin appears to be sufficiently great to warrant the belief that the water obtainable here (combined with a 13 feet draft on the lake) will be sufficient in itself to furnish both cities with an ample supply for high services purposes for an indefinite number of years.

(4) How much higher is Lake Latimer than

Little River reservoir, and what is its area and depth and distance from your present works on Little River? our present reservoir—its surface area about 210 acres—its maximum depth about 50 to 60 feet and distance from our present works about

three miles.
(5) With water brought from Lake Latime what would be the pressure for the high service as compared with the present low pressure serv-

Block House Hill, at the hydrants. With a supply drawn from Lake Latimer this pressure would be increased about 32 pounds—raising that on the Marsh road to about 95 and that on Block House hill to about 35 lbs., or to about that which now obtains on King street near Canterbury. For house and fire purposes the extra pressure w.uld be invaluable to the the extra pressure w. uld be invaluable to the higher planes of both cities, that are practically at present without protection—compared with the lower and more favored districts—but are taxed for it all the same,
(6.) What is the estimated cost of the works

as outlined in this special report and have your estimates been revised by competent en-gineering authority? The cost of the works outlined in my special The cost of the works outlined in my special report of December, 1882, without intermediate reservoir or extension at present beyond Lake Latimer is estimated at \$460,000, the interest on which at 4 p. c. would amount to \$6,400 per annum on both cities. And this estimate and proposed extension have been examined and cordially endorsed by Mr. Alphonse Fteley, the gentleman consulted by the city council in 1884, who has had a very large experience in hydraulic engineering and is now con-ulting engineer to the new Aqaduct Board of New York, with works in progress that are estimated to cost from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

(7.) What changes to present piping in both cities would be required by having a high and low service and what would be the probable

cost?

To secure an effective high and low pressure service, some alterations would be required at Little River, at the aboldeau and a few other points in both cities to isolate completely the one from the other, but these changes would be one from the other, but these enables would be relatively simple and inexpensive and be made probably for an outlay of \$3,000 to \$4,000; and this expenditure, it should be understood, will be common to any improved system that may adopted, which embraces high and low pres-

sure supplies.
(8) In extending to Lake Latimer would it entail an additional annual excense for main-tenance and for wear and tear?

The extension contemplated would add nothing to the cost of maintenance as the superintendance and care taking could be done without additional assistance, and as the supply would be by gravitation there would be no ontian would be by gravitation there would be no outlay, as in pamping works, for fuel and other supplies; but as every mile of pipe laid adds to the wear and tear these would be increased to some extent, but with good material and eareful workmansbip, the annual amount would be too small to be reckoned at present.

This does not apple however to present a present and the present apple however to present a present and the present and the present apple however to present a present and the present apple however to present a present apple to the presen This does not apply however to pumpi tems, as the annual maintenance of and boilers and other appendages is always considerable and represents when capitalised, a

arge sum of money.

(9) How many fire plugs are there in St.

John and Portland and what is their average John and Portland and what is their average distance apart?

The whole number of fire plugs in St. John and Portland at the present time is 285, and their average distance apart is about 336 feet; or to put it in another form there is in St. John one hydrant for each 550 feet of piped streetage, and in Portland one for about each 390 feet of street through which mains are laid.

(10) What additional hydrants would be re juired should the nre department under an am-proved pressure resolve to depend mainly on aydrant pressures—as is done to a large extent in Montreal—and dispense say with two (2) or

ore steamers?

That is a somewhat difficult question to an wer without a special survey having been made along with the chiefs of the fire departments—but in my judgment from 30 to 40 would be ample for the present; and this addition should be made even now without waiting for the contemplated extension to Lake Latimer.

templated extension to Lake Latimer.

(11.) What special advantages are derived from having hydrants set closely together?

By increasing the number of hydrants a less length of hose would have to be run out and used at a fire; which means a saving in time in getting to work, a saving in quantity of hose required to be carried and maintained and a saving in the power required to overcome the friction in the hose and give the desired velocity and volume of water at the nozzle.

To request the average length at the contract to the contract of the contrac

fires and on ordinary occasions this would not be the case, excepting at or near extreme summits, excepting at or near extreme equal) with the length laid out and in use. The longer the line through which the water has to pass, the greater is the resistance to its conward motion; and to produce an equal flow from an opening of equal area in the same time the frictional resistance would be 50 p.c. more the frictional resistance would be 50 p c. more in a line of hose 300 feet long than in one of 200 feet. That is to say, if 30 lbs. was necessary to overcome the pressure in the shorter line, 45 lbs. would be required for the longer

But again, with a greater number of hydrants a smaller stock of hose would be required and the significance of this will appear when it is estated that from 60 to 70 feet of hose costs about as much as a fire hydrant, placed and complete, and while the former would be worn out in a few years at most, the latter will last with ordinary repairs for an unknown length of time. There are hydrants in use today in St. John and Portland that have been at work for 27 years and unwards and give no visible signs of decay. land that have been as work and give no visible signs of decay.

For the above and other reasons that might upwards and give no visible signs of decay.

For the above and other reasons that might be given, a considerable increase in the number of fire hydrants would be true conomy from a money point of view, and should be made, without regard to high or low service supplies.

(12) How does St John and Portland compare with Halifax in regard to pressure?

Halifax has the advantage of St John in having a high and low service Its low pressure supply is taken from Long Lake, the surface of which is said to be 200 feet above sea level; and the high pressure service from Spruce Hill

of which is said to be 200 reet above sea level; and the high pressure service from Spruce Hill Lake, the elevation of which is placed at 360 feet. Here in St. John we have but one source of supply, and that is 160 feet only above city

(13) In what way and by what number and size of mains is water brought to Halifar?
The low service supply, as I understand it, is brought to Halifar by one 24 inch pipe, and the high service by about eight miles of 15 inch and one mile of 20 inch pipe. The sectional areas of both pipes when new and clean (that is the 15 inch and 24 inch) would be about 629 (14) In what way and by what number and

size of mains is the water brought to St. John from Little River?

The water is brought from Little River to the city by three (3) mains; one of 12 inches (laid in 1852), and two (2) of 24 inches diameter each, laid respectively in 1857 and 1873, and their combined sectional areas and clean about 1.017 square miles, or fully 62 per cent. more than that of Halifax.

Can you give me any information respecting the estimated daily capacity of the Halifax sup-ply and how it compares with that of St. I have no personal knowledge on this point so far at least as Halifax is concerned, but Mayor Macintosh in his address of October, 1885, placed the high service at 1,500 000 gallons per day and the low service at 5,500. 000 gallons—or a total of 7,000,000 gallons.
The estimated daily capacity of our mains is about 8,500,000 gallons.

(16) How is it with the fire plugs of St.

John and Halifax in respect to number, average distance apart and pressure?

From the address just quoted (page 29) Halifax appears to have 327 hydrants, while St. John and Portland have only 285; the average distance apart is said by City Eugineer Keating to have been in 1881 (Engineer News) 300 feet, while our average distance is 336 feet. In Halifax the pressure at the hydrant varies, Mayor Mackintosh (page 29) says from 15 to 60 pounds per equare inch, and with us as already stated from 3 to 63 pounds.

(17.) Is the water system of Halifax superior to that of St. John for fire service?

The summit service

to that of St. John for fire service?

The summit service appears to be greatly superior to ours; but the enormous waste of water in winter effects seriously (Mayor Mackintoeh says) the pressure for fire purposes, "and to counteract this a system of concentration is operated at fires by which means the pressure is largely increased in the district threatened," (Page 29)

(18) What is meant by a "system of concentration?"

entration?'
By a "system of concentration," I underby a "system of concentration," I understand that the supply is wholly or partially shut off from districts outside of the "threatened" ene, when the fire is, or seems to be serious.

(19.) Will that not impair the protection outside of the "threatened" district?

Of course when this is done the protection i

Of course when this is done the protection is weakened in other districts and the danger to property increased by "concentration." What the one gains the other loses, to a greater or less extent.

(20.) But what of the general supply to Halifare is it appearing at the aurumits to that Halifax; is it superior at the summits to that of St. John and Portland? of St. John and Portland?
I can only reply to that by citing from Mayor Mackintoeh again (page 31): "While the whole of the works," (he, Mackintoeh, says) "may be considered in an effective condition, at times there are complaints from some sections of the city of a limited supply of water, and, as before noted, the labors of the firemen are greatly increased by a "weak head" at the hydrants."

hydrants. The short supply is wholly caused, as before atated, by the prodigality of water takers, who, fearing the freezing of their pipes in winter, allow them to run in many cases full force, thus reducing and in some instances cutting the supply off from other citizens. Even rrom other citizens. "Even in summer the pressure is greatly lessened by hundreds of defective water closets, broken pipes, disordered taps, etc.""

(21) Is there much waste in St. John during the winter season, and does it, as in Halifax, weaken the pressure and lessen the supply to As in Halifax, and all other northern cities the waste here in midwinter is enormous, and causes great inconvenience and danger to the causes great inconvenience and danger to the summit, as by reason of this they are not infrequently left, during extreme celd weather, without water for days, despite inspections, appeals and warnings. Much of the waste that leads to these embarrasments takes place at night when doors are securely barred against the entrance of inquisitive inspectors.

***Before our last 24 inch main was laid a "system of concentration" was a mecessity here as in Halifax, and the time is near, unless a higher service is obtained, when similar expedients will have to be resorted to again in case of fire, and may have to be reserted to

pedients will have to be resorted to again in case of fire, and may have to be reserted to during any of our coming winters under a long and disastrous fire in the viciaity of Block House Hill. (22) Does the water supplied to the city

pass through your Leinster street tank or reservoir, or is it used for any purpose?

The water furnished to the city does not pass through this reservoir, and to do this would be to make the city that the reservoir. pass through this reservoir, and to do this would be to weaken the pressure. It is still in use as a supplementary reserve to be applied for fire purposes in the neighborhood of Biock House hill. For fires of short duration this reservoir is an invaluable adjunct to our present system, as the water it contains is sufficient to supplement and make good for a short time ordinary deficiencies, but for an extensive conflagration it would be practically useless.

(23.) Have you any knowledge of the Halifax Fire Department—and to what extent and in what points, if any, is it superior in equipment to that of St. John?

I have no personal knowledge beyond what

inder pressure, but the department will now, ire wardens would feel safer it they had one more powerful steam engine than those now in use and located within striking distance of the varuable blocks below Barrington street in wards 3 and 4. Not one winter passes without wards 3 and 4. Not one winter passes wards 3 and 4. Not one winter passes without the necessity of such an addition to the fire apparatus being apparent and the department is anxiously looking forward to the time when the city council will provide the needful to make the purchase.

Three (3) and are a transparently have first class.

owners of property and underwriters." "An immense amount of moveable property and not unfrequently human lives are saved annually by the labors of the Union Protection Company which is an effective salvage corps in Company which is an effective salvage corps in every sense of the word. Much more would be saved if this very efficient and useful company had a larger number of rubber covers and other saving appliances. Insurance companies should see that the deficiencies in the salvage apparatus of the Union Protection Company are supplied. And as speed is a great requisite each salvage wagon should have its horse or horses, not only for the first rush to the fire but for subsequent removals of property sayed."

"A great improvement in the ffectiveness of the hook and ladder department is to be noted." the hook and ladder department is to be noted. This branch of the fire brigade has made great progress during the three or four past years. Still further effectiveness would follow the procuring a second Bangor extension ladder and a good supply of small serviceable hand ladders with improved fastepicgs." (Pages 43, 44)

In the list of apparatus belonging to the fire with improved fastenings." (Pages 43, 44)
In the list of apparatus belonging to the fire brigade submitted by the fire wardens (page 94),

Halifax appears to have one Bangor extension adder and 24 others of various lengths.

From the above statement, I infer that the Halifax fire department, instead of being superior is really inferior to that of St. John alone on several important points and greatly so when contrasted with the combined depart ments of our water district, which, it is fair and reasonable to do, as both cities St John (east) and Portland are one in reality and practice, so far as water supply and protect against fire is concerned, and could not nore so though the much talked of union we

more so though the much talked of union were really consumated.

(24) Could you summarize and place in a condensed and comparative form for the information of our beard the leading features, so far as known to you, of the water districts of Halifax and of St. John (east) and Portland with populations, estimated value of assessable property and so forth in each?

From the documents in my possession, and from which I have been quoting, the main features of each appears to be about as follows; viz;

Population, 1881—Halifax, 86,100
Population, 1-81—St John east 21,562; Portland
wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, 14,225 - 35,788
Estimated value of property assessed for water 1894 5 Estimated value of property assessed for water 1884-5-taltfax, \$21,466,610; st Jubn and Portland, \$17,-

No of fire hydrants St John and Portland, 285 Average distance between hydrants Halifax, 300 Average distance between hydrants St John an Portland, 336 feet.

Pre-ture at hydrants, Halifax, 15 to 60 pounds.

Pessure at hydrants, 8t, John and Portland, 3 to 3 pounds.

Length of usable hose, Halifax, 7400 feet. Length of usable hose, St. John and Portland 2 800 feet. 800 feet.
Number of steam engines, Halifax, 3
Number of steam engines St. John and Portland,6
Number of ladders, Halifax, 1 Bangor or 4 extension of 24 others.

Number of ladders, Halifax, 1 Bangor or 4 extension
Number of ladders, St. John and Portland 2 Bangor
d 25 others. ad 25 others.

Babcock fire extinguishers, Hali'ax, none.

Babcock fire extinguishers, St. John and Portland,

ENGINES AND POPULATION. One engine in Ha'ifax for each 12,030 bitizens. One engine in St. John and Portland for each 5,965 One engine in Halifax for each \$7,155,535 00 cororery a-seased for water purposes

property a sessed for water purposes
One engine in at John and Portland for each
\$2,945,325,00 of property assessed for water purposes. WATER SUPPLY PRESSURES. Halifax high service reservoir, 360 feet above se evel. Halifax low service reservoir, 200 feet above sea level St John and Portland, Little River reservelr, 160 feet above high water.

ESTIMATED DAILY GAPACITY OF MAINS (25) It is said that the Halifax fire hydrant (25) It is said that the Halifax fire hydrant is superior to that in use here—inasmuch as it has double branches or outlets—is it so?

The mere fact of a hydrant having one or more outlets is not in itself an indication of superiority. The efficiency or inefficiency of a fire hydrant depends on other conditions, such as the pressure under which it operates, the size of mains from which it is fed and the diameter of the pipe leading from the main to the nozzle or nozzles. With a small supply main a plurality of outlets would be hurtful rather than meneficial, as they would tend to divide the volume and impair its efficiency, Better have one good stream than two bad ones.

Again, to be effective a hydrant having more. Again, to be effective a hydrant having more than one cutlet should have an independent shut off on each, so that attachments or detachments from either branch could be made without closing the main valve and rendering inoperative for a time the whole supply. In the days of siamese attachments without shut offsthe trouble that comes in this way was well understood by our fire department, as was also the effect of dividing and thereby destroying a naturally weak and aluggish stream. If the Halifax hydrants are fed from large mains—mains of sufficient capacity to maintain a maximum velocity and flow from each branch or line of hose, and each outlet is provided with maximum velocity and flow from each branch or line of hose, and each outlet is provided with an effective shut off, the double branch would be an advantage at times, but even under these conditions I would prefer single branch hydrants placed close together, so that less hose would be required and less loss sustained through friction. My reasons for preferring short stretches of hose are given in reply to a former question and need not be repeated.

(26.) What are the relative lengths and sizes of the Halifax and St. John main and distributing pipe?

of the Halifax and St. John main and dis-tributing pipe?

I am somewhat uncertain in respect to both, but in a well written and comprehensive sketch of the Halifax water works by city engineer Keating (1881) the diameter of the pipe in use is said to run from 3 to 24 inches and the total pipage is placed at about 55 miles, 12½ of which arroas to be leading mains from Serges Hill pipage is placed at about 55 miles, 12½ of which appear to be leading mains from Spruce Hill and Long Lakes. Deducting this 12½ miles from 55 the balance of 42½ miles will represent street mains and distributing pipes. But this appears to have been added to since, as Mayor Mackintosh in his address of October, 1885, places the total 55 to 60 miles. Taking this last named figure the distributing pipe of Halifax would be somewhere about 47½ miles. Here, in St. John and Portland, we have about 13½ miles of leading mains, laid between Little River and the aboldeau and nearly 33½ miles of distributing or street mains.

(27) How do the Halifax and St. John street mains compare in regard to size or diagrants.

under pressure, but the department will now, for the first time in several years, have three (3) steamers in first-class order and ready for any emergency that may arise. The board of fire wardens would feel safer if they had one more powerful steam engine than those now in use and located within striking distance of the valuable blocks halow Barrington street in the first time in several years, have three they had severally street in 1251, and since then many of the streets have been repured with larger mains for fire purposes. In 1881, there were from 12 to 13 miles of three-inch distributions pipe in use or fully per cent. Of the whole. In 1875 about 7 miles of this pipe which had been reduced to from 14 to 2 inches were clean. been reduced to from 11 to 2 inches were cleanbeen reduced to from 1½ to 2 inches were cleaned cut by means of scrapers. This was a temporary relief; but in 1881 it was found to be "rapidly filling again with rust," which it was not considered "worth while to scrape out" a

sary to overcome the pressure in the shorter line, 45 lbs, would be required for the longer one, that the same work might be done.

Now this additional pressure means two things to u. (1) Additional field to raise and maintain the extra steam power and (2), a greating the model of the control of the contr so when the hydrant is adorned with twin nezels. But the latter are nice to look upon and often suggest a sense of safety which has no existence in fact.

(28) One more question. With 327 hydrants in Haifax and 285 in St. John and Portland, how much distributing pipe would each represent?

If the Halifax distributing pipe is taken at

43½ miles, each hydrant would represent about 700 ft., and taken at 47½ miles each hydrant would stand for about 766 ft., as against 630 ft. for St. John and Portland, of three inch pipe and upwards.

felt that if the amount paid in premiums was only 10 per cent it would pay the people to have the water supply extended. The committee had endeavored to have the suggestion of the insurance men as to the testing of the fire apparatus carried out, but had failed as Chief Kerr did not feel disposed to take the responsibility on his own shoulders,

The chairman thought the thanks of the board were due to the committee. S. S. Hall said St. John had been sorely afflicted with fires and perhaps the companies had not made much money here. In Halifax it was different as in that city they

had made large sums of money.

Simeon Jones agreed with the chairman that the committee were deserving of the thanks of the board. He would oppose the expenditure of any money for the extension of the water supply until an adjustment was made between St. John and Portland as regards water supply. If, as appeared from the report of Mr. Murdoch, a high and low service could be obtained for a small sum, he would favor it. He thought the matter should be thoroughly ventilated.

James F. Robertson agreed with Mr.

Thorne in all that he had said. He also drew the attention of the board to the fact that the fire alarm was seldom in good order. W. W. Turnbull was of the opinion that the thanks of the citizens generally were due to the committee for the valuable information they had obtained.

Mr. Jones thought the mains must have filled up greatly.

Geo. Robertson said he was pleased to lear that we could secure a high service at a small cost. All the people of St. John are interested in the matter. He was opposed to the increasing of his own or his neighbor's taxes, but if we pay so much more for ance than is absolutely necessary and it can be avoided by the expenditure of three or four thousand dollars for a high service, it should be done. He would favor the, and if it became necessary to bring the water to the city from Lake Latimer in order to

state that if the engines are repaired and the fire alarm put in good order a reduction would be made in the rates. He thought the board should recommend the con that the repairs be made.

W. H. Thorne said the common council was the proper body to consider the matter, and he favored the reference of the whole question thereto. With a high service and a low service St. John could get along without some of the steamers and thus a saying would be the steamers.

secure the reduction, he would favor that.
S. S. Hall said he was glad to be able to

saving would be effected. He moved that the report of the committee and the report of Mr. Murdoch be referred to the common council. - Carried. The board then adjourned.

Chamberlain's Repartee.

HIS REPLY TO A QUESTION PROPOUNDED BY LONDON, Nov. 7.-The Sultan of Turkey,

during the audience which he granted to Si Wm. White last week, declared that the opinion which he had been informed was widely prevalent, that the Porte was influenced by an hand and glove with Russia was quite erroneous. Circumstances alone, he said, had forced Turkey to assume a quasi submission to Russia, which would be discarded at the sariiest

sia, which would be discarded at the earliest opportunity.

Joteph Chamberlain in conversation with Riza Pasha, in the presence of the Sultan, on Friday, suggested tha: Turkey would best serve her own interests by protecting the nations formerly under her sway and now siruggling for freedom. The Sultan, overhearing Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, said: "If these are Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, said: "If these are Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, why did he separate from Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "I left Mr. Gladstone because I was unwilling to give to Ircland, in the absence of necessity, what the Sultan was compelled to give to his former dependencies as the recult of war, in which Turkey was completely defeated. If England is ever called upon to make such a sacrifics I will do all in my power to secure the friendship and alliance of what would be practically an independent state." The Sultan was so much pleased with Mr. Chamberlain's repartee that he invite English radical to pay him another visit.

Steamer Manhattan

PASSED THROUGH PLUM GUT ALL RIGHT.

Boston, Nov. 8.—The United States revenue steamer Manhattan, which was reported foundered in Long Island Sound, Sunday morning, was seen passing through Plum Gut yesterday at 12 30 p. m., all right, by Captain Hallett of the steamer H. F. Dimock, which arrived at Boston last night at a late hour team New York from New York.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, (23) Have you any knowledge of the Halifax from having hydrants set closely together?

By increasing the number of hydrants a less length of hose would have to be run out and used at a fire; which means a saving in time in the total and interest to be carried and malatained and a saving in the power required to overcome the friction in the hose and give the desired velocity and volume of water at the nozzle.

To reduce the average lengths of hose brought into use at a fire, any from 300 to 200 feet would have to be average lengths of hose brought into use at a fire, any from 300 to 200 feet would a less length of hose broughly overhauled and fitted with the equivalent to a reduction in wear and sear of 33 p.o., assuming that the same total quantity was still kept on hand to meet engines. No. 3 is now (Oct. 1885, in the repair shop, also receiving a new steel bollers. No. 3 is now (Oct. 1885, in the repair shop, also receiving a new steel of the power with the shorter line would have to bear, compared to their breaking down having had placed in his hands by an East

One wee is Nor swerved Fell tavishly, One place, Graves dug Beyond the di Of vulgar gez Lo! yet anoth
This is no alie
A woe within
Winding its di White as ange Of midnight A nation's wo Demanding of Aye, hope and That renders Whose damn bleeding h Tears infinite Had floated n To statesmen In vain? By
By all the chiv
Join thou the :
Lift from our a Loosen the col Accept a ranse

A man of right, Scorning defer Ft Atkinson

"The Delive A right und ciation of the

Christian religion from the de secured thereb generated. It i as it is with a cerning its four lead to error or standing detail forming true as basis on which And as these written word should be anir sire to arrive clusions. In shall endeavor clearly as we following pass "Who was de again for our jus precedes is ob

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The delivering tions naturally this particular.

was he delivered Jesus had exist eternity, Co-ex by himself and divine person we other. Priority of time or nature any of the person not this the case would be dea operation, and Father, Son and nomenclature, it remembered, d ing the essential the offices, of The terms are the scheme of he macy or subord ieriority, priority on the inspired three, it will be redemption. An ments, that fell f self:—'I and Father is greater view of the salva is said to be "de ing at scripture in answering the delivered up? Father. "I am Jesus, "the Fath Father sent the S

said that Chri

whom was he

Halifax in 1861, and since then streets have been re-piped with for fire purposes. In 1881, there 12 to 13 miles of three-inch pipe in use or fully t. of the whole. In 1875 out 7 miles of this pipe which had to from 1½ to 2 inches were clean-bans of scrapers. This was a tem-t but in 1881 it was found to be ng again with rust," which it was id "worth while to scrape out" a as "larger mains had been laid ame streets for the supply to the
"The size of the new pipe is not
know of any printed statement the and dimensions of pipe used in istribution; nor how many of her are attached to 3 inch pipe.

In Portland have less than one distributing pipe in use (-ay 3 p.c. distributing pipe in use (*ay 3 p.e. and all nearly of our fire hydrants mains of 6 inches diameter and our supply pipes, leading from the bydrants, vary from 4 to 6 ismeter. None of our public attached to 3 inch pipe; and are yet on 4 inch pipe are tres of short blocks and fed from arger mains. Three (3) inch pipe arger mains. Three (3) inch pipe dequate for fire purposes, even uzzle hydrant, and greatly more hydrant is adorned with twin the latter are nice to look upon gest a sense of safety which has latter are nice to look

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MR. THORNE

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said the common council ody to consider the matter, the reference of the whole With a high service and St. John could get along the steamers and thus a

he report of the committee Mr. Murdoch be referred to noil.—Carried. n adjourned.

erlain's Repartee.

QUESTION PROPOUNDED BY

7.-The Sultan of Turkey. e which he granted to Sir week, declared that the ad beenfinformed was widely e Porte was influenced by an ith Russia was quite erronaces alone, he said, had forced a quasi submission to Rus be discarded at the earlies

erlain in conversation with presence of the Sultan, on that Turkey would best der her sway and now strug-The Sultan, overhearing remarks, said: "If these are views, why did he separate on the Irish question?" a replied: "I left Mr. Glads unwilling to give to Ire-to of necessity, what the Sul-to give to his former dealt of war, in which Tury defeated. If Ergland is make such a sacrifics I will r to secure the friendship at would be practically an

artee that he invited the pay him another visit. er Manhattan

H PLUM GUT ALL BIGHT.

-The United States revenue an, which was reported ng Island Sound, Sunday passing through Plum Gut p. m., all right, by Captain mer H. F. D'mock, which last night at a late hour

mption Cured.

an, retired from practice, his hands by an East e formula of a simple vegehe speedy and permanent lon, Bronchitis, Catarrh, at and Lung Affections, also dical arms for the state of th cal cure for Nervous Decurative powers in thous-ielt it his duty to make it e to relieve human ee of charge, to all who de-ee of charge, to all who de-ections for preparing and il by addressing with stamp, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's

boy, and on Tuesday to irl. The crowd are doing

THE TWO EVILS.

November 17, 1888.

L, M. H. One wee is past; mothers and wives have Their heart's best treasures—husbands, best bern sons; Nor swerved they from the sacrifice; while tears
Fell lavishly, "as thus; if dropped upon
One place, had fretted graves within the Graves dug with weeping eyes," wherein lay wond the din of strife, and hide frem view Beyond the din of strife, and most of volgar gaze, their unspoken agony.

A sacrifice, O heart! thou knowest how great, Lo! yet another wee ten times more dire; This is no alien race in fetters bound— This is no alien race in fetters bound—
A woe within our homes and at our hearths,
Winding its deadly serpant coil round hearts
White as angel faces. A woe, like pall
Of midnight darkness over sunny homes.
A nation's woe like sway of despot king,
Demanding of his subjects bread and brain;
Aye, hope and love, and every element
That renders "man the noblest work of God."
Whose damning reion has weapched from Whose damning reign has wrenched from bleeding hearts Tears infinite; which dropped in some vast Had floated navies on its briny breast. To statesmen now, shall wives and mother In vain? By all that is Divine in man -

By all the chivalry from him we claim — Join thou the ranks against the nation's foe; Lift from our sacred homes the somber pall; Loosen the coiling serpent's venomed fange,
And take the homage of our grateful hearts;
Accept a ransomed nation's gratitude,
"O heaven! grant us one great soul" to lead
A glorious, galfant charge on Brandy-Wine!
A man of brawn and brain nerved for the Whose polished armor on, goes, "man and

Against the foe; though wounded, weakened sore, Scorning defeat; with thunder voice shall cry, On! On! through Valley Forge to victory! Ft Atkinson, Wis , February, 1885,

> (Evangelical Union Literature.) SERMON.

"The Delivered and Raised Up Christ."

A right understanding and a due appreciation of the principles fundamental to the Christian religion, become to man as life from the dead. His spiritual freedom is secured thereby, and his spiritual nature regenerated. It is with Christianity, however, as it is with any other system; error concerning its foundation truths will necessarily lead to error concerning its minor and outstanding details. Hence the importance of forming true and proper conceptions of the basis on which the superstructure is reared. And as these are to be obtained from the written word alone, the theological student about he animated by the most street, about he animated by the most street. should be animated by the most sincere desire to arrive at scriptural ideas and conons. In the sequel of this sermon, we shall endeavor to lay before the reader, as clearly as we can, the radical import of the following passage of holy writ:-

"Who was delivered for our effences, and raised again for our justification"—Romans 4th and 25th. The connection of the words with what precedes is obvious. Justification by faith, in contradistinction of justification by deeds of it is asserted that "To him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted to him for And the apostle havrighteousness." And the apostic naving adduced Abraham as an example,
who against hope believed in hope,
and thus gave glory to God, and
had righteousness imparted to him, proceeds to state that this was not written merely for his sake, but for the sake of men in general, who shall have righteousness im-parted to them if they "believe on him that raised up Jesus our Lord from the dead" Abraham's faith terminated on God. He was fully persuaded of the fidelity and truthwas rully persuaded of the identy and truthfulness of God. He rested assured that what God had promised, he was able to perform. And this, his faith, at once received righteousness and produced righteousness and by it he was justified. Arguing from the unchangeability of the essential principles of the divine moral administration, we ust conclude that the method of justification in the present is identical with what it was in the past. The principles of God's moral government are like himself, eternal. They are an emanation and picture of his own infinite mind; and, when expressed are an external manifestation of his own perfections. tions. We cannot but regard them as given in accordance with the dictates of infinite intelligence, and the apprehensions of infinite wisdom. Being such, they must remain unalterable, transcending the limits of time and creation and extending illimitably into eternity. In this light were they viewed by Jesus and his apostles. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but the word of God endureth forever." And hence it is that faith in God's word of promise is the condition ofjustification now, even as it has been all along in the eras of the world that have passed away. So says and argues the great apostle of the Gentiles. Abraham had a direct specific promise given to him, which he believed. We have a direct specific promise given to which we are required to reading with unpresented confidence. to receive with unreserved confidence. And if we receive it righteousness shall be imputed to us as it was imputed to Abraham. But God's promise to us is based upon an accom-plished fact, and points directly to Jesus, "who was delivered for our offences and raised again for our justification." On this expression we would notice four par-

The delivering up of Christ-Several questions naturally suggest themselves under this particular. In what sense can it be said that Christ was delivered up? By whom was he delivered up? And to what was he delivered up? In his divine nature, Jesus had existed with the Father from all eternity. Co-existence, co-equality, and co-agency with the Father, are affirmed of him, by himself and by his apostles. The one divine person was not before or after the other. Priority or posteriority, in the order of time or nature, cannot be predicted of any of the persons of the Godhead. Were not this the case, the unity of the Trinity would be destroyed. Unity of nature, would be destroyed. Unity of nature, operation, and glory, essentially belongs to Fither, Son and Holy Ghost. But! this nonenclature, it should be understood and remembered, distinguishes nothing regard. The analysis of us all. He delivered him iniquities of us all. He delivered him to the assential nature. It only points to

and ignominy which the assumption of human nature and human circumstances involved. And what that was for one who was "holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners," it is not for us to say or adequately to conceive. Having supreme sympathy with God in his purity, holiness, man," but it was likewise true, that "never man sorrowed like this man." He "was the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." To all this he was surrendered by God. His sorrow and suffering might doubtless partially arise from the immortal atmosphere by which he was enveloped; but they had a divine aspect as well. "It pleased the Lord to bruise him; he put him to grief." To all the unrestrained hostility, the bitter and relentless persecution of the Jews—to all the fiery assaults, the malignity and hate, of the great emissary of sin-to all that mysterious soul sorrow of Gethsemane's garden, which drew forth the prayer, "Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from me;" to all the overwhelming agonies involved in the hour and power of darkness on Calvary—the agony which wrung from his righteous soul the bitter exclamation, "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me?" to all this, a heighth, depth, a length and breadth of distress and sorrow known only, perhaps, and that too but partially, to the finally lost, was the Lord Jesus delivered by the Father. "He who knew no sin was made sin." He was "made a curse."

II. The design of the delivering up of

Christ.-He was delivered up, says the

apostle, "for our offences." This is the only satisfactory explanation of the sorrows of

tative character the requirements of perfect righteousness. And may we not say that in he matter of penalty he met the demands of the dishonored law and exhausted the fulness of its cause? In this way Jesus magnified the law and made it honorable, in its two-fold bearing upon man. Man is an offender. He has violated God's holy, just and good law. He has sinned. Sin is a little word, but conveys an idea, in and around which, inhere and encircle some of the most important principles of psychology and theology. The law, as the evolution of chapter. In opposition to the Jewish idea of the method of acquittal at the bar of God, violation was the interest and entired some of the mediatorial sufferings. But assuredly it is not our justification which is the method of acquittal at the bar of God, violation must be in hormony with the minimum and the control some of the mediatorial sufferings. But assuredly it is not our justification which is the meritorious cause of the mediatorial sufferings. But assuredly it is not our justification which is the method of acquittal at the bar of God, violation must be in hormony with the most important principles of psychology and theology. The law, as the evolution of the mediatorial sufferings. But assuredly it is not our justification which is the method of acquittal at the bar of God, violation must be in hormony and the most important principles of psychology and theology. The law, as the evolution of the mediatorial sufferings. But assuredly it is not our justification which is the most important principles of psychology and theology. The law, as the evolution of the method of acquittal at the bar of God, violation must be in hormony and the principles of psychology and theology. The law, as the evolution of the method of acquittal at the bar of God, violation must be in hormony and the psychology and theology. violation must be in harmony with the divine nature, perfections and relations; and necessary for the highest interests of the moral universe. Law, universally, has its sanctions. The moral law is not without them. If it had no sanction, it would cease to be law. What then is the sanction of God's rightsous and holy law? We enter into this inquiry, for it is necessary in order to understand the design of the deivering up of Christ to sorrow and death. In the external and Sinaitic promulgation of the law, God revealed himself in awful msjesty and solemn grandeur. There were untolded to men some of the most glorious attributes of Jehovah's character; his august sovereignity as governor, and his boundless power to carry into execution his govern-ment. He was seen to be supreme in au-thority, glorious in holiness, and terrible to the soul which is out of his holy places. At the time when the law was thus given, there was no specific penalty expressly appended to it as the result of sin and disobedience. And we only reach the fact and nature of And we only reach the fact and nature of the penalty by inference, implication and induction. But it may be represented and summed up in such words as these, the endurance of God's displeasure or wrath. It is not merely the negation of blessing, but the enduring of cursing. (2 Chron. xiv, 16, 18, and xxix. 6 10; Ezra vii. 23, and viii. 22; Job. xxi. 17 20; Rom. ii. 1 5; Eph. v. 6; Gai. iii. 10; Col. iii. 6; Heb. iii. 11; Rev. xiv, 10) An inspired prophet has embodied the dreadful reality in the words, "The soul that sinneth it shall die." (Ezek, xviii, 4) Not only, then, does the law reveal the eternal and immutable distinction between right and wrong. It also indicates what shall be the reward of the one, and the award of the other. The revelation is made by the very radiance of heaven itself, in both the editions of the moral law, the edition without and the edition within. Law has been vio-lated by man. And thus mankind are rendered obnoxious to its penalty. And hence, if any are to be liberated, it must be needfu that something must be done on the ground of which God may be just, and may be seen to be just, as the righteous moral governor of the universe, while he extends pardon and life to the guilty. This would appear to be needful, for we have every reason to believe that the fundamental principle of the law is the very principle on which the moral order of the universe is suspended. And hence, were pardon and life extended to the guilty, without a display of the divine detectation and abhorrence of sin, it should be at the expense of public justice, and at the risk of universal anarchy. But who then shall bear the penalty? Who shall bear it in such a way, and to such an extent as to deliver the guilty from condemnation? Neither man nor angel was competent. He who would endure it, and yet live and triumph, must represent Deity on the one hand, as well as humanity on the other. He must be both God and man. Such an one, however,

would be sufficient. Christ is he. The ex-

igencies of the case are fully met in the appearance and work of Christ, God's anoint-

world." He was delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son." There is authority in the one divine person, and subjection and submission in transgression. As our Saviour himself said the other. There is supreme power and rule on the one hand, and ready and willing obedience on the other. In answer to the question, to what was Christ delivered up? we have only to appeal to the recorded facts of the case. God the Father gave up the have been the only avenue, through which, Son to humiliation, suffering and death. As as the redeemer of sinful men, he could a Son, Jesus had to "learn obedience by the things which he suffered," "The word sion. But when he had once endured "these was made flesh and dwelt among us," and things," death had no longer power over him. All to which he was delivered up fashion as a man. Coming into the buman culminated in his death on the cross; and condition, he had to endure all the suffering all to which he is raised again culminates in his exaltation to the right hand of God, where angels, principalities, and powers are made subject unto him. The same hand that delivered him raised him again. And the resurrection of Christ and his exaltation to "all power in heaven and in earth" is the central fact in the gospel commission; for it involves complete propitiation, and possible pardon, and free everlasting life in heavenly and rectitude, and having the most intense compassion for man in his impurity, sin and turpitude, his bosom must have been the glory. It looks backward to the offered and seat of an agony inconceivable to mortals.

To those who saw him in his private life, he might appeal and say, "see if there be any is incorruptible, undefiled, and which fadeth might appeal and say, "see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow." It was true, indeed, that "never man spake like this man," but it was likewise true, that "never had its power, entered triumphantly, like a mighty conqueror, upon his own reward. Never was hero, returning from the scene of war and bearing with him the trophies of war and bearing with him the trophies of victory, so greeted by his fellow-citizens, as was Jesus, the victor of death and hell, when Regina and Northwestern line? Eventual. he entered the holy of holies, the scene of he entered the holy of holies, the scene of God's trancedental glory. It was then said, "lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lilted up ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in." He was "the King of glory shall come in." He was "the King of glory, the Lord mighty in battle." It was likewise said, "Let all the angels of God worship him." He is no longer the "wounded and bruised" of the Father. He is the ed and bruised" of the Father. He is the glorified one, the object of the acclamation and worship of angels. He shall never more be put to death. Never more shall his soul be made an offering for sin. He is forever invested with power, and honor, and worth. and dominion, and giory, and praise. He is now to sow his seed, and to prolong his days and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand. As we cannot form an adequate estimate of the depth of his humiliation, so we cannot form an adequate estimate of the height of his exaltation. We have but faint and imperfect glimpses, even with the written word in our possession. But of this we are sure, he has the reins of universal government in his hands, and will reign until the consummation of reign until the consummation of all things, until every enemy is put under

> his name shall be continued as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed in him; all nations shall call him blessed." IV. Why it was that Christ was raised again.—The antithesis of the apostle's expression would be unlawfully pressed, were we to say that the fact of "our offences" bears precisely the same relation to the death of Christ as does the fact of "our institution." justification" to his resurrection. There is no necessity for supposing so precise a relation. Our offences were the meritorious cause of the mediatorial sufferings. But altation to glory. Such an idea would be almost an inversion of the glorious reality. Perhaps the apostle's meaning might be paraphrasically exhibited thus: "Christ in the control of the almost an inversion of the glorious reality.
>
> Perhaps the apostle's meaning might be paraphrasically exhibited thus: "Christ jaunt, was delivered by God to sufferings and death on account of that which condemned us, namely, our offences; and he was raised again on account of that which justifies us, namely, his own spotless righteonsness." This paraphrastic rendering makes the word "intification" me onymical. But if we supply an answer to the question, What is the ground for man's justification? we shall, at ground for man's justification? we shall, at the same time, find an answer to the ques-tion, What is the ground of Christ's exalta-tion? It is Christ's righteousness, which is the ground at once of man's justification, and of Carist's own exaltation. As the imputation of our sins to Christ was the ground of his condemnation, so the imputation of Christ's righteousness to us is the ground of our justification. As death is inseparably connected with sin, so life is inseparably connected with righteousness. And, such being the case, we come to the conclusion that Christ was raised up from the dead by God the Father and exalted to his own right hand in virtue of his sinless obedience. The estimate God puts upon sin is seen in our Saviour's ignominous and cruel death on the cross. The estimate he puts upon righteousness is seen in the glorious resurrection of the same Saviour from death, and his exaltation to life and glory. The course of a speech made by you at Galt on Thursday last, you used the following language: God the Father and exalted to his own right present the resurrection and glorification of Christ as the consequent of his obedience. "He became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross; wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in coath and so were the coath and so we were the coath and so were the co of things in heaven and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the father." The elevation of Jesus to the throne of the universe was thus the reward of obedience. Just as sin alone merits condemnation and death, so righteousness alone merits justification and life. Sin, the sin of others, is the explana-tion of the humiliation, suffering and death of Christ; righteousness, his own perfect, spotless righteousness, is the explanation of

apotless righteousness, is the explanation of his exaltation to heavenly glory. And it is on the same ground, and through the same medium, that all believers are justified, and shall be raised up with him and be made to sit together with him in heavenly places.

J. M. D. INTERESTING TRIP

over the Regina and Long Lake Railway. WHAT SOME NEW BRUNSWICKERS ARE DOING

(Correspondence of the Winnipeg Sun) REGINA, N. W. T., Ost. 23 -The Lieut, Governor having invited the Northwest Council and the press representatives here to a little excursion to Long Lake, over the Regina and Long Lake railway, nearly all

west is famed, and as our train sped along on its twenty-five miles of a journey I had an opportunity of questioning Mr. Pugsley about his road. He is a New Brunswicker. For some distance after leaving Regina our train speeds along a flat plais, but the soil is remarkably rich. Now and then the

cabin of a settler may be seen on either hand, with cleared tracts showing that culvation has not been neglected. Then, in reply to my question Mr. Pugeley says the company have received a land grant of 6,400 acres par mile. "Your company of 6,400 acres par mile. "Your company appear to have some enterprise," I remarked, "Oh, yes," he said, "they are doing a little. Next fall the road will reach the south branch of the Saskatchewan at Saskatoon." He indicated the route of the road, about which so little has been said. Here is a road whose objective point is the Peace River that is to run right through the heart of the fertile belt, taking on its route Prioce Albert and Battleford.

Albert and Battleford.

The trade that it will open up, the country it will develop and the great water system it will tap are three great features in its construction. Then look at its importance to the government from a military point of view! When immigration begins to flow ly the line may be run by the Canadian Pa-

broken country, in reality the Qu'Appelle Valley, with its rounded mounds and sheltered spots, where, said the lieutenant-governor, cattle have sheltered from summer storms and winter winds.

Soon we pass the Qu'Appelle, the Arm Attention is called to "Boggy Creek," and in an hour we are at the ranche of the Regina Land and Stock Company. A large herd of cattle are in the distance, lying down under the bluffs, and a small bunch of cattle appear to be imprisoned in a kind of grove. "What are those cattle doing there? grove. "What are those cattle doing there? That is no place for them," remarked Mr. Conrad, of the firm of I. G. Baker & Co., as we passed on up to Col. Stone's residence. Col. Stone is the manager of the ranche. He is a New Brunswicker; and I took occasion to observe that the New Brunswickers are beginning to come to the Northwest at last, they are beginning to find out its advan-

his feet, and the kingdoms of the world be-come the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. "His name shall endure for ever; Our party arrived at Col. Stone's residence. Lieut. Governor Dewdney and Mr. Pageley, are very attentive to the guests. An excellent lunch is served up at on o'clock. Some of the party stray off in the direction of Long Lake. Others go to the store a quarter of a mile away. Lord Boyle and Dr. Lauder, both western ranchmen, don't take much stock in this beautiful valley as a ranch country. They think the hills too bald, and the vegetation too short. Still the company have 600 head

on the range, and not long ago sold 200.

A most enjoyable time is spent by the company, all of whom fully appreciate Lieut.

A FRIENDLY LETTER.

(Hamilton Spectator) To the Hon. Eiward Blake, Sir : There are few men in Canada who believe that you would intentionally make a statement you do not believe to be true. The Spectator halds that you would not do so; and that if you do make an incorrect statement through inaccurate or insufficient information, or through error of judgment, you will, on presentation of proper evidence that you are wrong, make public correction of the error. You are a public and a busy man. You are acoustomed to cover a great deal of ground in your public addresses, and it is impossible that you should be able to verify for yourself every quotation. ble that you should be able to verify for yourself every quotation you use and every occurrence you cite. Nobody knows better than a journalist how easy it is to fall into error: nobody should know better than yourself that, having fallen into error, the

Now, Mr. Blake, Mr. Herchmer never made that report. In his speech in the house of commons, on the 15th of April last, M. Cameron said that the extract was contained in Mr. Herchmer's report for 1883. You seem to have perceived that Mr. Herchmer could not in 1883 report upon the quantity of beef and pork given to the Indians in 1884 and 1885. The fact that Mr. Cameron made such a palpable blunder should have excited your suspicion and have caused you to look up the report and see for yourself whether Mr. Herchmer did or did not use the language attributed to him. What Mr. Herchmer really reported in

quoted below. You will find it in the In-dian report for 1883, page 64, part I. The Sioux at Bird Tail Creek are advancing rapidly, and have now over 100 cattle; many of them are buying their own plows, respers, mowers, etc., and some of them have large

A great deal of sickness has visited them A great deal of sickness has visited them lately, caused by the want of fresh meat, as they seldem hunt now; in fact, there is little to hunt in their country. I have asked the department for sheep; which will be well taken care of, and will supply the place of deer. These Indians have a neat school house, which they usess a church, and divinelservice, with a large attendance and a full choir, is held every Sunday by a native missionary.

The Spectator assumes that, on having this matter called to your attention, you will examine into it, and will make public announcement that you were unwise enough to believe the assertion of Mr. Cameron, that

rectly the passage you selected) will be found at page 61, part I, of the Indian report for 1885. It is as follows:

report for 1885. It is as follows:

The Sloux bands under my control have made great strides during the last year and have now three hundred head of cattle. Many of them have large fields, one having sown sixty bushels of wheat, besides other grain, and at one reserve (Oak river) nearly one thousand bushels of potatoes have been planted. They gave no trouble, and inded offered their services as scouts during the troubles. There has been a great deal of consumption among these bands, and during the last year over fifty have died. At Oak river eleven men have died out of eighty-eight heads of families, and seventeen children under three years old. This is very distressing, and is hard to account for—the change of diet, owing to the failure of hunting, and sorofula, being probably the main cause. Still, several deaths have resulted from whickey, in spite of the atrenuous exertions whiskey, in spite of the atrenuous exertions adopted to put down the sale of this deadly Indian poison.

You will see, Mr. Blake, that these Indians died of consumption, not of starvation. Inifact, starvation did not 'show its ghastly face" among them at all. The report shows that the band numbered 348 souls, and that in the year referred to they raised 2,300 bushels of wheat, 130 bushels of cats, 8,000 bushels of potatoes. 400 bushels of turnips. They had two acres in carrots and 30 acres in garden. If you will take out your pencil, Mr. Blake, you will see that each man, wo-man and child in the band had more than a pound of wheat for each day in the year, more than three pounds of potatoes, and smaller supplies of carrots, oats and garden produce, besides. Leaving the cats out of the calculation, it is safe to assume that each member of this Oak river band had a supply of vegetable food equaling five pound for each day in the year. You are certainly familiar with Indian affairs, Mr. Blake, for you would not undertake to discuss question you had not studied; and you know that Indians catch considerable quantities of fish. You are aware also, that, though the buffalo has disappeared from the plains, rabbits are plenty, and considerable numbers of wild fowl are taken. In 1884 Mr. Herchmer reported that the cattle owned by the band numbered 140; and he said: "They (the Oak river band are good hunters and catch a

woman and child in the band, do you really and honestly think that starvation was rearing its ghastly front among the Oak river Sioux to any enermous extent? Or do you think that as a strictly honorable man, it is your duty to explain to the public that you have been deceived respecting these Oak river Indians? If you had read the report for 1884 you would have seen that the Oak river Indiane always find "a good market at Brandon" for their potatoes, which they are "most successful" in preserving over

We are unable to examine every question attributed to you, Mr. Blake, because you

White Chost is the continue of the continue of

imp wis and export statements; list of mayors elected; a list of all Occasions alections held since 15,78, with the votes policy in analysis. The revie v of literature, science and art, and journal of remarkable occurrences, fill some journal of remarkable occurrences, fill some 70 pages. An appendix contains a statement of the votes polled at by elections during the year, and another gives ages and othe data respecting living Canadian prominent men, comprising some 700 names. The book contains an admirable index of names and another of dates. In the compilation Mr. Morgan was assisted by J. Geo. Hodgins, LL. D. F. R. GS, Alex. Robertson, A. Dixon and others. Published by Hunter, Rose & Company.

One of the most significant testures of the contest is the defeat of Mesers. Morrison and Hurd, and probably Speaker Carlisle, the three principal free trade leaders in the country. The claim of the Boston demoratic organs that the election of two addinocratic congressmen in Massachusetts, owing to the overconfidence of the epublicans, is unmistakable evidence of the growth of the revenue reform, or free trade idea, is rendered superlatively ridiculous in in face of this sweeping victory for the pro-tectionists. The defeat of Mr. Morrison is especially gratifying and signalizes the fact that the people are fully aroused to the im-portance of protecting our industrial policy from the attacks of the free trade advocates. His opponent, Mr. Baker, made his canvass squarely as a protectionist and defeated Mr. Morrison in a district that gave him a majority of 2,592 two years ago.—Bangor

From Glasgow.

MISS SLIMAN TALKS A LITTLE ABOUT HER INDUS-TRIAL SCHOOLS.

The twenty-two persons who were brought o New Brunswick by Miss Sliman, the matron of one of the schools of the Glasgow Industrial schools have been placed and Miss Sliman is now in this city on her way to Ontario. Miss Sliman since her srrival here has visited several of the counties in the province and spent a few days in Fredericton. While in that city she met a delegation from the local govern ment and asked them to give some assistance owned by the band numbered 140; and he said: "They (the Oak river band are good hunters and catch a great many fish; but the fishing is falling off owing to the dam at Pium creek which stops the fish ascending to spawn. Now, sir, considering the unknown quantities of fish and game secured by these Indians, considering that they had cattle as a reserve, considering that they had cattle as a reserve, considering that they raised five pounds of vegetable food for each man, woman and child in the band, do you really

THE GLASGOW SCHOOLS. These schools are situate in Glasgow and are

These schools are situate in Giasgow and are supported principally by a government grant, only a small assessment being levied on the citizens of Giasgow. The schools are conducted under the management of a board of directors selected by the council of Giasgow. The children in the institutions at present number 1,100. In Scotland there is a compulsory educational law, and Giasgow children who persist in playing truant are sent to these schools. in playing truant are sent to these schools.

Any children whose relatives are unable to support them and unfit to train them are also We are unable to examine every question attributed to you, Mr. Blake, because you are very careful in most instances not to asy in what report the quotation is to be found. We have yound an amount of the single instance have we found your quotation correct. As a single example you say that Mr. Wadsworth reported of Poundmaker's band as follows:—

The flour was inferior and of light weight, Now what Mr. Wadsworth really reported was this:—

"I took an inventory of the flour, baseon and other supplies on hand. The flour was of an inferior quality, and weighed only 98 pounds of the supplies on hand. The flour was of an inferior quality, and weighed only 98 pounds of the supplies on hand. The flour was of an inferior quality, and weighed only 98 pounds of the supplies on hand. The flour was of an inferior quality, and weighed only 98 pounds of the supplies on hand. The flour was of an inferior quality, and weighed only 98 pounds that summing of the flour, baseon and in the state was the only kind they are such as the summing of a passage quoted by you, and you the summing of a passage quoted by you, and you go the summing of a passage quoted by you, and you were so unfortunate as to quote an extractive summent contractors supplied poor flour, we say that the was the best that could be got, and that it was the best that could be got, and that it was of the weight usually sold in sacks. We have every confidence that you will find an early occasion to explain why you were so unfortunate as to quote in the manner you are reported to have a constraint of the proper to first the summer's district, that Mr. Herohmer, respecting them. Perhasi the profile of the proper with a view of saccretising what propels are ould be found for the children are placed of the schools in generall seat there. Most of the children are orphans, but have relatives living who are are unable to care for them. The children remain in the was shown that 150 could easily be placed and that 500 could find homes here in third the Pas Indians are not in Mr. Herohmer's district, that Mr. Herohmer has nothing to do with the Pas Indians, and never made a report respecting them. Perhaps you will at an early day explain why you said he had reported such and such things when the statement was wholly untrue.

We are quite sure that, as you value your reputation for veracity, you will examine the Indian reports, and will publicly correct the errors into which you have fallen.

A USEFUL WORK.

The increasing demand for handbooks, historical records, statistical almanass and desire on the part of the general public to obtain reliable information of the details of commercial, industrial and political matters, it is no longer safe to make rash statements on these subjects before popular audiences. The public demand facts rather than assertions, and prefer proof to rhetoric. This accounts for the growing sale of reference books of the classe mentioned above. Beauties the Annual Register, Great Britain has a number of yearly publications, chief among which are Whittaker's Almanas and the Sto could find homes here in the spring. Then Miss Slimen are with the spring. Then Miss Slimen are with the sure people of the old country, she says, and she had reported such hings light the whey fallen.

A USEFUL WORK.

The increasing demand for handbooks, historical records, statistical almanass and other reference books of the classe indicates a desire on the part of the general public to obtain reliable information of the details of commercial, industrial and political matters. It is no longer safe to make rash statements on these subjects before popular audiences. The public demand facts rather than assertions, and prefer proof to rhetoric. This accounts for the growing sale of reference, books of the classes mentioned above. Beauties the subjects of the schools to British beyong people were sent from the schools to British the young people were sent from the schools to Br

Waiting For The Verdict. Plow It Was Received.

The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist Conference met Wednerday morning in the Exmouth street Methodist church, pursuant to adjournment. The president, Rev. Dr. Stewart, occupied the chair, and there were present thirty-seven ministers and four laymen. Rev. Dr. Williams, the general superintendent, occupied a seat beside

The journal of last day's conference wa

read.

Considerable discussion arose over the alleged omission of the word "suspended" in a resolution passed at last session, with regard to Mr.

The question was raised by Rev. Job Shen-son, who stated that the word appeared in the original resolution but it had been omitted in Nearly every member of the conference spoke

One delegate said, from the discussion jit appeared as if the conference was afraid of the civil power, that they were afraid or moving lest some judge or lawyer would pounce down upon them. He thought that one result of the discussion would be to make the younger members see the necessity of studying church law and Blackstone as well, so that they would not be afraid of any judge or lawyer following that heals heir heels,
Dr. Pickard moved a resolution, intended to

cover the ground of dispute, in which the suppension of Mr. Currie was affirmed.

Rev. Mr. Dobson thought that, pending the existence of the writ of prohibition, the conference could not take any action on Mr. Currie's

Rev. Dr. Williams said that his recollection of the last meeting of conference was that Mr. Currie was suspended, and further, that the

Carrie was suspended, and further, that the suspension took place after the ex parte order had been served.

While the discussion was progressing, Dr. Stewart received a telegram from a friend in Fredericton, stating that judgment in the case would not be given by the court until two o'clock. It would be sure then.

The debate on the question of Mr. Currie's position was resumed. Several members suggested the propriety of

dropping the matter.

The motion of Dr. Pickard was ordered to be laid on the table and the subject dropped. Some of the members now wanted the conference to consider the question of forming a The president stated that no other business

than that for which the conference was called could be considered.

While considering the question of adjournment, Dr. Williams suggested that the conference should meet as early as possible in the afternoon after judgment had been delivered.

The members of the conference met in the afternoon as a convention to consider the sugafternoon as a convention to consider the sus-tentation scheme. Rev. Job Shenton was chosen chairman. Rev. Robt. Duncan of the committee appointed for the purpose and read the following plan:

SCHEME FOR SUSTENTATION FUND.

I. That the conference special committee be re-quessed to organize for the present year a fund to be called "The sustentation Fund of the N. B. & P. F. I. onference."

II. That the objects of this fund shall be: (1) To assist in providing a salary for each married minister of not less than \$600, inclusive of any claim he may have upon the children's fund for three children or under, except where the amount contributed for three or less than three children would make a larger sum than \$600, in which case the amount for salary, board and fuel together with his claims for three or less than three children would make a larger sum than \$600, in which case the amount for salary, board and fuel only shall be supplemented from the sustentation fund so s s to make the total salary \$600. In all cases where a minister upon a mission has four or more than four children claimants on the children's fund he shall be paid in addition to his salary of \$600 at the rate of \$40 for each child over three in number. (2) To assist in providing a salary of not less than \$400 for each ordained unmarried minister. (3) To assist in providing a salary of not less than \$300 for each unordained single minister.

not less than \$300 for each unordained single minster.

1.1. To secure the aforementioned salaries the following shall be the salaries of income, viz.:

(1) Contributions from missions for salary, board
and fuel not less in amount than the sum contributed for these purposes during the preceding year. (2)
An additional amount from missions equal to 10
per cent. of the sum contributed by them for salary,
board and feel. (3) The amount claimed by missions
from the children's fund for the past year. (4) The
amount granted to our conference for ordinary deficiencies by the general mission board. (5) Such
other sums as may be assessed upon the circuits by
the conference special committee (6) The net
amount raised by co lections, subscriptions and donations upon all the circuits and missions of the conference in which public meetings shall be held for the
purpose of urging claims of this kind upon the intelligent sympathy of our congregations.

IV. That conference special committee be request
ed to require each district meeting to guarantee its
quota of the amount that may be needed after the
sums provided for in sub sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of
section III of this plan shall have been taken into

Section in this plant account.

V. That in any provision which may be made for the management of this fund by means of committee or otherwise it shall be an instruction to said committee or other executive body to consider any special cases that may be brought under its notice. This was fully discussed and John E. Irvine Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is desirable that each district raise all it possibly can to supplement the salaries of ministers on dependent and mission stations to be divided prorata at the next annual conference.

This was seconded by Rev. John Read and Rev. Robt. Wilson moved, seconded by Rev. C. H. Paisley, that the chairman, in conjunction with the superintendents of circuits, shall make arrangements to hold at least one meeting on each circuit and mission, at which the claims of this found shall be advocated and collections and subscriptions shall be reade.

collections and subscriptions shall be made.— Rev. Dr. Pickard moved that the whole Rev. Dr. Pickard moved that the whole matter of a sustentation fund be referred to a committee of seven, to consider and report at next conference, and that the scheme read by the secretary of the St. John preachers' meeting be referred to said committee.—Carried.

The matter of appointing this committee was left to the conference special committee.

The convention then adjourned and the conference was re-opened, Rev. Dr. Stewart presiding. Rev. Dr. Stewart said that he had been waiting patiently for a despatch from

eiding. Rev. Dr. Stewart said that he had been waiting patiently for a despatch from Fredericton with reference to the decision of the supreme court judges in the case of Rev. D. D. Currie. He said he had not heard directly, but had been informed on good authority that the judges had given a rule absolute for a writ of prohibition to prevent the conference from proceeding further against Mr. Currie.

Rev. E. Evans moved that the conference adjourn till this morning and another minister moved that the conference meet again last might,

The president deprecated a hurried adjournment as the matter was one of great import-

Bev. Dr. Williams spoke of the case as one Rev. Dr. Williams spoke of the case as one of the greatest importance. It affected Methodism the world over and all other churches. Let us meet the crisis as Christian men and he did not think we could do so too seriously, if we look at the position in which the judgment placed the conference. In future any small boy in the conference getting into trouble could place an injunction on it. He trusted that no member would leave the dity until the matter had ber would leave the city until the matter had come before the conference. The motion to adjourn until this morning

was put and carried.

Rev. S. F. Huestis announced that the sub-

Rev. S. F. Huestis announced that the subscription to the Westeyan had been reduced to \$1.50, and it was expected that many new subscribers would be obtained.

Rev. Dr. Williams said that in his opinion the conference should stand adjourned from time to time, until the next annual meeting, and also the special committee on the Ourrie case. The committee of the general conference to whom this case was referred may take the case elsewhere, and therefore it is important that the committee of this annual conference should remain in existence. SECOND DAY,

The Methodist Conference opened at clock Thursday morning by singing, readng of Soriptures and prayer. Rev. Dr. Had done the best thing possible. It was right, as t was the first case of the kind in

minutes of the last session were read and ap.

The special committee, through Rev. Robert Wilson, reported that they had several meetings. They recommended that the conference appeal to the supreme court of Canada against the decision given by the supreme court of New Brunewick in the Currie case.

Rev. Dr. Pickard moved the following resolution :-

Whereas, it is deemed necessary in order to secure the right of the Methodist and other church courts to maintain godly discipline over their members to appeal to the supreme court of the Dominion against the recent ruling of the supreme court of the province of New Brunswick in regard to the trial of D. D. Currie, under charge of grass immorality: and Currie, under charge of gross immorality; and Whereas, all the conferences of the Methodist church and the church at large are interested in the church at large are interested in the church and the church at large are interested in the church and the church at large are interested in the church at ested in securing a reversal of that ruling;

Resolved, that in the judgment of this con-Kesolved, that in the judgment of this conference the authorities of the general conference ought to assume the charge and responsibility of conducting the appeal; that the secretary of the conference, the Revs. E. H. Daniel, Dr. Pope, E. Evans, H. P. Cowperthwaite, W. W. Brewer, and Dr. A. A. Stockton be a committee to prepare a statement of the case to be forwarded through the general superintendents to the general congeneral superintendents to the general conference special committee with the request that he said committee make necessary arrangements to conduct the appeal,

The motion was seconded by Rav. Job Rev. Dr. Williams said the object of the resolution was to refer the matter to the general conference special committee. Rav. L. S. Johnson said that he would be sorry to have the resolution pass. He earn-estly hoped the matter should not go beyoud the bounds of the conference, would be only perpetuating our ignorance

by doing so. Rev. Dr. Stewart said the matter would have to drop if the previous speaker's ideas Rev. Mr. Weddall said it appeared to him the committee was too large. A small committee would do better and they would

probably reach a clearer statement of the

Rev. Mr. Thomas asked if it was thought that the supreme court of Canada would reverse the judgment of the New Brunswick court. It this was so he thought it would be most unwise to carry the case to the higher court. The judges held that the conference was not proceeding according to discipline in laying the case over from the conference of 1885 to the conference of 1886. This was the principal questions. tion on which the brother obtained the in-

junction, and this was the principal point raised by the judges.

Rev. Dr. Williams took exception to Mr. Thomas's statements. He declared the leniency of the conference of 1855 had been prostituted. The committee of 1885 said the brother was a seducer and that he was an adulterer. He (Currie) asked for further time to get evidence, and he himself made it

Rev. Dr. Plokard said the conference help that the judges had mlaunderatood their discipline.

Rev. Dr. Williams said that the conference of 1883 never thought when the parliament of Canada granted the act of incorporation that thereby it constituted itself aspiritual court and took upon it spiritual functions. He held that the civil power had no right to step in until the discipline of the church was exhausted. He would argue this point with Judge Palmer or any other judge. He was determined that the court of New Brunswick should not manage the Methodist church while he was general superintendent. It was essential that this case baould be carried to a higher court.

Rev. C. H. Patsley said, the matter was one that pertained to the annual conference and the general conference. He maintained that if the matter was not pursued the court could grant a mandamus compelling the conference to remove the suspension on the brother. We want to have the matter clearly decided in the interests of the church, and he would urge that the case be appealed. It was an eccessary to know who was the governing power of the Methodist church.

Rev. J. R. Narraway said he should vote in favor of appeal. He would like to accertain on what grounds the conference makes the appeal. He would like to accertain on what grounds the conference makes the appeal. He would like to accertain on what grounds the conference makes the appeal. He would he court and the rights dealt with did not relate to the power of appeal. He would he court and the courts and property. He held that the courts and the courts and the provided the first trial the case be appealed to the first trial the case the power of imposing an obligation upon individuals and the rights dealt with did not relate to the first trial the case the power of imposing an obligation upon individuals and the rights dealt with did not relate to the case the power of the court and the right to the relation of justice, and that it is not to be used. The power of appeal the would not content th

the appeal. He gave the reasons why he was in favor of appeal. He would not contend for one moment that the court had no authority to interfere in matters of character and property. He held that the courts could interfere in such cases. What he wanted settled was whether the conference as to justify the court to interfere. It was no use to say that the courts had no right to

interfere at any time.

Rev. E. Evans questioned whether the court had a right to enquire into the act o incorporation. He was sorry that such a coloring had been given to the act of parliament. Its primary intent was not to apply to our church discipline. He urged that an appeal should be taken. There was a charge laid upon us to keep the church pure. He was appalled when he thought of this phase of the question. As a conference of ministers pledged to purity and fidelity we must do the utmost possible to maintain our purity. The courts may decide what they please, but he could not divest himself o the judgment he had come to with respect to the guilt of his brother. Would it not be a fearful thing for a man guilty of the gravest crimes in the decalogue to be allowed to preach the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, or to administer the holy sacrament? It was most necessary to preserve our purity

as a church.
Mr. Wm. Heard, of Charlottetown, said the question of precedent had not yet been touched. All law is founded on precedent. touched. All law is founded on precedent. If the court has decided we were acting unlawfully we must have been acting without precedent. Now where are our precedents? To what court are we to appeal for precedent? Clearly to the Supreme Court. He thought Mr. Currie had followed the proper course. He further maintained that the court was quite within its authority.

The resolution was than put to the meeting and carried.

ing and carried.

Rev. Dr. Williams thought the conference

was not ready for the last session of confer ence, it could not be taken up now.

After an informal discussion of

After an informal discussion on other topics, the president stated that he observed Rev. C. W. Hamilton in the room. He asked him if he had any statement to make regarding the case, on which the court had just given decision.

Mr. Hamilton said he had not. He had a copy of the judgment in his possession, how-

The document was passed to the secretary, who read it. It gave no further information than has already appeared in print.

Rev. C. H. Paisley said it would appear from the reading of some of the newspapers that Mr. Hamilton had been hounding down Mr. Currie. He repudiated this idea. Mr. Hamilton had undertaken a very uppleasant duty and had fulfilled it manfully. He ought the conference should adopt a resqlution expressing their appreciation of Mr. Hamilton's efforts.

The following resolution was thereupon moved by Rev. Mr. Palaley, seconded by Rev. Job Shenton, and unanimously adopt-

Whereas, Rev. C. W. Hamilton, a member of this conference, did in 1885, prefer a charge of immorality against Rev. D. D. Currie, a member of this conference; and
Whereas, The disciplinary courts of the church found the charges sustained; and
Whereas, The appropries court of Naw Republic church round the charges sustained; and
Whereas, The supreme court of New Brunswick has by recent decision upon technical
grounds, prohibited this conference from proceeding further in the case; therefore
Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of the faithful and Christian manner
in which he Rea Hamilton discharged that

in which he, Bro. Hamilton, discharged that pleasant duty. Rev. Mr. Hamilton thanked the conference for this expression of their approval. He had simply done what he had deemed to be his bounden duty as a minister of the Methodist church. It was resolved that when the conference

adjourned it do adjourn at the call of the Rev. Dr. Williams thanked the members the conference for having attended in such large numbers. It was clearly an evidence of their love for the church, and of the desire which they felt for keeping the church pure. He exhorted the members to be faithful to the church and to themselves and to keep their characters pure. A olergyman of the Methodist church, said he, has nothing but his character to fall back upon, and it is highly essential that he should keep it unstained. After some further remarks, the minutes were read and the conference adjourned.

Judgment Against the Methodist Conference.

anathority of the committees of Cananathority of the committee of Cananathority of the Cananathority of Cananathorit

land, Queen, defender of the faith etc.

urther investigate, hear and determine the

we do therefor prohibit you from in any way further proceeding with or on said charge of adultery in the said conference, court or courts,

(Signed)

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

At a meeting of the citizens

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-To the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference in connection with the Methodist church and any court or courts, committee or committees which are now con-

committee or committees which are now constituted or appointed by the said conference to investigate, hear and detertmine a certain charge of adultery made by the Reverend Charles W. Hamilton against the Reverend Duncan D. Currie in the said conference.

Whereas, we hear and have been informed and given to understand that the said Reverend Charles W. Hamilton did, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eightyfive, make a charge of adultery against the said Reverend Duncan D. Currie, in the said conference, which charge was the foundation for the proceedings of the committee of investigation the proceedings of the committee of investiga-tion which met on the twentieth day of May in that year; and whereas the said conference should have heard and finally determine the said charge or matter at the session of the said year, A. D. 1885, and that after said session, said conference, and any court or courts, committee or committees then or thereafter constituted or appointed, had not any jurisdiction to

committee or committees.

Herein fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable John C. Allen, Chief Justice, at Fredericton, the twelfth day of November, A.D., 1886.

L. A. Currey, attorney and clerk in court for applicant, Duncan D. Currie,

this city and Portland held on Thursday last to take into consideration the action of the Postmaster General of Canada touching the ocean mail service the following resolution moved by,Mr. Reed, was discussed by Messrs, Everett, Barker, Boyd, Weldon Ellis and others:

Ellis and others:

Whereas the prop sal of the postal authorities to make the city of Portland, Me. one of the winter terminis of the subsidized mail ste-mers between Canada and Great Britain, to the exclusion of st. John, has cruted an intense feeling of disastifaction among the inhabitants of the City and County of 8t John and surrounding communities, who feel that such a prop sal, if carried out, would destroy the justifiable hopes that have so long been held out to our people, of 8t John becoming one of the great winter ports of Canada, and it is desirable that public expression be given to the universal and earnest popular feeling which exists in this regard; therefore Resolved that it would be entirely at variance with the avowed policy selemnly adopted by the people of Canada, and expressed in the phrase, "Canada for the Canadians," and trusting in which the inhabitants of this portion of the Dominion are bearing their share of the burthen necessary for the national development, if the Dominion goveroment were now to subsidize a line of steamships to make their terminus in the United States, and to help to build up a foreign port at the expense of our own people, and at the same time divert from our city the Eusiness which should legitimate y find an cut.et here; therefore further

Resolved, that our representatives should respect-

be forwarded to the Dominion government:

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of St. Joka, New Brunswick, humbly Sheweth;—

That your memorialists represent a large class of those who are largely interested in the welfare and advancement not only of this city, but of the Dominion at large, That for many years back it has been viewed as an absolute necessity that a railroad or system of railroads should be constructed, giving communication between the eastern and western sections of Canada, having a terminus on the Pacific coast, and that its traffic should find an ouflet and inlet at one or more ports of the Dominion on the Atlantic seaboard both summer and winter.

That a railroad or system of railroads has

on the government the necessity for including the port of Saint John in any arrangement which is to be made for subsidizing a line of steamers between Eggland and Canada, and they uige in the strongest terms that no foreign port be chosen as a terminus for ocean steamers unbe chosen as a terminus for obean steamers un-der contract with the government of the Dominion as being contrary to its declared policy and inimical to the best interests of all classes in the Dominion. To select Portland in the State of Maine, or any other foreign port would be adverse to the best interests of the maritime provinces and rooms cancelly of the maritime provinces and more especially o which would tend to changes which ever loyal British subject would earnestly deprecate.

following and ordered it to be sent to Ottawa forthwith: To the Most Honorab'e Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurics, Marquis of Lansdowae, etc, etc, Governor General of Cauada: The memorial of the City Council of the City of Portland, in the Lity and County of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick in the Dominion of Conada, respectfully sheweth:—

That the said city of Portlard is adjacent to the city of St. John and fronts on its harbor, the outlet of one of the largest and most important rivers in the Dominion.

The City Council of Portland adopted the

the Domi. ion.

That the situation and position of our city as above That the situation and position of our city as above stited, closely identifies the interests of our citizens with those of St. John and the business and prosperity of P. rtl·nd largely depends upon ard is materially affected by the volume of shipping entering the harber of the adjoining city.

That your a emerislists have learned that it is proposed by the Dominion government to subsid ze a line of steamships for the carriage of passengers and mails between canada and Great Britain, and in asking for tenders for this service, Portland in the State of Maine has been named as the final port of call during the whoter season.

That the Bay of Fundy, on which the harbor of St.

John is situated, is easy of navigation and notwith
standing prejudiced statements to the contrary, is
free from many of the dangers to shipping which free from many of the dangers to shipping which affect the approaches to other hirbors on the western shores of the Atlantic, as is evidenced by the few disasters which for many years have occurred the rein and by the fact that the rates of insurance on vessels navigating its waters are no higher than those charged on shipping trading to other ports north of Baltimore.

altimore. That the early completion of the railway sys'em That the early completion of the railway sys'em which will materially shorten the distance be ween St John and Montreal and the fact that the harbor of St. John, as can be proved by incontestable evidence, is open for navigation at all seasons of the year and is entirely free from ice during the whole winter and having a depth of water and other natural facilities which enables it at all times to safely accommodate the largest ocean steamship affort and being the nearest accessible port in winter of the Dominion, makes it at the opinion of your memorialists the most important and advan-

of the mail steamship live.

The council of the board of trade met on Friday and adopted the following memorial to be forwarded to the Dominion government:

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of the Sheweth;—

That your memorialists represent a large class of those who are largely interested in the welfare and advancement not only of this city, but of the Dominion at large, That for many years back it has been viewed as an absolute necessity that a railroad or system of railroads should be constructed, giving communication between the eastern and western sections of Canada, having a terminus on the Pacific coast, and that its traffic should find an cuflet and inlet at one or more ports of the Dominion on the Atlantic seaboard both summer and winter.

Moncron, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the land of the was applauded. He was glad to hear Mr. Temple declare that he was in favor of the resolution, which practically declared that we would not be satisfied with anything other than St. John being named instead of Portland, Me. He took up the different sections of the resolution showing that what the people of St. John and the province asked was theirs by right and that they would get it if they united in their demand.

Mr. Wilson, M. P. P., spoke next, making an able plea for St. John being named instead of Portland, Me.

After a forcible speech, nearly every sentence of which was applauded. He was glad to hear Mr. Temple declare that he was in favor other than St. John being named instead of the resolution, which practically declared that we would not be satisfied with anything other than St. John being named instead of Portland, Me.

Mr. Wilson, M. P. P., spoke next, making an able plea for St. John being named instead of Portland, Me.

After a forcible speech by Wm. Lemontand remarks by the sheriff, the resolution was put and carried unanimously and it was decided to send a copy to the delegates who have gone from St. John to Ottawa.

the church history. The expense of appeal, which amounts to about \$500, was also thrown on the general conference. He suggested the advisability of keeping this conference alive, as well as the special committee.

OPY OF THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE REV. D. D. OURRIE'S CASE.

IN THE REV. D. D. OURRIE'S CASE.

Your memorialists, therefore, would impress or summer."

The supreme court of the proposed mail the final port of call for the proposed mail service instead of Portland, in the United States of America, and does hereby protein ally few, and will compare favorably with any harbor and their approaches on the Atlantic coast.

Your memorialists, therefore, would impress or summer."

It was ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Ottawa.

Dorchester tomorrow night in aid of St. John's . A CLEVER INVENTOR.

How Bernard Gallagher of St. John Won Reputation and Wealth at Lynn, Mass.

(from a Lynn, Mass., paper)

Bernard Gallagher of this city, deserves prominent mention as a skilled mechanic and clever inventor. In his native city of St. John, N. B., he early gave evidence of a strong inventive faculty and of original in. vestigation in the line of mechanics and civil engineering. He was there for years a valued employe of the firm of James Harris & Co. The field in that province was, how. ever, too restricted for one of his progressive nature; and accordingly, in 1871, he sought the broader advantages which the United States affords to the world's active and en. terprising men, locating in Lynn in that year, and making this city his base of operations and his home from that time forward, Soon after settling here, Mr. Gallagher established a machine shop, which has proved the birthplace of many ingenious machines for the production of manufactured goods, Quite often, also, in the course of their construction, it became necessary to leave the ruts for the unploughed ground, and devise and make new tools wherewith to complete the work. The conception of these tools frequently required as much deep and original thought as that expended upon the machines themselves. Among his more prominent inventions are the following: A machine for trimming the edge of rawhide shoe-tips; a machine for stripping brass; a machine for shoe pattern binding; a machine for binding comb and spectacle cases; a machine for making clips for holding rubber cushions on eye-glasses; and a machine for making wire

oops for necktle supporters. Some of these nachines are marvels of automatic action, One of Mr. Gallagher's latest inventions is steamship aflost and being the nearest accessible port in winter of the Dominion, nakes it is the opinion of your memorialists the most important and advantageous seaport in Canada, and entitles it to be made the final port of call on this side of the Atlantic for the proposed steamship service.

That your memorialists are of the opinion that the selection of a foreign port for the purplesse proposed and the expenditure of the public money of Canada in subsidizing steamers in connection therewith, is a policy inimical to the rights and incests of this Dominion, and in view at least of the quality of the harbor of St. John with that of Portland, Me., the selection of the quality of the harbor of St. John and contrary to the expectations of what our people were led to believe at the time of the fermation of the marking provinces and most derifmental to the city and country of St. John and contrary to the expectations of what our people were led to believe at the time of the fermation of the most of the marking connected with the roadbed and train, from the to monitor-roof.

Mr. Gallagher has but little of the Quaker and missing a device to prevent railroad rails from cutting or chafing tles, and to deaden the sound of the moving train. It consists of a simple steel spring, so placed between the spring, so placed between the spring, so placed between the sound of the moving train. It consists of a simple steel spring, so placed between the spring of the moving train. It consists of a simple steel spring, so placed between the sound of the moving train. It consists of a simple steel spring, so placed between the spring of the moving train. It consists of the moving train. It consists of a simple steel spring, so placed between the sumple steel spring, so placed between the sound of the moving train. It consists of the mo

All to The Rich of A See to the Principles of the See to the See t

A discount of will be allowed t winter term. Circulare maile A public meeting is called to be held at Hours 7.30 to ! Odd Fellow

> On the 10th inst Wilson, machinist On sunday, the wife of Ward C. P.

> > On the 28th ult by the Hev. J. J. K.
> > second son of the Is
> > Genry, Perhsbire,
> > Ethel Charlotte, you
> > Barton Taylor, com
> > corps, Winnipeg
> > On the 10th inst.,
> > father, Brussels str.
> > Milton H. Macdons,
> > Carnett all of the Garnett, all of this On the 10th inst the late Jeremiah I age a native of Abi On the 14th ins ney Welton, A.B. Miss Ella Mason of Rev. Mr. Mackay, & Botsford, Westmore

On the 13th ins Ayer, of a son.

November

Saint, Joh

Evening classes

Many compete

fied themselves b

Oct. 11th.

On the 4th inst., at nor Amilia blatchfor daughter of Mr. an on the 9th inst., at son of David T. and 8 9 months.
On Wednesday, 21st Beresford, Robert H.
(Miramichi (Miramich)
On the 14th inst., ir
widow of the late Jam
of her age.
On the 15th inst., at
N. Hay, aged 46 years
Norten, K. C.
On the 11th inst.
struction, Kate w. Gr ex-collector of cus leaving two daughte

Shi

Fors o Nov 9—Stmr Cumbe H;W Chisholm, mdse : Ship Mohawk, Cr. Thomson and Co, sug: Sch A C Watson, Sp

his Brigt Moss Rose, Purdy Sch Mary Pickard, Cam Sch Essie C. Colwell, fc Sch Champion, fialoy, Sch Sultan, Springer, i Sch Ethel Granville, F. Sch Lucy Hammond, Q. Sch Glenera, McKiel, Sch Knur, Colwell, for i Sch Isaac Burpee, McLe Sch Isaac Burpee, McLe Sch Bess and stella, Ha Sch May Flower, Reid, i Sch Julia S, French, for Sch Maud W, Kingston, 15th—Stmr Cumberlam Sch Liew Mackay, Saim Sch Liew Mackay, Calm Sch Colwell Sch C E White, Bounell, Sch Albert H Waite. Coastwise — Schs Rou Mabel R H. Powell, for comb for Parisboro.

At Bridgewater, 6th in

At Bridgewater, 6th in ner, from Liverpool, NS.
At Dorchester, 8th inst.
At Dorchester, 8th inst.
From New York.
At Halifay, 6th inst,
Porto Ricc; Zalu, Doane, 1
Lochiel, Hamm, from Or,
from Jamaica,
At Moncton, 8th inst, sc.
Boston; Only Son, Wood,
At Parrsboro, 6th inst, sc.
Boston; Only Son, Wood,
At Parrsboro, 6th inst, sc.
Port Greville; Rowdy,
Parrot, Morrie; Laura Browheaton, hence,
At Shedlac, 8th inst, bri
muda—26 days.
At Hillsboro. 8th inst,
man; Mand Pye, Dixon;
Elwell, and H O Higginson

port of call for the proposed mail astead of Portland, in the United America, and does hereby pro-inst the Dominion of Canada. net the Dominion of Canada-public money to any steamship line ortland, Maine, or any ather port in il States, a terminus either in winter

rdered that a copy of the resolution ded to Ottawa. meeting is called to be held at tomorrow night in aid of St. John's

A CLEVER INVENTOR.

ard Gallagher of St. John Won on and Wealth at Lynn, Mass. From a Lynn, Mass., paper)

Gallagher of this city, deserves mention as a skilled mechanic inventor. In his native city of N. B., he early gave evidence of a ntive faculty and of original in. in the line of mechanics and civil . He was there for years a valof the firm of James Harris & eld in that province was, how-stricted for one of his progressive I accordingly, in 1871, he sought advantages which the United ds to the world's active and enen, locating in Lynn in that taking this city his base of operais home from that time forward. settling here, Mr. Gallagher esmachine shop, which has proved oe of many ingenious machines uction of manufactured goods, also, in the course of their conbecame necessary to leave the unploughed ground, and devise ow tools wherewith to complete The conception of these tools equired as much deep and origi-as that expended upon the ma-elves. Among his more prominent re the following: A machine for e edge of rawhide shoe-tips; a stripping brass; a machine for binding; a machine for binding spectacle cases; a machine for a for holding rubber cushions on and a machine for making wire ktle supporters. Some of these marvels of automatic action. Gallagher's latest inventions is prevent railroad rails from cutg ties, and to deaden the sound g train. It consists of a simple

the train's weight, and yet have dom to admit of the inevitable d contraction under varying atditions. The practical advanis a great lessening of friction a corresponding saving of every-ted with the roadbed and train, conitor-roof. her has but little of the Quaker ss in his composition, and with all the force of his nature ace with his claims as an incommon with this class en subjected to consider-ve litigation in this diimportant suit was decided last month. Early in 1885 rotary heel-trimming machine

the entire heel at one opera-

seconds' time. The Busell og Manufacturing Company of nenced a suit against Mr. G.,

so placed between the spike.

s rail-base as to hold the rail ensate for the compression of

gorous contest of nearly a year , as we have said, in favor of Oct. 5, 1886. er's place of business has been past at No. 18 State street. d under the style of The Gallaturing Company, although he aer. He is now studying law apon patent rights, with a view protection of his interests in property.

and Indian Exhibition.

. 4.-An interesting gathering e exhibition on Saturday evene invitation of D. Tallerman. given in the royal commission illustrate the food resources of he bill of fare consisted of over ne bill of fare consisted of over on which were salmon from bia, shad from Prince Edward rel from New Brunswick, cod rom Nova Scotia, white-fish, pickerel, from Lake Huron, bits, and Australian mutton and the vegetables were Canadian weets consisted of Fiji arrow-Canadian farina pudding, tart-ry of Canadian flour, and jelly. The fruits were pine-ngapore, Victorian pears, Vic-Jelly. The fruits were pine-ingapore, Victorian pears, Vic-erries in syrup, and Canadian s. There were also Canadian tter, and Western Australian oney. Several gentlemen from ction were present at the din-pwards of forty delegates who seent the workingmen of the pwards of forty delegates who esent the workingmen of the the control of the the control of the the control of the London postal of the London postal of the London postal of Engineers, the Great of Engineers, the Gas Loke Company, the City from Messrs, Hooper, Price, wood, Sage, Bevington, Brasifex, and other firms, who had a committee to consider how he quality of club dinners, in the works at which they are ne quality of c'ub dinners, in the works at which they are eapness of the food supply becquivalent to an increase of tion was passed to apply to be permission to have instructionally of Cookery to those lining establishments.

iley's Researches. ESSION OF LAKE TEMISCOUATA O BE THE DEEPEST FRESH LAKE IN AMERICA.

November 5th is a community Bailey, of the New Bruns-relative to the great depth-ouats, which empties by the the St. John. Dr. Bailey about the lake during the about the lake during the connection with the work of sological Survey, and from made near its southern of 225, 400 and 500 feet. d it seems probable, adds the statements of reliable in this depth is at some y exceeded. The surface the measurement of the 400 feet above the tide-level 400 feet above the tide-level lay, so that it has a depth rel. Dr. Bailey's communiforth by a report of the re-Crater Lake in Oregon, dge from the name, is no the expect from its volcanic case of Lake Teniscounta a volcanic character, and m is evidently the result of this should prove to be the or lake in America, Dr. nito geographical science is ne.

ntario, constable, who re-find a man charged with agman of the Grand Trunk ith him a pair of handcuffs, ied "come-a-long," a le

Saint, John Business College, Evening classes will be resumed Monday, Oct. 11th. Many competent book-keepers have qualified themselves by attending these classes,

November 17, 1886,

A discount of ten per cent from regular fee will be allowed those who enter at once for full winter term. Circulare mailed to any address, Hours 7.30 to 9 30 p. m. serOdd Fellow's Hall.

S. KERR. PRIN Births.

On the 10th inst, at Hampton, the wife of George Wilson, machinist, of a daughter.
On Sunday, the 14th inst, at 74 Killiott Row, the wife of Ward C. Pitfield, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst, at Moncton, the wife of Henry H. Ayer, of a son.

Marriages.

On the 28th ult, at St. George's church, Winnipeg by the Rev. J. J. Roy, Henry Edward Macdonneil, eecond son of the late Col. A. Mac onneil of Loch Garry, Perthshire, and Glengary, Invernesshire, to Ethel Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut, Col. J. Barton Taylor, commandant of the mounted infantry corps, Wiunipeg ... The commandant of the mounted infantry corps, Wiunipeg ... The Rev Rebert Wilson, Milton H. Macdonagh, to Lizzie, daughter of Joseph Garnett, all of this city ... Catherine Mahony, widow of the late Joremiah Mahony, in the 68th year of her age a native of Abbymahone, County Cork, Ireland. On the 14th inst., at Springdale, by the Rev. Sydney Welton, A. B., James A. Gray of Cardwell to Miss Ella Mason of Sussex. On the 10th inst., at the manse, Port Elgin, by the Rev. Mr. Mackay, Adam Ames te Lottle Burns, both Botsford, Westmorland Co., N. B

Deaths.

On the 4th inst., at McNab's Island, Halifax, Ellin nor amilia Blatchford, aged 5 y as and 9 months daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Blatchford, Royal Engi neers.
On the 9th inst, at Amberst, Percival D., second, son of David T. and Ella Chapman, aged 3 years and 9 months,
On Wednesday, 21st July last, at Poplar Grove,
Beresford, hobert H. Smith, aged 41 years.
(Miramichi papers please copy.)

On the 14th inst, in this city, Margaret Sutherland, widow of the late James Hamilton, in the 92nd year widow of the late James Hamilton, in the 22nd year of her age.
On the 15th inst., after a lingering illness. Charles N. Hay, aged 46 years, son of the late william Hay, Norten. K. C.
On the 11th inst., at Moncton, of intest'nal obstruction, Kate w. Gross, daughter of Wm. Wallace, ex-collector of customs, Hillsborr, aged 44 years, leaving two daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sad bereavement.

Ship News.

Port of Baint John ARRIVED.

Nov 9—Stur Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H.W. Chisholm, mdse and pass Ship Mohawk, Crosland, from New York, Wm Thomson and Co, Sugar.

homson and Co, sugar. Sch a C Watson, Spragg, from Boston, T S Adams, gen cargo, Sch Amaranth, McAnulty, from Boston, master, sch Bess & Stella, Haux, from NewYork, R C Elkin, Sch J Walter Scott, Barrington, from Thomaston N C Scott, bal.

Nov 10—Brigt Susie Kyffin, Kyffin, from Boston,
B C Elkin, bal. leury, Faulkingham, from Jonesport, D J Seely, al. Sch Abbie Ingalis, Kelly, from Jonesport, master, Nov 11—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas. coll Bros, coal.
Sch Lynx, Finley, from New York, J H D Eagles, Sch Olivia, Williams, from New York, D Carmi-Nov 12th—Sch Geo A Pierce, Sherman, from Mablas, master, bal Sch D Sawyer, Beal, from Jonesport, Drigcoll Bros, Sch Lily E, Finlay, from New York, Scammell Bros, Sch Olio, Martin, from New York, J & Gregory, 13th—Sch Royal Arcanum, Goold, from New York, JM Taylor, coal.

Nov 15—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan
via Eastport, J W Smith, mass and pass,
Sch Mary George, Wilson, from Providence for Sch The Star, Robblee, from Boston, R C Elkin. Sch Minne Ha-Ha, Anderson, from Calais, G L Young, ice.
Sch James Watson, Holder, from New York, J F Watson, gen cargo.
Sch Beividere, Willigar, from Parraboro for Newburyport—in for harbor.
Sch Wawbeck, Watsers, from Hillsboro for Rockland—in for harbor. r narbor. eavor, Martin, from Joggins for Boston—in ch Minn'e N, Steeves, from Hillsboro for Salem—

in for parbor. Stoke Merton, Brown, and Star, Blake, Tookstrise-Scha Merton, Brown, and Star, Blake, from Parraboro; E B Newcomb, Newcomb, from Joggins; Hope, Headerson, from Annapolis; Effa, Estabrooks, from Sackville; Rough Diamond. Graug, from Little Salmon River; Pearl, Wood, from Hirvey; Ivica, Longmire. from Bridgetown; Rondo, McIntyra, from at Stephen; Pokahontas, Best, from Joggins. CLEARED. Nov 9—Bark Hamburg, Caldwell, for Liverpool, Bark Dora, Hansen, for Liverpool. Sch Lottie B, Scott, for Providence, 10th -Stmr Cumber; and, Thompsen, for Boston Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Mar 10th -Stmr Cumber: and, Thompsen, for Boston Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Mana via Eastport.

Sch Maud and Bessle, Kerrigan for Boston. Sch Mauld and Bessle, Kerrigan for Boston. Sch Mauld and Bessle, Crocker, for New York. Sch Ethel, Peck, for Boston. Sch Westled, Perty, for Boston. 11th—Yob Deater Clark, Theall, for New York. Sch Westfield, Perry, for Boston. Sch Westfield, Perry, for Rockland. Sch Dart, Whittaker, for Weymouth, Mass. Sch Nettle B Dobbin, Rumery, for New York. Sch Cricket, Perry, for Boston. Sch Beat Bird, Andrews, for Boston. Sch Sea Bird, Andrews, for Boston. Sch Clifford C, Dykeman. for New York. 12th—Simr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston. Sch Clifford C, Dykeman. for New York. Sch Clifford C, Dykeman. for New York. Sch Orrie Walter, Starkey, for Rockland. Sch Jane, Hatbeld, for Boston. Sch Aiton, dell, for Portland. Sch Jane, Hatbeld, for Boston. Sch Milliam F Green, Crockett, for New York. Sch William F Green, Crockett, for New York. Sch M L St Pierre, Amos, for Boston. Sch Luta Price, Price, for Boston. Sch Luta Price, Price, for Boston. Sch Luta Price, Price, for Boston. Sch Bucco, "Hoox, for City Is'and fo 18th—Bark Schotz, Perry, for Liverpool. Bark Guanitto, Oneta, for Penarth Boods or Membels

Brigt Moss Rose, Purdy, for New York.

Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Thomaston.

Sch Essle C. Colwell, for Rose pport.

Sch Champion, Haloy, for Boston

Sch Autkan, Springer, for Thomaston.

Sch Ethel Granville, Foster, for Boston.

Sch Lucy Hammond, Flynn, for Vineyard Har

Sch Lucy Hammond, Flynn, for Vineyard Haven of C.

Sch Glenera, McKiel, for Boston.
Sch Emu, Colwell, for Ecckport.
Sch Esase Burpee, McLennan, for New York.
Sch Bess and stella, Haux, for New York.
Sch May flower, Reid, for Boston
Sch Julia S, French, for Provincetown.
Sch Maud W, Kingston, for Boston.
15th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
Sch Maw Mackay, Belmer, for Gioucester.
Sch Llewellyn, Colwell, for Rockport.
Sch Cewellyn, Colwell, for Rockport.
Sch Cewellyn, Colwell, for Rockport.
Sch CE White, Bonnell, for New York.
Sch Albert H Waite, Nickerson, for Portland.
Coastroise—Schs Rough Diamond, Crane, for Quaco;
Mabel R M, Powell, for Yarmouth; Wild Rose, Slocomb, for Parraboro.

Canadian Ports.

Bosion via Moncton

At Victoria B0, 29th ult, bark Cyprus, Jones, from
Pausms for Hastings Mills.

At Yarmouth, 10th irst, ss Dominion, from
Boston; schs Mystic, from Boston; Yarmouth Packet, hence.

At Halifax, 10th inst, brigt Adria. Weldon, and sch
Nel lie Parker, Corbett, from New York.

At Dorchester. 10th inst, brigt JA Horsey, Dowling, from Boston.

At Halifax, 12th inst, se Briish Queen, from
London; 11th, sch Jane Ingram, Tutts, from Sydney
for this port

A Lunenburg, 6th inst, brigt Ethel, from Boston.

At Moncton, 12th inst, sch Enterprise, Ogilvie, from
Cornwal's. Cornwal's.
At Dorchester, 10th inst, brigt J A Hersey, Dowat Dorchester, 1968 1636, 6168° a littley, Dow-ing, from Boston.
At Quaco, 13th inst, schs Friendship, Mullagan, and Emma, Tutte, hence; Marysville, Glaspy, from At Balifax, 11th inst, sch Nell, Cosman, from New York for Georgetown, Pil.

At Moneton. 12th inst, schs Laurel, Ward, from Joggins: N J Miller, Dixon, from Hillsboro.

At Pictou, 7th inst, bark Anns, Thomas, from Charleston. Charleston,
At Haifax, 14th inst, govt stmr Acadia, Scott, from
westen coast of NS; brigt Aldwytha, Wetmore, from
Turks Is.and.
At Yarmouth, 11th inst, brigt Katle, Leblanc, from Sydney.
At Port Hawkesbury, CB, 13th inst, barks Hiawatha, McKay, from Belfast for Bay Verte; Lucy Pope,
McDonald, from Liverpool.
At Moncton, 12th inst, sch S E Davis, Elwell, from At Hillsboro, 18th inst, sch Ethel Emmerson, Tow-er, from Boston, CLEARED.

At Halifax, 6th inst, bark Peppina M, Maresca. for Gloucester, Sng; brigt Rotth, Campbell, for Havana At Moncton, 8th inst, schs Wawbeck, Balser, for Hillsbore; Only Son, Wood, for Rockport at Parrsbore, 6th inst, bark Fremod, Sprensen, for Bristol; schs Ha'e Todd, Cloney, for Boston; Star in the East, Norwick, for Economy, At Hillsbore, 8th inst, schs Maud Pye, Dixon, for Moncton; Jeddo, Bishop, for Sackville, at Yarmouth, 10-h inst, schs Florence B Parr, for Jamalea; Bonhomie, for Kockland; Renj Killam, for do; Maria Catharina, for St Pierre; J W Kenney, for Halifax; Peerless, for Barrington. Halifax; Peerless, for Barrington.

At Halifax, 8th inst, brigt Zulu, Becher, for Sydney . Set lust, sohs Friendship, Mullagan, and Emma, Tutts, for this port; Welcome Home, Futts, for Fall River.

At Chasham, 26th ult, bark Oscar, Anderson, for Barrow; 29th, ship Princess Alexandra, Holly wood, for Liverpool; 2d inst, barks To Brodre, Olsen, for Barrow; 9th, Lugina &, Olivari, for Mar eilies; 10th, ss G. W. Jones, McDougal, for New York; 12th, barks Lvadiffare, Hcz.r, for River Mersey; Irene, Borresen, for Swalson. for Swarss.

At Haifax, lith inst, brigt Champion, Verge, for Porto Rico.

At Hillsboro, 13th inst, sohs Sebago, Clark, for Newark; Wm C French, Sherman, for Boston.

At Moncton, 12th inst, sch Enterprise, Oglivie, for Dorchester. At Queb:c, 12th inst, brig Buda, Ray, for Glasson At Bathurst, 11th inst, bark Marion Cicheno, San-quivette, for Marselles; 12th, bark £quando, Lind-burg, for Barcelona.

From Halifax, 7th iost, 8s Ulunda, for London. From Shediac, 5th inst, bark Mary Anna, Scheene, or Liverpool.

From Quebec, 6th inst, bark Vancouver, Munro, From Quebec, 6th inst, bark Vancouver, Munro, for Londonderry.

From Halifax, 8th inst, barks Peppina M, for Gloucester; Capella, for Birkenhead; Marie, for Liverpool; brigts American Union, for Cow Bay; Advance, for Liscombe.

From Quebec, 6th inst, bark Vancouver, Munro, from Quebec, 6th inst, bark Vancouver, Munro, from Montevideo (latter not previously)

From Moncton, 12th inst, son Cygnet, Harris, for Bear River.

From Newcastle, 12th inst, bark Dagmar, Hansen, for River Mersey.

From Bridgewater, 12th inst, bark Syringa, Lipsett, for Monevideo,

From Halifax, 12th inst, brigt Champion, for Porto From Halifax, 12th inst, brigt Champion, for Porto Ricc; schs b ell, for Georgetown, PEI; Jane Ingram, for this port.

British Ports ARRIVED. At Barrow, 4th inst, bark Arizona, Johnsen, from Parrsboro.
At Dublin, 4th inst, bark Foyenland, Foyen, from Dainousle via Queenstown.

At London, 6th inst, bark Crusader, Scott, from New York; 7th stmr Clifton, Wa'e, from Chatham, &c; bark Erato, Fritz, from Chatbam.

At Liverpool, 5th inst, ship Julia, Farmer, hence, At 5t Helena, 26th ult, bark Carniola, Smith, from Cebu. Cebu, at Penarth Reads,6th inst, ship Herman Lehmkull, At Fenarth Roads, 6th inst, ship Herman Lehmkull, Paulsen, hence
At Isle of Wight, 5th inst. ship Mary B Burrill, Eldridge, from Havre for New York, wind bound
At Sydney, NSW, to 6th inst, ship Thomas fillyard,
Jones, from New York.
At Flee wood, 7th inst, bark Frast, Ahrens, hence.
At London, 7th inst, str Cifton, Wade, and bark Erato,
Fritz, from Chatham. At Queenstown, 6th list, bark Gunhilds, Anderson, from Dalhousie.

At Swansea, 7th inst, bark Ragahhild, from Dalhi for Hubbard's Cove

At auckland, 8th ult, bark Isabel, McCiure, from New York via Port Chalmers

At Bristol, 6th inst, bark Europa, Low, hence. At st Thomas 22nd ult, ship Kinburn, Tooker, from Eromen; 28th, sch Playfair, Welch, hence at Liverpool, 7th inst, bark Petropolis, Gunderson, from Chatham

At Belfast, 8th inst, bark Island, Gjersten, from Newcastle, NE, at Bridgewater, 9th inst, bark Vestalenden, Hansen, from Bathurst.

At Newport, 9th inst, ships Herman Lehmkal, Paulsen, hence; 10th, Parthla, Easton, from Liverpool. At Newport, 8th inst, bark Carniola, Smith, from Cardiff, 9th inst, bark Lizzie Perry, from Roder, From Cardiff, 9th inst, bark Arica, Hansen, from Cardiff, 9th inst, bark Arica, Hansen, from Cardiff, 9th inst, bark Arica, Hansen, from Cardiff, 9th inst, bark Lizzie Perry, from Roder, from Cardiff, 9th inst, bark Lizzie Perry, from Roder at Queenstown, 6th inst, bark Gunhilds, Anderson, from Dalhousie. from Newcastle.
At Sharptess; 10th inst, bark Arica, Hansen, from 8t Mary's River. NS.
At Milford Haven, 9th inst, brig Belle Star, Kearson, hence, not previously.
At Bristol, 10:h inst, bark Violet, Shapland, from At Bongie, 2nd inst, bark Hugin, Andersen, from Sathurst.
At Padstow, 9th inst, bark Artizan, Stevens, from Bull Siver via Plymouth.

At Barrow, 11th inst, ship Fearnought, Stafford, hence
At Lianelly, 10th inst, bark Mary Jane, Lindenstrause, from Da housie.
At Dublin, 12th inst, bark Rainbow, Shields, from

From Newcastle, NSW, 18th ult, bark Willie Mc-Laren, for Lyttleton, NZ.
From Bel ast, 5th inst. bark Sagona, Thomas, for Chatham; 6th, bark Matilda C Smith, Browning, for Ardrossan.
From Cardiff, 2rd inst, bark Semantha Simpson, for Rio Janeiro; 8th, bark Bolivia, Hawthorn, for Rangoon.

From Falmouth 7th inst ship Earl Granville, Storm, From Falmouth 7th inst ship Earl Granville, Storm, from San Francisco for Westport.
From St Thomas, 26th uit, sch Etta A Watt, Porter, for Jamaica
At Lendon, Sth inst, bark Concordia, Brandhoff, from Chatham.
At Greenock, 8th inst, ship Choice, McMurtry, from Quebec.
At Liverpool, 4th inst, barks Kate, Hansen, from Newcastle; 8th, Lina, Olsen, from Parrsboro.
At Queenstown, 9th inst, brig Livonia, Rossance, from Unatham, NB.
From Liverpool, 8th inst, ship Parthta, Raton, for Cardiff Cardiff
From Bombay, 15th ult, ship King Cenric, Calder, for Satavia
From Bowling, 3rd inst, bark Hero, Grimir, for Chatham.
From Ayr, 7th inst, bark Donald Ferguson, Campbell for Department. From Liverpool, 11th inst, ship County of Yarmouth, Scott, for New York.

From Queenstown, 5th inst, bark Gunhilds, Anderson, from Dalhousie for Barrow.

At Cardiff, 11th inst, bark Glen Grant, Russell, for Rio Janeiro. Rio Janeiro.
From Waterford, 11th inst, bark Chieftain, Fulton, for New York.
From Isle of Wight, 11th inst, ship Mary L Burrill, Eldridge, from Havre for New York.

Foreign Ports. ARRIVED.

At Vineyard Haven, 5th inst, schs Oriole, Second, hence for New York; E H Foster, Stewart, from Salmon River fo.

At Portsmouth, 6th inst, sch J P Ames, Wood, from Moncton for Boston.

At Providence, 6th inst, sch Mary George, Wilson, from Fredericton; Howard Holder, Farnsworth, hence.) hence.;
At Salem, [6th inst, sch Laura, Qinlan, hence for New York.
At Norfolk, 4th inst, bark Guiana, Byrns, from

At Hillsboro, 9th inst, sch Wawbeek, Balser, from
Boston via Moncton
At Victoria BC, 29th ult, bark Cyprus, Jones, from
Pauama for Hastings Mills.
At Bordeaux, 6th inst, bark Louis Geer, Hansen,
Boston; schs Mystic. from Boston: Yarmouth Packet.

At Bilboa, 10th inst, bark G S Penry. Foster. from
Stevens, for Caleta Buena. New York.

At New York, 8th inst, sch W R Chester, Thomp-At New York, 8th inst, sch W R Chester, Thompson, hence,
At Port Eads, 8th inst, bark Zebina Goudey, Anderson, frem Barbados
At Rouen 5th inst, bark Egeria, Kerr, from New York.
At Samarang, to 8th inst, bark Shella, Ryan, from New York.
At Apalachicola, 8th inst barks Julia H. Cavert, from Zapinwall; Romac Corbett, from Barbados

At Apalachicola, Sth inst barks Julia H, Calvert, from Aspinwall; Romeo, Corbett, from Barbados At Dutch Island Herbor, 6th and 7th insts, sons Viola May, Fisher, and Everett. Eatch, hence for New York; Vrate, Smi h, from Dorches er for Philade-phia; Vineyard, Cummings, from Two Bivers, NS, for do; Herding, from New York for this port. At H. and is Sthi st, sch Frank and Willie, hence for New York.

At Perth Amboy, 6th inst, bark Cedar Croft, Fleet, from Almeria.

At Antwerp, Sth inst, ship E J Spicer, Spicer, from New York.

At Paulilac, 5th inst, bark Maria Laura, Gardella, from Newcastle for Bordeaux.

At Paussoola, Sth inst, bark Longfellow, Faraday, from Vera Cruz.

At Have, Sh inst, ship Vendone.

At Dunkirk, 8th inst, thip Titani, Dunn, from 1 fan Francisco.

At Machiasport, 4th inst, schs Magelian, Wood; Hattie C, Stewart, from Hillsboro for New York; Ella Maud, from Moncton for Eoston; Harry Morris, from thyer Hebert for Rockland; Nellie Clark, hence for New York; Sen Bott, do for Boston.

At New York, 9th inst, bark Bristol, Lawrence, from Amsterdam.

At Apalachicola, 9th inst, bark Colorado, McWhinnie, from Demerara

At Blitmore, 9th inst, bark Talisman, Delano, from Port Spain. At Baltimore, 9th inst, bark Talisman, Delano, from
Port Spain.

At Vineyard Haven, 9th inst, schs Frank and Willie, Brown, hence for New York; A F Crock ett, irom
Hillsboro for do; Unexpected, from Port Willisms for
do; Sarah Hunter, Mowry, from New York for this
port; and Panope, Young, from do for Canso.
At New York, 10th inst, big Carlstina, Fanning,
from Falmouth; bark Ba'more, Robertson, from
Wood's Hole; schs W R Chester and Benj T Blggs,
At Curacos, 27th ult, bark Kestrel, Olsen, from
New York.
At New port, 3rd inst, sch Oriole, Secord, hence for
New York
At Bilboa, to 10th inst, bark G S Penery, Foster.

At Bilbon, to 10th inst, bark G S Penery, Foster, from New York. At Batavia, to 10th inst, bark Thos Perry, Hilton, At Batavia, to 10th inst, bark Thos Perry, Hilton, from New York.

At Buenos Ayres, to 5th inst, bark Kate Harding, Bolduc, from Quebec.

At Boston, 10th inst, bark Bessie Simpson, Bradford, from Milk Blyer, Ja; Lillian B Jones, Petrie, from St Vincent, CV.

At Havana, 11th inst, brigt Edmond, Burns, from Digby, Na—16 days; by tel to Turnbull and Co.

At Bahia, 13th ult, bark Olive Mount, Copp, from Cardiff.

At Savannab, 10th inst, ss. Pleasey, Scott from At Savannah, 10th inst, 88 Plessey, Scott, from At Savannah, 10th inst, 88 Plessey, Scott, from North Sydney, OB.
At Philadelphia, 10.h inst, sch Bessie Morris, Wheaten, from Cheveria, 88
At New York, 11th inst, barks Lillian M Vigus Morine, from Rotterdam; Lottle Moore, from Boston; schs Vraie, from Dorchester; Vineyard, from Two Rivers; Henry, from Bockport; 12th, schs Arlanna, Gaie, and Sarah, Day, hence.
At Las Palmas, to 11th inst, brig Alice, Rees from Fernandina.

ernandina. At Astoria, 3rd inst, ship Astracan, Johnson, from Portland.
At Boston, 11th inst, schs Vanilla, Romkey, from Montague Bridge; Regina B, Ritchey, from Georgetown, PEI; JP Ames, Wood, from Monton.
At Bio Janeiro, 9th inst, bark Prince Umberto, Keene, from Penarth
At Philadelphia, 10th inst, ship Eilen A Read, Hatfield, from New York
At Vineyard Haveo, 10th inst, schs Clifton, Parson, from Windsor for New York; Alca, McKay, hence for fail River; Annie E, Melanson, from New Bandon for New Haven.
At Portland, O, 2d inst, ship Abeona, Wilson, from Glasgow. Glasgow.
At Havre. 10th lust, bark Bay of Fundy, Porter, At Hayre, 10th 11st, Dark Bay of Fundy, Forter, from New York
At Dusch Island Harbor, 11th inst, schs Maura Loa, Thompson, and Emeilne G Sawyer, hence for New York; Stephen J Watts. Donovan, from Downey's Cove, 88, for do; Laconia, Aery, from Rockland for At Cette. 6th inst, bark J B Newcomb, Rutherford, from New York.
At Carthagena, 14th inst, bark Young Eagle, Jones, from West Bay.
At 8t John's, PR, 20th ult, bark Brazil, Davidson, from Barbados.

At Salem, 12th inst, bark Lothalr, Desmond, from

Cow Bay. At Genoa, 9th inst, bark Negrisuola, Revello, from At Genoa, 9th inst, bark Negrisuola, Revello, from Annapolis.

At Pernambuco, prior to 11th inst, bark Harriet Uphaw, Lloyd, from Cardiff
At Vineyard Haven, —, sch S S Bickmore, Hall, hence for New York; 13th, sch Gladys, from Cornwallis for New York and both salled.

At Boston, 18th inst, rchs K G Moran, McDougail, from Alma; Clara. Haley, from Moncton; Myosotis, Ross, from Port Medway; 18th schs Muriel, Brinton, from Bear River; Dallas Hill, Carlton, from St Martins. Liverpool.

At Mobl.e. 12th inst, ship Equator, Crosby, from Greenock, and cleared for New Orleans.

At Port Eads, 12th inst, bark Chrysolite, Lamb, from Liverpool.

At New York, 6th irst, barks Wallace, Smith, for Bombay; Abyssinian, Hughes, for Bristol; Richard Hutchison, Landry, for Limerick; JW Holmes, Newcomb, for Rotterdam; Albuera, Gilmore, for Bordeaux; brigt carah Wallace, Holder, for Newark; s bs Nell, Cosman, for Georgesown and Charlottetown, PEI; Royal Arcanum, Gou d, for this port.

At Boston, 9th inst, schs Montebelio, Porter, for Salmon filver, Ns; amy D, Melanson, for P. rt Gilbert, Ns; James Bourke, Goff, for Quaco; Eliza Bacheldor, West for French Orroes, Ns; a Anthony, Norris, for Windsor; Minnis Louiss, Boudrot, tog Sydney, OS.

At New York, 9th inst, bktn. Hawle H, Cochrane, for Campobello; brig Laura, Townsend, for Exmouth, At Boston, 9th inst, schs Eben Fisher, Reynolds, for this port; Jennie S, Sinclair, for Wollville; Hugh M, Hawdnig, for Bridgewater; Modena, McBride, for Canada Creek; Portuand, Weaver, for Annapolle; Cecelia Benjamin, for Parrsboro and Hantsport; 10th inst, sch Cala ria, Plumer, for Cow Bay.

At New York, 10th inst, ship Kingsport, Morehouse. CLEARED At San Francisco, 9:h inst, bark Buteshire, Ellis for Bordeaux
At New York, 10th inst, ship Kingsport, Morehouse, for Havre; bark Bertha Anderson, for Montevideo; Violet, Harding, for Dunkirk; brigt Lily, Bell, for Windsor.
At New York, 11th inst, barks Wm K Chapman, Smith, for Antwerp; brigt Ubaldina, Sponagie, for Georgetown, Dem; schs J L Cotter, Comeau; Holmes, Branscomb; Emiry L White, Patterson, and Gem, Fowler, for this port; L B Young, Gilbert, for Hallfax. At Baltimore, 11th inst, bark Natant, Porter, for

At Baltimore, 11th inst, bark Natant, Porter, for West Point, va.

At San Francisco, 11th inst, ship Abble S Hart, Goudey, for St Nassire,

At Boston, 11th inst, brigt Eliza, Gerrior, for Kingsport; schs Grace Rica, Marshall, for Weymouth; Wille, Bushey, for Canning; Ritsabeth Ann, DeCosta, for Halifar, and Port Bastings; Adelia, Berry, for Clementsp. rt; The Star, Robbles, for this port.

At Portland, Me, 11th inst, schs Albert H Waite, Bickerson, for this port; A R Weeks, Henley, for Windsor.

At Charleston, 10th inst, bark Pohola, Moncrief, for Liverpool At Charleston, 10th inst, bark Pohola, Moncrief, for Liverpool.

At New York, 12th inst, ship New Ci'y, Bray, for Bombay; bark Roland, Read from Rio Janeiro; sehs Avon, McBurnie, for Hantsport; Adelene, Starkey, for this port.

At Boston, 12th inst, schs Carrie A, Tulty, for Sydney; Festina Lenue, Hammond, for Lockeport; 18th, Schs Lennie, Porter, for Yarmouth; Arie, Dickson, for this port; 1th, barktu Bertie, Daniell, for Graud Bassa, Africa; subs Windsor Packet, Wyman, for Wolfville and Port Williams, N3.

At Philadelphia, 11th inst, bark Springwood, Forbes, for Havre; 12th, bark Talisman, Baker, for Dunkirk.

From New York, 6th inst, bark Bothlemay, for London; 7th, barks J W Holmes, for Rotterdam; Callippe, for London; Albuera, for Bordeaux; sch Lillie E, Finley, for this port.

From Boeton, 5th inst, brig Susie Kyffin, Kyffin, for this port.

From Boothbay, 5th inst, brig C C Vanhorn, Merriam, from Windsor for New York.

From Mobile, 6th inst, bark Rowena, for River Tyne. At Bridgewater, 6th inst, bark Joequinna, Gardner, from Liverpool, NS.
At Dorchester, 5th inst, sch U Chandler, Buck,
At Dorchester, 5th inst, sch Strigts Leo, Dowling, from
New York.
At Halliar, 6th inst, brigts Leo, Dowling, from
Porto Ricc; Zulu, Doane, from Earrington; 7th brigts
Lochiel, Hamm, from Oporto; Clifford, McCullough,
At Montcut, 3th inst, schs Wawbeck, Baiser, from
Boston; Only Son, Wood, hence.
At Farrsboro, 6th inst, sens Flora B, Bentley, from
Port Greville; Rowdy, Eaton, from Cheveric Grey
Parcot, Morris; Laura Brown, 'Klig, and Water Lily.

At Shediac, 5th inst, brig Alfred, Young, from Bermuda—36 days.
At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Wm O French, Shermuda—36 days.
At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Wm O French, Shermuda—36 days.
At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Wm O French, Shermuda—36 days.
At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Wm O French, Shermuda—18 days.
At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Wm O French, Shermuda—18 days.
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At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Wm O French, Shermuda—18 days.
At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Wm O French, Shermuda—18 days.
At Hillsboro. Sth inst, schs Levis Shop; S E Davis,
Elweli, and H C Higginson, Falss, all from Boston.

At Vineyard Haven, 7th inst, schs Emilie G Sawyer,

At Vineyard Haven, 7th inst, schs Emilie G Sawyer,

Icondon; 7th, barks J W Holmes, for Bordeaux; sch Lillie
Leftlight, From Bosten, Sth inst, brig Susie Kyffin, Kyffin, for this port.

From Bosthoy, Sth inst, brig C O Vanhorn, Merriam,
for Windsor, 6th inst, sch Minnesota, Lynch, hence;
from Atheriam,
for Mindsor, Thin, brig sch Minnesota, Lynch, hence;
from Atheriam,
for New York.

At Boothbay, Sth inst, brig Co Vanhorn, Merriam,
for New York at House, for this port.
From Bosten, Sth inst, sch E Brayle, From Atheriam,
for New York.

At School, At Hamburg, 7th inst, sch Minnesota, Lynch, hence;
for New York at Hamburg, 7th inst, sch Minnesota, Lynch, hence;
for New York at Hamburg, 7th Stevens, for Caleta Buena.
From Rotterdam, 8 h inst, ship Fred E Scammell, Shaw, for i ew York; bark Sequel, Richards, for do.
From New York, 9 h inst, bark Hattle M, Cochrane, for Windsor, NS; sch J E Pettis, Pettis, for do; ships Richard Hutchison, for Limerick, and Abyselnia, for Bristol

nia, for Bristol
From New York, 10th inst, bark Bertha Anderson,
Thompson, for Rio Janeiro, and anchored off Herald
telegraph station; brig Laura, for Exmouth,
From San Francisco, 9th inst, bark Buteshire, Ellis,
to Borden for Bordeaux.
From Antwerp, 9th inst, bark Minnie G Whitney, Foley, for New York.
From Dunkirk, 10th inst, bark Harriet Hickman, Cernier, for New York.
From Hamburg, 7th last, 82 Damara, Smith, for Walter. Halifax
From Astoria, to 2nd inst, barks Staffordshire, Wilkioson, from San Francisco for Portland; Rothesay
Bay, Manson, from Rio Janeiro for do.
From New York, 10th inst, bark Bertha Anderson,
Thompson, for Rio Janeiro, and anchored off whitestone, 11th, ship Kiogsport, for Havre; bark Violet,
for Dunhirk; brig Lilly, Dili, for Windsor, Ns.
From Sali River, 11th inst, sch E H Foster, Stewart, for this port.

From San Francisco, 11th inst, sch Alma, Hogan, or Demerara.

From San Francisco, 11th inst, ship Buteshire, for

Bordeaux.

From New York, 12th inst, bark W K Chapman, for Antwerp; brigt Ubaldina, for Dema-ara; sens Gem, Fewler; J L outer, Comeau, and Holmes, Branscombe, for this pore,

from Baltimore, 12th inst, bark Natant, for West Point, Va From Baltimore, 12th inst, bark Natant, for West Point, Va From Amsterdam, 11th inst, bark Fairmount, King, for New York. From Calais, 11th inst, brig Riberia, Bradley, for From Hydamere, 11th inst, ship Mary L Burrill, Eldringe, for Londonderry.

From Rotterdam, 10th last, ship Belford, Mahon, for New York.

From Trieste 8th inst, bark Abram Young, Morine, for Port Mahon. From Charleston, 11th inst, bark Pohona, Moncrief.

Passed St Helena, 28th ult, bark Eva Lynch, Corning, from Tatice in for London or Liverpool.
Passed Low Point, 8th inst, stmr Deita, Crowell, from Helifax for Sydney; 8th, brigt Dawn, Dawe, from Sydney for st John's In port at Sydney, NSW, 2nd ult, ship Anglo India, Passmore, from New York.
Passed Dungeness Sth inst, bark Avoca, Mitchner, from London for New York; barks Kate Cann, ceeds, from London for New York; barks Kate Cann, ceeds, from London for New York; barks Kate Cann, ceeds, from London for New York; barks Kate Cann, ceeds, from Rotterdam for New York; Truro, Sterling, from Rotterdam for New York; Truro, Sterling, from New York for Rotterdam.
Passed Deal, 7th List, ship Dunrobin, Scott, from London for New York.
Passed Paralee Point, 17th ult, ship Fred B Taylor, from Havre for Port Eads.
In port at Port Hawksbury, 8th inst, son Car-otta, Read, from Wallace for Boston—wind bound.
Passed Tarl'a, 3rd inst, bark John Johnson, Hen de'son, trom Almeria for Perth Amboy,
Passed Portland, 7th inst, ship Joseph H Scammell, Thompson, from Amsterdam for New York
Cardiff, Nov 9—sark Semantha, Simpson, from this port yesterday for Rio Janeiro, returned today.
In port at Pernambuco, 14th ult, brig Isabella Salcom, armstrong, for US.
In port at Rio Janeiro, 14th ult, brig Isabella Salcom, armstrong, for US, Pacific or India; bark Venice Bill, unc
Passed Low Point, 7th irst, topsall sch Grace Truecott, from St Johns, for Sydney, 11th pm: strs Cacouna, McDonald, from Sydney for Montreal; Coban, Fraeer, from St Johns for Sydney, Passed Eachy Head, 10th inst, bark Eva Lynch, Corning, from Tuticorin, for London
Passed Beachy Head, 10th inst, bark Eva Lynch, Corning, from Tuticorin, for Johns for Sydney.
Passed Prawle Point, 11th inst, bark Eva Lynch, Corning, from Glace Bay for Sydney.
Passed Proving Control Point of Sydney, 11th inst, bark Minnie Gwhtney, Foley, from Antwerp for New York.
Passed Portland, 10th inst, bark Avoca, Mitchener, from London for new York.
Passed Brake Point, 11th inst, bark Avoca, Mitchener, f

Sch Impulse, Treworgy, salled from Perto Bello Sept 29 for new York with occoanuts and ivory nuts, and not having since been heard from it is feared abe was lost in the hurricane of Oct 10. The overdue vessel was built at Oak Point, NB, in 1869, registered 168 tons halled from Belize, and was owned by Messrs Leaycratt & Co.

North Bydney, Nov 12—Sch William B Page, fishladen, before reported ashore at Tin Harbor, is a total loss.

Sch Ogean Lilly, Sear of the Community of the C Sch Ocean Lilly, from Boston for Charlottetown, arrived at Port Hawkesbury 9th inst and reports: Sunday night, in a neavy breeze, carried away bobsias and cutwater, and tore jib, Would repair and

stays and cutwater, and tore jib. Would repair and priceed 10th.

London, Nov 12—Bark Lucia B, Mirinovich, from Chatham, NB, via Lisbon (where she put in leaky and proceeded Oct 23 for Bristol), has arrived at Lisbon again in tow waterlogged

The divers who examined the bark Lady Bussell, from Trapani for Gloucester, Mass, before reported as having arrived at Gibraltar leaky, report that the coakum is out of one of her ceams, and that her copper is damaged. Notice to Mariners.

Boston, Nov 12—Notice is hereby given that relief lightship > 0 39 will take the place of Vineyard Sound lightship No 41 for a few weeks, while the latter is lightship No 41 for a few weeks, while the latter is undergoing repairs
Portland, Me, New 12—Notice is hereby given that on or about Nov 27 a first class nun buoy, painted red, showing a white light, will be anchored in nine fathoms of water about 690 y and E by 8 from Bang's Island bell buoy. The plane of the light is about 12 feet above the water The buoy is for experiment only and is entirely clear of the channel.

Washington, Nov 11—Notice is bereby given by the lighthouse board that on Dec 1, 1896, a fixed white light of the fourth order will tempora ily be shown from the structure now being creeted at Fourteen Foot Bank, Delware Say, Del The apparatus will illuminate 270 degrees of the horizon The arc between NNE and ESE will be but dimly lighted by the lamp, the lens not covering that the covering that the covering that the structure is 44 feet above mean low materials. dimly lighted by the lamp, the lens not covering that quadrant.

The focal plane is 44 feet above mean low water, and the light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea 12 nautical

Square-Rigged Vessels Bound to St WHERE PROM AND WHERE LAST HEARD PRO Damara, from Hamburg, via London and Halifax, Eurydice, at Liverpool, in post Oct 21. BARE

Freturus, from Fisetwood, sid Oct 28rd.
David Taylor, from Galway via Glace Bay, sid Oct
passed Low Point Nov 15.
Oliver Emery, from Bordeaux, sid 28th ult.
Unanima, from Limerick, sid 2nd inst. Jumbo, from Silgo via Sydney, sid Oct 28. Toronto, from Sydney, passed Low Point, Nov Sarah Wallace, at New York, in port Nov 10.

1050 BOXES RAISINS EN ROUTE AND DUE NEXT WEEK. Dehesa Layers, London Layers, Valencia Layers,

Valencias, Sultanas.

all finest selected fruit. Low quotations on lots t

W. F. Harrison & Co. SMYTHE STREET.

about them, and you will always be thankience. One box will ful. One pill a dose. reens'Pills contain ic ill health than \$5 thing harmful, are worth of any other sasy to take, and emedy yet discovcause no inconventhe marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it—the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS

At Pensacola, 8th inst, bark Longfellow, Faraday, from Vera Cruz.

At Havre, 8th inst, ship Vendome, Corning, from Philadelphia.

At Batavis, 5th inst, thip Thomas Perry, Hilton, from New York, 100 days.

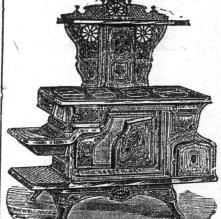
At Vineyard Haven, 8th inst, sch Lexington, Watters, from Hoboken for Boeton.

At Botterdam, 9th iest, bark Truro, Sterling, from New York

At Dunkirk, 8th inst, thip Titani, Dunn, from 8th From Roughland, 9th inst, bark Charles Cox, At Turo, Sterling, from Ruenos Ayres, 1st inst, bark Charles Cox, At Dunkirk, 8th inst, thip Titani, Dunn, from 8th From Buenos Ayres, 1st inst, bark Charles Cox, At Machiasport, 4th inst, schs Magellan, Wood;

At Machiasport, 4th inst, schs Magellan, Wood;

At Machiasport, 4th inst, schs Magellan, Wood;



CHARTER

Why? Because it has the largest flues of any Cooking stove in the market, hence will draw where many other stoves fall. It has the heaviest castings, hence will prove more durable than ordinary stoves. It is made in a greater variety of sizes and ways than any other, and the larger sizes have larger ovens and more cooking surface than any other stove in the market. But above all because every CHARTER OAK STOVE or RANGE has the WONDERFUL WIRE GAUZ & DOOM, which is the greatest improvement ever-invented in connection with a cook stove.

A full line of Charter Oak Cook Stoves and Ranges are always to be seen at the warerooms of our agents EMERSON & FISHER 75 AND 79 PRINCE WM. STREET.

E. COGSWELL & CO., Sackville, N. B., Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada.

Crumb's Rubber Pocket Inhaler OZONIZED INHALANT. CATARRH and BRONCHITIS

Always ready. Recognized by the Profession. 500,000 in use. See Druggists, if not kept by them, sent by mail or express on receipt of \$1.00. LUNG FOOD A Positive Cure ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

MONEY TO LOAN

On the security of Farms. SERLY & MCMILLAN. 77 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N B.

NOV. 16th, 1886.

JERH. HARRISON & CO BEAR TRAPS,

ASSORTED FLAVORS.

FOR SALE BY

Puddington & Merritt

55 CHARLOTTE STREET. LARD. LARD

200 Tubs Lard, 30 Cases LARD.

In 3, 5 and 10 Tins. DEFOREST, HARRISON & CO.

GRAPES. GRAPES.

23 BBLS. Malaga Grapes! DOC CAKES

We offer them cheap to the trade:

JARDINE & CO. Fine Healthy Condition. TROUT,

SMELTS, Haddock, Salmon, Oysters, Mackerel Taylor & Dockrill, Smoked Haddies, Clams. For sale at 19 M. S. King Square, by

For sale by J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO., 165 Union street,

Our friends will favor us very much by forwarding Christmas and New Address, W. B. CRUMB, M.D., St. Catharines, Ont., Canada. Years orders for Send Stamp for Pamphlets.

FRUIT SYRUPS

as early as possible, so that we may be able to attend to them before the very busy season com-

Fox Traps.

Otter Traps, Mink Traps, Rat Traps.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,

Market Square. BAISINS AND CURRANTS

IN STORE 500 Boxes New Valencia Raising. Layer Valencia

London Layer Maisins. 25 Cases Carrants. ALL CHOICE SELECTED PRUIT.

BARBOUR BROS.

WILL KEEP DOGS

50 BARRELS POTATOES. THIS PAPER may be tound on file at GEO. P. BROWELL & CO'S

FIFTEEN MONTHS

-FOB-

(FOR THE SUN.) JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

You have come from the land where the gloon and the glory
Have twined themselves closely on history's where from father to son, has the country's

Where from father to son, has the country's and story
sad story
Been given to posterity age after age.

Where sorrow's hand quenches the torch, hope has lighted,
Where fairy and fury float over the land,
Where the man and the hero so often are slighted—
Justin McCarthy, one grasp of your hand!

Dark and gloomy the days, and oft hard pressed and weary.
You hore yourself well in the battle array, When the cause which you worked for seemed hopeless and dreary,
Your courage ne'er weakened, norspirits gave

You have fought the good fight, and now ripe You visit us here in this far distant land,

Member elect for the stout walls of Derry— Justin McCarthy, one grasp of your hand! When home rule's been gained and the conflict And liberty's beacon lights mountain and glen, When Ireland's dark cloud of oppression is rended,
By the sunburst of freedom, they'll think of

you then; With Grattan, O'Connell, and Parnell they'll orators, statesmen, and patriots grand,
With the wreath of a country's affection

they'll grace you— Justin McCarthy, one grasp of your hand! E. H. Portland, N. B., November, 1886. THE OLD HYMN.

(From the Churchman.) Today, with quiet heart, I heard
The prayer, the anthem, and the psalm,
And gently on my spirit fell
The sweetness of the Sunday calm,
Till, at the reading of the hymn,

With sudden tears my eyes were dim. That old, old hymn! Its sacred lines
Had fallen on my childish ears;
My life turned back, unhindered by
The stretch of intervening years;
Near me my little daughter smiled,
And yet I was again a child.

Outside the winds were fierce and rough, The winter's chill was in the air;
But I could hear the bonny birds
And humming insects everywhere;
And feel, in spite of frost and snow, A summer breeze of long ago.

To find the place I took the book.

And held it in a woman's hand,
While all my soul was moved with thrills
No other soul could understand;
And outer practice. And quite unseen, with love divine, My mother's fingers folded mine,

And not because the music rose
Exultingly I held my breath.
Lest I should lose its sweet delight,
Upon her lips the hush of death
For years has lain, and yet I heard
My mother's voice in every word.

Full well I know the dead are dead,
Yet sometimes at a look or tone,
With short relenting, will the past
One moment gave us back our own,
Oh, happy pain! Too quickly done—
As swiftly ended as begun.
Subannah Archibald,

UNC' ABE ON AUTUMN.

(From the Southern Bivouse.) De woods looks black, dey's ketchin afire, De leaves is tu'ain' red; An' de moon hit shine so pooty at night Dat I hates ter go ter bed,

De muscadines is black an' nice, De 'aimmons is gettin' sweet; De 'possum is gittin' sassy an' fat— Oh! won't dey make good meat.

I tell yer de 'possum am er glor'us ting When he's fixed up nice an' julcy; An' dar ain't nobody ken fix 'um better Den my ol' lady Lucy. She takes him an' she cooks him, An' she browns him nice an' sweet— Yer smacks yer lips an' pitches in; Yer eat an' eat an' eat.

An' when yer eat an' eat an' eat Till yer's full ez yer ken hol', er hopes dar's 'possum for ter eat always, Up yonder whar' de streets is gol'.

An' dis is why I likes de fall De bes' uv all de seasons; 'Ca'se den it is de 'possum's ripe, An' da's de bes' uv reasons.

JOE SNIDER. LANGSYNE.

(Hamilton Spectator.)
Langsyne when Burns was in his prime
An' fairles tripp'd the green,
He sang wi' witchin' pow'r an' micht
Anld Scotia's Hallowe'en.
But Burns is dead, the fairles fied
Frae hill an' moor an' plain,
An' nane can wanken Rebin's lyre,
Or awasn its chords again. (Hamilton Spectator.)

Or sweep its chords again. Wae's me the times hae altered since He roamed o'er "Bonnie Doon,"
An' sang its flow'ry banks and bracs
Aneath the Harvest moon;
The hills behind whaur "Lugar" flows,
An' "Afton's" murm'ring stream —
Their memories are wi'us still,
But like a byzone draam.

The modest daisy, crimson-tipped,
Still blooms as fresh an' fair,
The mavis lilts its blithest songs,
But Robin into there.
The wee "mousie" scampers thro' the fields
But, mousie, a' your kin
Will never find a frien' sae true
As Robin was languyne.

Grim "Winter's" comin' roun' again,
Wi' bitter frost an' snaw;
Wha'll sing the puir folks sorrows' then
When portrith dings them a'?
This "Truth" which impressed Burns' mind,
O spread it well abroad—
"The heart benevolent an' kind,
The most resembles God."
A. H. WINGFIELD,

NOVEMBER.

The year is waning ! Solemn sounds are heard Among the branches of each wind-tosa'd tree; Brown looks the grass; no fivral gems we see; Forsaken nests by winds alone are stirr'd, And not by wing of bird.

THE SECONT SIGHT. BY AT ALO BATES.

"I have the recond-sight, Goeth."- Betting Twice in has been seen the second-sight,
First loss young love give prescience divine,
As when the tender springtide moon benign
Pourse'er the wanderer floods of golden light,

Revealing gracious forms that troop by night From haunt of elf and fay. Next, when decline,
The stars of love, and in the western brine Plunge darkling, then, with wonder and affright,

The heart strays, like a seer with purpose dread. Who walks in storm-rent night along the plain
Of some old battle, and while round his head Wild shricks the wind, calls up the awful train That know alike the fate of quick and dead; For woe, love's vision lost, gives second sight

- From Berries of the Briar. SAGE AND SINGER.

Within an old town by the sea A wise man and a singer dwelt;
The wise man spoke laboriously
And taught with pain the truth he felt,
The singer scattered everywhere
His careless music to the air.

The wise man and the singer both
Lie now within the churchyard green;
Summer and spring have plighted troth,
An hundred years they have not seen.
No traces of their vanished feet
Are in the old high-gabled street.

And of the wire man's labored words Not one is now remembered well, But still as clearly as spring birds, The singer's simple love songs swell. And in the old town seem a part Of every home and every heart,

Snakes in Esopus.

AN ULSTER COUNTY MAN TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY WHICH HE SAYS IS TRUE.

(from the Kingston Freeman) This morning a reporter of the Freeman sat on the top of a stub pile (on Abbey's dock, looking out on the muddy waters of the Rondont Creek, wondering if it would be a good day for the fish to bite. The reporter's thoughts were rudely disturbed by a man, dressed in a rough suit of clothes,

saying:

"Be you the reporter uv a newspaper?"

The reporter replied in the affirmative.

"Well, then, yer jest the feller as I want

"Vell, then, yer jest the readin' some uv them snake stories as has bin printed in the papers, an' they don't mount to nuthin' longside the wun I want ter tell yer. Where I live in 'Sopus, anakes is thicker nor hops. Jinin' my pertater field is a piece uv woods I am clearin' up. Now, what I want to tell yer 'bout is an atheletic toorneyment—I guess as that is what yer fellers call it wen yer tumble aroun', run races, throw summersaults and sich like—that I saw in them woods last August, It wuzn't men with purty striped klose as held this toorneyment. It wuz snakes, Yer needn't look at me in that way. I tell yer it wuz snades as held the toorneyment. Wun mornin' arter I hed my grub I went to the woods ter clear up the brush. I set down backer fur ter hev a smoke. Suddint like I backer fur ter hev a smoke. Suddint like I hears a noise, an' lookin' aroun' I diskivered half a dozen snakes inter a little spot I hed cleared off the brush. The snakes wuz all different kinds. There wuz a black snake, a copperhead snake, a rattlesnake, a hoop snake, a garter snake, an' a milk snake. I was 'stonished an' set still. Purty soon I was more 'stonished. Ef them snakes wuzn't holdin' a atheletic tourneyment yer kin kick me offen this dock. I kept still, an' in a minnit the little garter kept still, an' in a minnit the little garter and milk crawled ter one end of the clearin', turned aroun', an with heds even up lay like as though dead. Then I saw the rattle hisself, an' Ill be gosh darned ef them pesky reptiles didn't race 'cross that clearin' like a

The rattler wuz the jedge in the race, an' he goes ter a hole in the ground' and pulls out a small frog, which he gives to the garter.

That wuz the prize they wuz racin' fur, I s'pose.
"The next thing I seed wuz the hoop snake git hisself in shape like a hoop, an' the clearin." He went 'roun' roll 'roun' the clearin.' He went 'roun' seven times. Yer'd a died laffin' ter see t'other snakes twist their necks ter see him when he rolled around.' It wuz as good as a circus. He went so fast thet it made me dizzy to look at him. After this purformence the rattler and the black snake would their tails aroun' and thin tree standin' oppecalt one 'nother, an' they twist their necks an' ha'f their bodies three times 'roun' one 'nuther. Sez I ter myself, what be the peaky things up ter now? I'm blest if them tew reptils wuzn't hevin' a tug of war. They pulled till they stretched out like injun rubber, an' their bodies lifted a fut clear from the grun.' They strained every mussle, an' their eyes glemed like balls uv fire. Their stingers stuck out uv their mosths, an' they hissed and suit their mouths, an' they hissed and spit as though they wuz mad. Purty soon the rattler's tail began ter slip its holt on the tree. Inch by inch it cum, till the black snake give an almighty fired hard pull and ierked his antagement.

rattler's tall began ter alip its holt on the tree. Inch by inch it cum, till the black snake give an almighty fired hard pull and jerked his antagernist loose an' over the line, wich wuz the copperhead is the middle twirt the tew trees.

"After restin' fur about five minutes, the black snake and copperhead snake hed a wrealin' match. It wuz the slickerest thing ye ever seed. They raised themselves up so only the tip uv their talls touched the grun', then wrapped themselves aroun' one another. The kontest lasted only a little while, an' ended by the copperhead wipin' the groun' with the black snake's karcase. Yer see he wuz tuckered out pullin' the tug o' war, or he'd a thrown the copper. I think it oughter hev been a draw ennyway. After the wreslin' match wuz over all the snakes tumbled over the groun' in kontorted shapes. They throwed summersaults, handsprings, walked on their heds, an' the milk wuz jist in the akt uv climbin' up the rattler's ned to throw a back summersault wen I axidentally stepped on a stick an' made a noise. The atheleetes heard the distance of the said oots.

The last time I went buncing I witnessed a scene which I had often heard of but never seen. It was the dance of the sand-hill crane. My companion was a well known hunter, and, though he is a physician, finds much time—he lives in Northern Iowa—to study the ways and haunts of wild fowl. "Now." said he, "I will show you within an hour the famous dance of the sand-hill crane. My companion was a well known hunter, and, though the samd hour time—he lives in Northern Iowa—to study the ways and haunts of wild fowl. "Now." said he, "I will show you within an hour the famous dance of the sand-hill crane. My companion was a well known hunter, and, though the samd hour time—he lives in Northern Iowa—to study the ways and haunts of wild fowl. "Now." said he, "I will show you within an hour the famous dance of the sand-hill crane. The sand hour time is a physician, finds much time—he lives in Northern Iowa—to study the ways and haunts of wild fo summersault wen I axidentally stepped on a stick an' made a noise. The atheleetes heard

INDE SPES.

From the English Illustrated Magazine. Sad autumi leaves, whirling before the blast, Eddying and hastening in your fitful play, Singing a requiem o'er the summer past, Falling and drifting as it dies away.

Tender and green, you clethed the boughs May,
Shaded us, fauned us, in July's fierce heat,
Now, when October makes his ruthless way,
Golden and crimson, but in wild retreat
Seem you, like banners of a broken force
Like spray creets scattered from a plunging

Faded, you futter on your downward course, Withered, wind-carried to a woodland grave. Yet now, as then, to me good hope will bring, Life after death, after long winter, spring. J. M. Scott-Moscelleyr.

LITTLE CHIPS

Wiggins has evidently found a hole and pulled it after him. W. S. Knowlton contemplates starting paper at Fort Fairfield, Me., soon. In the Turtle Mountain district of the north-west \$1,000,000 worth of timber has been de-stroyed by fire.

When Jay Gould concludes his adjustments in connection with his Southwestern roads he will have increased his capital by \$25,000,000. The mouth of Miss Bartholdis Liberty is just a yard wide. Hence O'Donovan Rossa's bitter jealousy.

A young man wants to know which is correct, two teaspoonfusl or two teaspoonsful.

The Kennebec, Me., Journal tells of a smart young man in Augusta. Out of the school hours, evenings and holidays, he earns his board and pays his school bills by keeping books for a business house. He will succeed. Thomas Garrett of Alabama is 119 years old and is said to have voted the Democratic ticket as long as the party has been in existence. He cast his vote for Thomas Jefferson

There are living in Clearfield county, Pa., a man and his two sons who are married to three sisters, and the old man is married to the youngest sister. Some of the children don't know their uncles from their grandfather. During the trial of a case in the Belfast, Me. oriminal court recently a dove flaw into an open window, and perching on a cornice above Judge Virgin's head, remained there through.

Profiting by Quebec's action in the Riel matter, the United States thinks of hanging General Miles, who captured Geronimo, and making that fine old murderer president of the

The quantity of tea which has already arrived at Port Moody and been distributed over the Canadian Pacific Railway is 3,428 033 pounds. There are yet four vessels to arrive, which will bring up the total for the season to 7,878,033 pounds. "Incontaminatus fulget honoribus (which be-

incontaminating ruiget nenotibus (which being interpreted means "he shines with untarnished honors") is the sign of a bootblack boy's standin an alley off Pemberton quare in Boston. The lad does a good business with lawyers who pass his place.

Dr. Crawford, a young lady practising homee pathy in Chambersburg, Pa., publicly horsewhipped a young man recently. He says her treatment was strictly on the old school basis. Samuel Payton, grandson of Commodore Perry, has been discharged from the prison at Jackson, Mich., his sentence of five years for a Detroit burglary having expired.

Rose Terry Cooke, the authoress, resides in a little old-fashioned mansion near the village of Winsted, Conn. It is a dear old place, with many corners and repositories of kindly managine.

"Yes," bawled a social orator, "I am in favor of the early closing movement for the great mass of tollers." "Well, shut up now," yelled a practical auditor. Lieutenant Greely believes in the theory that there is an open sea, some 1500 miles in diame-ter, round about the pole, that never freezes, the conjecture being that the pole itself is the centre of an ice-capped land, covered with ice from 1,000 to 4,000 feet thick.

Benjamin Moore, who died in Berlin recent-ly, left by will a reward of one dollar for every policemen reporting a case of cruelty to ani-male. "As men have no hearts," he wrote in his will, "I leave my money to the brutes." And he did, enriching the Berlin Society for the Protection of Animals by nearly \$100,000, streak uv lightnin'. The garter won by a hed, an' the milk crawled back ter the start in' pint as ef he wuz kind uv shamed like-

The coming light is said to be megnesium. A process by which it can be produced for \$8 a pound and perhaps even less, instead of \$40, will, it is said, speedily bring it into common use. A wire of moderate size equals the light of seventy-five stearine candles, making the cost at present but little more than that of gas, white no expensive works or street mains are required for its use. The magnesium is are required for its use. The magnesium is simply burned in lamps provided with clockwork movement to feed the ribbon of metal regularly. There is no danger, as with electricity.

Legal phraseology is wonderfully if not fearfully constructed. According to the Advertiser's report of the Owen Sound division court the bill of complaint in one case set forth that "the defendant on various times and in divers manners, personally and with his servants and dogs, wrongfully and cruelly beat and wounded the plaintiff's cow, whereby the said cow became sick, and the plaintiff incurred great expense in attending and ministering to the said cow while suffering from the injuries thereby sustained, and by reason of said injuries the said cow finally died, whereby the plaintiff sustained great loss, and the plaintiff claims \$60." The effect of all this fine language was that the judge said he did not believe said cow died from said injuries, and said plaintiff had to pay said costs.

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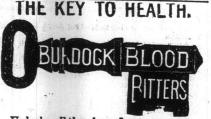
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RHEUMATISM.

MESERS. HANINGTON BEOS:

Early in February, 1885, while in St. John, N. B., I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an eminent Physican and with great care was enabled to come home in ab ut two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything we could to control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of limments. Including Minard's and Electric Oil, I then had good medical advice and treatment which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease jurked in my system, and shifted from one side to the other, in fact it permeated my whose being. For more than two mounts, I was unable to get to my room or retire wathout assistance I chanced to see an advertisement of your "Relaticise"? effecting wonderful cures. I procured a package and when I recived it my limbs were much swellen, my feet and ankness were purple, and so swellen that they were shapeleess. After disappeared. In five days the Rheumatism had completely gone, could walk about supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease since having passed through the autumn and wieter to this date January 5th, 1886, with its climate changes I can recommend your "Sciaticise," and hope that all who are effected with that most painful disease Shemmatism, will not hesitate to give "sciaticise" a trial

Any person wishing to know more of the particulars, or doubting this statement given can write to Mrs. W. H. Moore, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully give them all information.

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VO

SOMEHOW

The good with Her face at As broken an Strengther The good ma His little c And all he'd Ready and "Good wife, Nothing he Money is bou Everything How the cath

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ALICE

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Good man, I s

Fair and f Alice Young in her hand, each other ov hides them f she has brave Olive's visi months that girl friend ha to grow in th Robert, he hero in Alice' been bis wife. ingly as comp and no doubt ever marred l Imperious we Since then, a weary pain fashionable se of girlhood a s

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