



**The Weekly Sun,**

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 12, 1886.

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**LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.**

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**THE SEIZURE OF THE DAVID J. ADAMS.**

The seizure of the United States fishing schooner David J. Adams, charged with poaching bait at Digby in violation of the treaty of 1818, has awakened much interest, but will cause no surprise. Many United States vessels have laid themselves liable to seizure, and it was expected that captures would be made as an early day.

The clause of the treaty alleged to have been violated reads as follows:—  
"The United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's possessions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits (viz., parts of Newfoundland and Labrador). Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood for their boats, and for no other purpose whatever."

It has been somewhat absurdly claimed by Senator Frye and many of his countrymen that the purchase of bait in Canadian harbors is a commercial matter, and does not depend on any treaty, but is a sort of natural right belonging to citizens of all nations. This doctrine of the natural right of foreign folk to make themselves at home in our coast waters without our permission is a somewhat singular one. But it is not necessary to dispute about it, seeing that the United States government deliberately renounced all such rights and agreed that American fishermen should not be admitted into our harbors for the purpose of purchasing bait or for any other purpose save those mentioned. The United States government will scarcely deny that it had the power to make this bargain. Some difficulty will be met in proving that when a nation, by express agreement, parts with any privileges for a consideration, and renounces them for ever, the nation can afterwards lay claim to them on any grounds of natural right or international comity.

The interest of Canadian fishermen demand that no concessions should be made to another nation which will give to the fishermen of that nation undue advantages. The lapse of the fishery treaty has given the United States fishing interest one advantage over that of Canada. It is plainly the duty of the Dominion government to see that no concessions shall be made which will increase the discrimination. Our neighbors should understand that there is nothing unneighborly or inhospitable in thus protecting the fishermen of Canada so far as lies in our power, from unequal and illegal competition. By the application of the same principle in the United States, Canadian vessels have been refused the "natural right" to convey freight from one port in that country to another.

The British authorities have been misinterpreting the treaty the best way to decide the matter is by submitting a case. But we do not understand that such a contention is seriously made. The only serious claim is that the terms of the treaty are so strict and inconvenient that they should not be enforced. If this be so the proper thing to do is to negotiate a new treaty. This, however, the United States has distinctly refused. They have decided that the treaty of 1818 shall stand. The action of Captain Scott seems to be in strict accord with the decision.

**GLADSTONE AND THE COELEN RESOLUTIONS.**

It is a matter of history that the Liberal government of England, of which Mr. Gladstone was leader, in replying to the address of both houses of the Canadian parliament in 1882 on the Irish question, based on Hon. Mr. Coelean's resolutions, very emphatically stated that matters purely affecting imperial control did not come within their cognizance and in effect, that it would be more to Canada's credit to mind her own business. The answer was as follows:—  
"DOWLING STREET, June 12, 1882.  
My Lord—I have received and laid before the Queen the address to Her Majesty from the senate and house of commons of Canada in parliament assembled, which was transmitted in Your Lordship's despatch of 16th May.  
I am commanded by Her Majesty to request that you will convey to the senate and house of commons her appreciation of the renewed expression of their unwavering loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person and government.  
Her Majesty will always be glad to receive the advice of the parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs; but with respect to the questions referred to in the address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the imperial parliament and ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain.  
I have, etc.  
(Signed) "KIMBERLEY."  
"THE MARQUESS OF LORAIN."  
At that time Mr. Gladstone was the outspoken foe of home rule. Today, he is its greatest friend.

But the parliament of Canada does not

purpose even at Mr. Blake's bidding, to run the risk of receiving another snub from a liberal secretary of state for the colonies.

**AT OTTAWA AND WESTMINSTER.**

The imperial government has been advised by several metropolitan journals to concede to the United States the fishing privileges which were renounced by the United States in the treaty of 1818. This advice might have accorded well with the imperial policy half a century ago, when there was no British empire outside the British Islands of which account was taken in London. It does not accord with the present feeling either in England or the colonies. Neither the imperial government nor the London press know much about the importance of the interests at stake, nor have they any adequate idea of the character of the principle involved. If the settlement of the question were in their hands there is no doubt as to which party would be the loser. When the London Times gives advice to Canada, on this matter, it reminds one of Mark Twain's attempt to edit an agricultural newspaper. It ought to be assumed in London that the Canadian people are not fools and are not spending their money on Downing street which is of no use to them. Canadians do not believe that the opinion of the London Times will be endorsed by the imperial government, and the seizure at Digby shows that no interference from Downing street has yet taken place.

The naturally jealous feeling with which any such interference is spoken of in Canada should point a moral to our parliament at Ottawa. The house of commons has been buying itself with the discussion of a resolution tending advice to the imperial administration and to the British parliament respecting an important measure now before the house of commons of Great Britain and Ireland. We have no hesitation in saying that it would have been much better for our legislators to have confined themselves to the business which they were elected to transact. When the Coelean resolutions of 1882 were forwarded, Earl Kimberley replied, stating in diplomatic language that the Irish question was for the British parliament and not for the Canadian parliament to settle. A similar statement was subsequently made by Gladstone. The snub received by Canada at that time was not wholly undeserved, though when we consider the fact that the British government was then already enforcing the coercion laws, and had thrown Parnell into Kilmainham jail, it will be admitted, that a fair excuse for our expression of opinion was afforded. Circumstances are now changed. The star of Ireland is in the ascendant and the privilege of local self-government is certain to be granted in some form. It is an easy, cheap, and fashionable business now for political aspirants to pass resolutions in favor of home rule.

The Irish vote in Canada is large. The Irish people are numerous and influential. But this is no reason why our legislatures should drop their legitimate business and interfere with a subject which is covananting political choice in Great Britain. Irishmen, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and other people in Canada should be governed with fairness and without oppression. Our Canadian parliament will deserve the support of Irish Canadians when they tend well to this matter. The Irish Canadian should be credited with good sense, and a sensible elector who understands well the functions of parliament will ask his representative to busy himself with legislation belonging to other parliaments, to the neglect of his proper official duties. So long as the house of commons as a parliament persists in advising the imperial government in regard to matters in the British Islands, we cannot complain if the imperial authorities meddle with local affairs in Canada.

The Sun will be informed by accurate correspondents that its strictures apply to the supporters of Sir John as well as to Mr. Blake. This is very true, but does not affect the question in the least.

**THE DIGBY SEIZURE.**

The Sun's report from Digby goes to show that the Captain of the seized fishing vessel was not quite accurate in his denial of the allegations made against him. Unless the Digby public are exceedingly untruthful the Captain purchased large quantities of bait, and prepared it at different points and from different persons. It is also charged that the customs regulations were violated, and that the Captain made various disingenuous explanations to the Digby folks and the officers of the law, respecting his vessel and his errand. These charges may or may not be substantiated. If on investigation it is found that the vessel has not transgressed, she must be allowed to go on her way.

We publish today the views of several United States journals on the subject. The Boston Herald says the Boston Traveller is somewhat belligerent in tone. They maintain that the right to purchase bait in Canadian harbors belongs to the United States fishermen, in support of which view they say they have the best legal authority. They, however, neglect to cite the authors. The Boston Herald discusses the question with dignity, and in a manner implying some previous study of the question. Both the Boston Herald and the New York Herald understand that the United States fishermen have by treaty renounced any privileges their fishing vessels may have had in regard to procuring bait and other such fishing supplies in Canadian ports. Both journals say that it is not Canada but the United States congress which is responsible for the present condition of affairs.

Nothing can be farther from the truth than the assertion that the privilege of buying bait is now for the first time denied. The treaty of 1818 in this regard was enforced before the treaty of Washington was signed. It is not necessary to go outside the case submitted to the fishery commission on the seizure of the Nova Scotia court could be cited to show that in 1871 a

**Kent County.**

The local government having been dissolved during the recent election, it may be naturally considered that the financial condition of the province are in a good condition. If it be so and heaven hope it may—I trust that the high sheriff of this county will be speedily reimbursed, so as to enable him to liquidate the expenses and claims of his relatives of officers, to wit: returning officers, poll clerks, constables, assessors of premises, etc., etc.  
The "Herald" who attended at these several public auctions by means of the receiver, desires to meet their legitimate demands? If so, now is the time.  
Yours, &c.  
KINGSTON, May 2.

**St. John Agricultural Society.**

The special meeting of the St. John Agricultural Society, yesterday, was well attended and the prize list for the exhibition next autumn was carefully considered. In no respect does the list essentially differ from that of past years, save that on agricultural implements men will be awarded, except for such country men as have been so far. The prize list for the exhibition next autumn was carefully considered. In no respect does the list essentially differ from that of past years, save that on agricultural implements men will be awarded, except for such country men as have been so far. The prize list for the exhibition next autumn was carefully considered. In no respect does the list essentially differ from that of past years, save that on agricultural implements men will be awarded, except for such country men as have been so far.

The enforcement may be renewed at any moment by the local authority, and such a course is the fact that such unwholesome legislation is far more inconvenient and injurious to the merchant than it can possibly be to American fishermen.  
The Boston Herald now takes the same position in regard to this matter that Mr. Foster took nine years ago. The Canadian authorities, it appears, are acting quite within their rights, under the treaty of 1818. It is an old treaty and ought, perhaps, to be repealed by a better one, but until a new treaty is made, the old one should be respected. Most certainly the treaty should be held sacred by the nation which has declared that no change ought to be made in the treaty relations between the two countries.

**LOCAL MATTERS.**

**WOODSTOCK.**—The managers of the Woodstock Pleasure Grounds, are arranging for a lively time on Dominion day. They intend appropriating \$200 to prizes for trotting, and \$80 and a silver cup for a horse race to be between the fire companies of Hamilton and Woodstock.

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**ST. MARTIN'S.**—The church of St. Martin's is greatly disturbed over the reported elopement last Saturday, of a sweet young maiden of seventeen and a kith and kin steady-going lady, who leaves a wife and mother in the lurch. The lady who was reported to have eloped with a young man, some time after sunrise Sunday morning, in a small boat.

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**AN ISLANDER ABROAD.**—The following advertisement appeared in the San Francisco Monitor, of the 14th April:—"Information wanted of the whereabouts of Mr. Donald Stewart, a native of E. B. Island, and about twenty years of age. When last heard of in San Francisco. Address: Mr. Leuchlin Boston, No. 30, corner Third and Oak Streets, San Francisco."

**BEAR RIVER NOTES.**—The Purdy House, McLaughlin Brothers, proprietors, is being refitted and refurnished for summer usage. The cherry trees promise an abundance of fruit and a full crop is anticipated. In the streets, eight or ten mules back from the village, there is an abundance of trout waiting for fish and other delicacies. The Sun's old friend, Ed. Gates, still covers the mail between Annapolis and Digby, by the above route, and will not leave the Victoria bridge by one of the brothers McLaughlin, with the Bear River mail.

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**Gideon Flowers Stabbed.**

This community was very much startled at the news of a horrible tragedy having occurred in their midst. While John Dykeman and his son Richard were driving down the road opposite Colwell Bros. saw mill they met Capt. Gideon Flowers, who had bought wood of John Dykeman last year. There being a balance due him of seven dollars, they entered into conversation about the amount due. Capt. Flowers requested them to wait until he went to his vessel and he would bring them the money, being only a short distance away. The captain started to go after the money, quickly followed by Richard Dykeman, who had a large pocket knife in his hand whittling a stick. An altercation arose and Dykeman stabbed Flowers six times. Although the wound was not serious, the captain was so badly hurt that he was unable to move. The authorities at once took the matter in hand and issued warrants for his arrest. In the meantime Dykeman took his escape and is still at large.

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**Ontario.**

**TOBACCO.**—The Knights of Labor in the employ of the street railway company struck yesterday morning, owing to the non-withdrawal by the company of the agreement which they were compelled to sign last July. They also demanded shorter hours and increased wages. About 20 cars were run yesterday by horse-drawn teams and were not molested. The strikers kept away from the streets and say they will not interfere with the company's property or the running of their cars. The mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding the assemblage of crowds to obstruct the streets or the company's cars. Senator Smith, president of the company, has notified the men that unless they return to work tomorrow morning, they will not be retained, and he has decided to ignore this notice. The president declares emphatically that he will not have his business interfered with by the Knights of Labor or any labor organization. Over 300 men are out.

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**LOCAL MATTERS.**

**WOODSTOCK.**—The managers of the Woodstock Pleasure Grounds, are arranging for a lively time on Dominion day. They intend appropriating \$200 to prizes for trotting, and \$80 and a silver cup for a horse race to be between the fire companies of Hamilton and Woodstock.

**PROFESSORIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—George O. D. Oddy, Registrar of Probates in and for Kings County, in room of James Cookson, resigned. Charles Doherty, Edwin H. MacAlpine, Hugh H. McLean and E. Lawrence Sturdee, Referees in Equity for the City and County of St. John.

**THE MILITARY CAMP.**—The military camp will be held at Shediac. The corps which will go into camp will be the 78th and 74th battalions, and the Princess Louise Hussars and the Brighton Engineers.

**THE MILLINGSTONE STEAM FERRY.**—The Millingstone Steam Ferry Co., had its annual meeting last week, when the following officers were elected: T. S. Adams, president; J. G. Tobin, J. N. Tobin, N. G. Scott and W. A. Worden, directors. The enterprise now makes three round trips daily, and the mill is being overhauled and repaired at Millingstone.

**ST. MARTIN'S.**—The church of St. Martin's is greatly disturbed over the reported elopement last Saturday, of a sweet young maiden of seventeen and a kith and kin steady-going lady, who leaves a wife and mother in the lurch. The lady who was reported to have eloped with a young man, some time after sunrise Sunday morning, in a small boat.

**DR.**

NTARIO

9.—The Knights of Labor in the street railway company morning, owing to the non-compliance of the company...

10.—The first case of violence, which came into force at a case today before United Justice Hall...

11.—Five Indians and two half-breds, sentenced for being implicated in the rebellion, were released from the Stony Mountain penitentiary today.

12.—A story that is unmatched in the African war trade is told in a case today before United Justice Hall...

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BY TELEGRAPH.

BUCTOUCHE.

The Roman Catholic Church and Priest's Residence Destroyed by Lightning.

MONCTON, May 4.—Information was received here this afternoon that the Roman Catholic Church at Buctouche, Kent Co., was struck by lightning this afternoon, and destroyed by fire, together with the priest's residence adjoining. The church was a large wooden structure, capable of seating nearly a thousand persons, and one of the finest edifices in the county. The altar was particularly fine. The church also contained a fine organ. The loss is in the vicinity of \$15,000. The convent was not destroyed, being situated some distance away.

WINNIPEG.

A Forger on Trial—Indians Released.

WINNIPEG, May 6.—Scott, the forger who was arrested in Mexico, was arraigned today and pleaded not guilty. He was committed for trial.

HAMILTON.

A Disastrous Fire in Copp Bros' Foundry.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 6.—A disastrous fire occurred this morning in Copp Bros' foundry. The estimated loss is \$40,000, covered by insurance. The fire started in the machinery department and its origin is involved in mystery as no one was in the department at the time.

DIGBY.

Two Human Beings.

DIGBY, N. S., May 10.—At a meeting of the trustees of Digby, held in the court house tonight, it was decided by a majority of the trustees to purchase a steam engine and provide for good water supply for use in case of fire.

NEWCASTLE.

Burglar Bell Examined and Committed for Trial.

NEWCASTLE, May 10.—The prisoner J. C. Bell, charged with robbing the stores of James Fish and Sutherland & Creighton, on the night of the 7th or early morning of the 8th and arrested on complaints of Chas. E. Fish and John D. Creighton, arrived here on the English mail train in charge of Constable Watson last night, accompanied by the bailiff and high constable of the district of Kamouraska and Chas. E. Fish, who left with Constable Watson for Digby on Saturday morning. The party left New Brunswick at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The preliminary examination of the prisoner before John Niver, police magistrate, S. Thompson, J. O. was the present morning. When brought into court the prisoner was unshaken. When brought into court he surveyed the great crowd assembled with a coolness amounting to indifference, which he maintained throughout. He has an illuminated forehead, dressed well and has an intelligent look. The first witness was Victor Chamberlain, bailiff of the supreme court district of Kamouraska. He showed his authority for making the arrest, and detailed the circumstances. He exhibited a pocket book of notes to have been found on the prisoner as follows: One in his overcoat pocket rolled up in a handkerchief, another in his pocket in his pants, another in the breast pocket of his overcoat, and a lot of miscellaneous foreign coins in his trousers pocket rolled up in a handkerchief. When asked the other what excuse he had for carrying so much money about him in such a manner he made no reply. Chas. E. Fish gave evidence identifying the stolen packages of notes as being part of the money stolen from their store. He stated that the amount taken from them was \$2,200, of which between \$1,700 and \$1,800 had been returned to them.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, May 4.—A prohibition meeting was held here tonight, under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance, when resolutions were passed upholding the principles of the temperance cause.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Miss Costigan, daughter of Hon. John Costigan, was married here this morning to D. Biles of the Indian department. Sir Adolphus and Lady Carson and others were present. The wedding presents were numerous. The ceremony was performed in St. Patrick's church.

OTTAWA, May 4.—White (Hector) said he did not wonder that the public mind was indifferent to the attacks of the opposition when all the opposition had to go on was that the members took pains to attend to the business of persons writing letters to them about departmental business. The offence charged by Charleton against members of the government was that they were not writing to the heads of the opposition to get on with the business. The policy of the Liberal Conservative party up to 1874 was to put up timber limits to public competition after they had been granted by the government. It provided that timber limits should be granted by the government in council without public competition, and gave every 500 square miles with-

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, May 4.—The house met at three, when many petitions were presented against any change in the Scott Act.

Sir Hector moved that the government be given Wednesday till the end of the session. Mr. Thompson moved resolutions for the establishment of a supreme court in the Northwest, also a resolution effecting real property in the Northwest, to be taken tomorrow.

On government orders being called, Landrekin asked when a writ would be issued for a new election in Hamilton.

Sir John answered that the government had not yet issued a returning officer.

The house took up the third reading of Foster's bill respecting the protection of navigable waters and passed it.

Thompson moved the third reading of the Chignecto transistment bill. Carleton moved the amendment of the bill to amend the administration act—passed; also the third reading of the bill further amending the weights and measures act—passed.

Thompson moved the third reading of the bill respecting commissions of public officers of Canada—passed.

White of Cardwell moved the third reading of the bill amending the act authorizing the raising of a militia force for certain railway companies, a short discussion took place about the bill in connection with the bill, and then the bill passed its third reading.

McLellan moved the house into resolution on the resolution respecting C. P. R. bonds.

McLellan moved the amendment giving up its control to the executive.

Carleton thought the house should know when the government expected to give up its control to the executive.

Foster said the government had not yet decided on the resolution.

Black attacked the C. P. R. in his usual terms.

Sir John said the presentation was originally taken to the committee on the subject of the resolution that the company would never operate the road along the north of lake Superior.

Nobody now doubts that the road would be operated. There are one hundred millions of stock and bonds held by persons in the hands of the company who would run the risk of losing their investment if the contract to operate the road was not carried out. The government did not therefore see the necessity of the resolution to purchase a steam engine and provide for good water supply for use in case of fire.

White (Cardwell) moved the house again in committee on amending the Dominion Lands Act, and the amendment of a technical character accepted till recess.

After recess house went into committee on the resolution to incorporate the school savings bank, which was carried.

McLellan moved the amendment to the bill to incorporate the school savings bank, which was carried.

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out public competition. The policy of the present government has been some extent the same as that of their predecessors, but the present government required when there were two applications for the same land, the one to give their friends good things, but what had Mr. Charleton's friends done? They had given Mr. Cook, M. P., two hundred square miles of timber limits without public competition after they had been best at the polls and had given him three years to begin work.

Mr. Charleton moved that the government be given Wednesday till the end of the session.

Mr. Thompson moved resolutions for the establishment of a supreme court in the Northwest, also a resolution effecting real property in the Northwest, to be taken tomorrow.

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Costigan's amendment and would accordingly vote for that.

Conservative, spoke strongly against Gladstone's proposal for settlement of the Irish question, and objected to parliament of Canada, offering on Gladstone or strengthening his hands at all in a house now less powerful than in the past. Now it is that Mr. Blake and his friends step to the front when their support is not wanted as it was in 1882, and talk about their sympathy for Ireland. He discussed Blake's statement that Mr. Kimberley read unadvisedly in ambling Canada, and read from Mr. Gladstone's speech in the English commons in 1882 in which he (Gladstone) used the same words as Mr. Kimberley and informed the parliament of Canada that the Irish question belonged exclusively to the parliament and government of the Kingdom. He proved conclusively from Blake's own acts that the object of Blake's motion was to gain a party triumph.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The debate on Blake's resolutions and the amendments thereto was continued through the night. The division on Mr. Costigan's amendment: the amendment was—

for 60, against 118.

Costigan's amendment was carried—117 to 60.

Blake moved that the resolution be transmitted to Mr. Gladstone forthwith by Mr. Speaker.

Sir John opposed this at a moment to an address.

Coughlin moved to strike out Gladstone and insert Farnell. Lost: yeas 22, nays 141.

Mr. Costigan moved that Mr. Gladstone's name be added to Mr. Gladstone's in Blake's amendment. Lost: yeas 69, nays 87.

The main motion, being Costigan's amendment with Thompson's amendment added, being put, was carried—140 yeas; 8 yeas nays.

The house adjourned at a quarter to five this morning.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The house met at three o'clock, and after routine proceedings Haggart's resolution was carried.

Mr. Costigan moved that the resolution be transmitted to Mr. Gladstone forthwith by Mr. Speaker.

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and dismissed, having been sick of the division court. The Montreal last-mentioned commissioners were all dismissed by the Mackenzie government because they were conservative.

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THE SABBATH BELLS.

The old man sits in his easy chair, And his ear has caught the ringing Of many a church bell and a bell...

PROTEST OF THE BIRDS AGAINST SLAUGHTER.

Did you see that little blue bird, blue as fragment of the sky, Fair as liquid azure, of a maiden's gentle eye?

THE THIRTY-FIRST OF MAY.

oddy sweet Spring has kissed her buds, And said good-bye to all her flowers, And whispered to them of June's birth...

LITTLE CHIPS.

The Knights of Labor are losing confidence in Powderly, A high vein of coal has just been discovered near Rochester, N. Y.

THE CHURCHILL MOUNTAINS.

The Ohio assembly refused to pass a bill providing for local option, Snow in the Churchill mountains is reported to be fourteen feet deep.

THE COAST LINE.

The coast line of Cape Cod has been greatly changed by the severe gales of the past winter, The Virginia prohibitionists have decided not to enter the field as a political party.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"The World's Fair." No doubt; but it was not to fair yesterday as the fair before, A majority of the female operators in the New Bedford, Mass., mills staid out half a day last week to see a procession.

THE FUTURE WIVES.

There were birds from all the woods and all the fields around, The rarest of the song-birds, with a glory crown'd, The greenback and the kingbird, woodpecker gray and pied,

THE CUCKOO.

We heard it calling sweet and low That tender April morn we stood And listened in the quiet wood;

THE SMOKERS.

Smoke, do you? Well, then, sir you know How fast and how often you grow;

A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

I met her just now at the crossing, A maiden unsuspectingly fair;

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1885. Winter Arrangement, 1886. On and after Monday, November 16th, 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily...

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express, 7:30 a. m. Accommodation, 11:30 a. m. Express for Halifax, 4:30 p. m. Express for Halifax, 7:30 p. m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Halifax and Quebec, 7:00 a. m. Express from St. John, 8:15 a. m. Accommodation, 1:30 p. m. Day Express, 7:30 p. m.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1886.

PREPARE TO WIN THE PRIZES.

SINGLES and Pairs. White Leghorns, Langshires and Wyandottes, my specialties in 1885 and 1886. Also eggs from the following varieties: Light Brahma, Black Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Orpingtons, and Red Game Hens.

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EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 12th day of May, in the City of St. John, N. B., the premises known as the City of St. John, N. B., in the County of St. John, N. B., pursuant to the direction of a decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the 10th day of May, 1886.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell his farm in the County of St. John, N. B., containing about 100 acres of land, with a good house, barn, and other outbuildings, situated on the main road between St. John and Grand Falls.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of O. & G. TITUS, formerly doing business in St. John, N. B., are hereby notified that the said firm has been dissolved, and that all persons so indebted are requested to pay the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of June, 1886.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claim against the late firm of O. & G. TITUS, are hereby notified that the said firm has been dissolved, and that all persons so claiming are requested to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of June, 1886.

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Intercolonial Railway

1885. Winter Arrangement, 1886. On and after Monday, November 16th, 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily...



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1886.

PREPARE TO WIN THE PRIZES.

SINGLES and Pairs. White Leghorns, Langshires and Wyandottes, my specialties in 1885 and 1886. Also eggs from the following varieties: Light Brahma, Black Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Orpingtons, and Red Game Hens.

THE FUTURE WIVES.

There were birds from all the woods and all the fields around, The rarest of the song-birds, with a glory crown'd, The greenback and the kingbird, woodpecker gray and pied,

THE CUCKOO.

We heard it calling sweet and low That tender April morn we stood And listened in the quiet wood;

THE SMOKERS.

Smoke, do you? Well, then, sir you know How fast and how often you grow;

A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

I met her just now at the crossing, A maiden unsuspectingly fair;

THE CUCKOO.

We heard it calling sweet and low That tender April morn we stood And listened in the quiet wood;

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EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 12th day of May, in the City of St. John, N. B., the premises known as the City of St. John, N. B., in the County of St. John, N. B., pursuant to the direction of a decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the 10th day of May, 1886.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell his farm in the County of St. John, N. B., containing about 100 acres of land, with a good house, barn, and other outbuildings, situated on the main road between St. John and Grand Falls.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of O. & G. TITUS, formerly doing business in St. John, N. B., are hereby notified that the said firm has been dissolved, and that all persons so indebted are requested to pay the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of June, 1886.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claim against the late firm of O. & G. TITUS, are hereby notified that the said firm has been dissolved, and that all persons so claiming are requested to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of June, 1886.

NOTICE.

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