MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

A GREAT ATTRACTION.
Today we gin the publication of a new story, MAIWA'S REVENGE, by Rider Haggard.

The Evening Gazette.

MAIWA'S REVENGE.
See the GAZETTE on today for the opening chapters of MAIWA'S REVENGE, by Rider Haggard.

VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 252. ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SAINT JOHN Amateur Minstrels
Will give Performance at the
Mechanics' Institute.
8 P. M. Evening of THURSDAY, 28th Feb. inst.
8 P. M. Evening of FRIDAY, 1st March next.
Matinee 2.30 P. M. SATURDAY, 2nd March next.
Tickets can be had at Messrs. A. C. Smith & Co.'s and at the door.
Prices Evening Performances—Limited number Reserved Seats, 75c each; rest of body of house, Reserved Seats, 50c. each; Side Galleries 35c.; South Gallery, 25c.
Matinee Tickets to all parts of house, 25c.

Victoria Skating Rink.

A GRAND CARNIVAL
Will be given at Victoria Rink, on
SHROVE TUESDAY EVENING,
5th March Next,
At the request of a large number of people who were unable to gain admission last evening.
TWO PRIZES OF $10 EACH.
Tickets will be on sale at Mr. Morrisey's King street, and Mr Short's Jeffery's Hill.
Dated 28 February, 1889.
A. C. JARDINE, President. G. C. COSTER, Secretary.

SPENCER'S
Standard Dancing Academy.
New classes will open on Thursday, Dec 27th, for beginners.
Afternoon, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses at 3 o'clock.
Evening for Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 o'clock.
Those wishing to join, will make application at the academy for terms, which are very low.
All the popular dances taught in a term of 20 lessons. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Don't miss the first lesson.
Private Lessons given in Waltzing and Fancy Dances day or evening. ASSEMBLY EACH WEEK.
Mr. Fred. L. Scribner pianist.
A. L. SPENCER, Teacher.
ACADEMY, Domville Building, King Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—Three good canvassers for the City. Apply by letter to B. GAZETTE Office.

AN experienced housemaid in a small family, must be well recommended. Call at No. 159 Germain, corner of Horsfield street.
MRS. W. T. GARD.

FOUND.

FOUND about 10 days ago near Coburg street, a pair of GOLD EYEGLASSES, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement, from
W. TREMAINE GARD, No. 61 King street.

LOST.

LOST—On Brussels st, last evening, during the parade, a MOCCASIN. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at Manchester, Robertson & Allison's (wholesale).

FOR SALE

ON Water street, Carleton, a desirable FREEHOLD LOT 40x100 feet with dwelling for one family. Apply to DUNCAN BROWN, 49 Britain street, city.

TO LET.

TO LET, WITH POWER—Two Flats in Brick Building 240 Union street.
WM. PETERS.

A LARGE STORE, with cellar, adjoining W. A. Porter's, extending from Union to Waterloo street, with a frontage on both streets. This is one of the best business stands in the city. Enquire of BROWN & LEEICH.

SHOPS TO LET—THREE SHOPS in the subscribers Brick Building, opposite Dufferin Hotel. Apply to G. PRESCOTT, 19 Coburg street.

HOTEL TO LET AT FREDERICTON.
To Let from 1st May next, that well-known property,
THE BARKER HOUSE.
Has all the modern improvements—water, gas, electric bells; electric light and plate-glass front in office. Best location in city. For particulars enquire at the office of the CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., at Fredericton, or to THOS. A. TEMPLE, the Company's Agent at St. John.
Fredericton, Feb. 11, 1889.

TO LET—The Building Cor. Wentworth and Union Sts., suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply T. L. BOURKE, 11 Water St.

TO RENT—A large upper flat on King street. Apply to BROOK & PATTERSON, 32 King street.

TO LET—House in Orange Terrace, at present occupied by T. R. HANNINGTON. In first-c ass order.
UPPER FLAT of house, corner of Dorchester st, and City Road, newly papered and painted. In good order.
SHOP on Bridge st., Indiantown. Apply to PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Pugsley's Building.

STORE TO LET—THE DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 9 and 11 North Market Wharf, extending back to Kirk's Alley, about 100 feet; one of the best localities in the city for a general business, having front and rear entrance. Possession 1st May. Apply to R. P. McGIVERN, 2 wks. street.

TO LET—From 1st May next, lower flat of frame dwelling No. 98 Sydney Street. Contains about 7 rooms. Has separate entrance, good yard attached. Can be seen on Wednesday's and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to 5.
For particulars apply to J. E. IRVINE, Troop's Building, or F. S. SHARPE, 120 Prince William Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—From 1st May next, pleasantly situated Brick House, No. 65 Hazen street, at present occupied by K. Shives, Esq. House contains 11 rooms, with bath room, gas and water; good yard in rear; location finest and most desirable in the city. For further particulars apply to FRANK W. MULLIN, care American Rubber Store, 65 Charlotte street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The brick dwelling house, situated at Orange Street, No. 58, at present occupied by Mr. Robt. Thompson, jr. For particulars apply to Blair & Co., No. 5 King street.

CUSTOM Tailors, Dress Makers, Barbers, Liquor Dealers, and others whose business requires similar premises, are respectfully requested to view the handsome brick building on Canterbury street adjoining the W. C. T. U. restaurant, which is so arranged that the rooms above the elegant shop on the ground floor, can be utilized either for dwelling purposes or may be occupied for daily work by the employees. Price low or rent moderate. Apply to J. H. Kinnear or C. A. Stockton, Real Estate Agent.

St. John and Digby and Annapolis.
Stmr LANSDOWNE
WILL LEAVE WHARF, REED'S POINT, ST JOHN, EVERY
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,
at seven o'clock, local time, and return same day.
Freight received at warehouse daily up to five p. m.
J. H. HARDING, Agent Dept. Marine.

TAKE NOTICE
THAT all debts, due us, must be paid to us only, at our office No. 85 Germain street, Room 2.
JAMES McCULLOUGH & Co.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 15, 1889.

JUST RECEIVED
A fine assortment of
BRASS BEDSTEADS.
An inspection solicited,
HUTCHINGS & Co.
Mattress and Bedding Warerooms,
101 to 107 Germain Street.
Agents for the Celebrated Ideal Washing Machine.

Monthly accounts with prices to match.
HUNTER, HAMILTON & MCKAY,
97 King St.
New Bead Goods.
New Dress Goods.
New Prints.
New Lace Curtains.
New Laces.
New Parasols and Umbrellas.
With so many new goods in February surely we have gained a season.

THE CHARTER OAK IS THE BEST.
WHY?

Because it has the heaviest Castings and the largest fuel, hence will outwear any other Stove made and will draw where many others fail.
While these features are well worthy of consideration by all who think of purchasing a new Stove, we would direct special attention to the
WIRE GAUZE DOOR
And the advantages to be derived from its use. These are so manifold that it is impossible for us to explain them in the limited space of our column.
To those who may call it will afford us pleasure to explain its desirability. To those who cannot we shall be glad to supply circulars explaining fully the principles, and the savings made by its use.
The largest foundry in the United States is engaged in turning out Charter Oaks at the rate of 400 daily, and with this enormous output are barely able to supply the extraordinary demand. This proves more than anything else can do its great advantages, and the appreciation of the public for a good thing.
The Wire Gauze oven door is unquestionably the greatest invention of modern times in connection with the Stove trade.
EMERSON & FISHER,
75 and 79 Prince Wm. St.

CALL AND SEE
J. E. HOLMAN'S large stock of
WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES
BEFORE PURCHASING.
F. E. HOLMAN, - - - 48 King Street.

KEDY & CO.,
Remove to their new Store at
231 Union, next corner Waterloo, street about 1st April.
Genuine Clearing Sale to commence on the 1st of March.
PREPARING FOR SPRING.
We have a few suit lengths and a few Trouserings left over, which we are offering at $20 per suit and $5 for pants.
Our stock of these goods is limited and must be sold to make room for our new spring stock, which is now beginning to arrive.
A. F. deFOREST & CO.,
Foster's Corner, King Street.

Encourage Home Manufacture.
Maritime Varnish and White Lead Works.
JAS. ROBERTSON,
Manufacturer of all Kinds of Varnishes and Japans, White Lead, Colored and Liquid Paints and Putty.
Factory, Corner of Charlotte and Sheffield Sts.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Robertson's New Building,
Cor. Mill and Union Streets. - - - St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbitt Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

PARLIAMENT TODAY.

A GREAT DEBATE GOING ON.

Mr. Gladstone Speaking and in good Form.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March 1st.—The House of Commons is crowded; the floor as well as the galleries. Dr. Tanner, for which the police watched every entrance of the parliament building to arrest him under the Crimes Act warrant has just entered the House and is received with cheers and shouts of "bravo" from the Parnellites as he takes his seat. The debate or address has begun. Mr. Gladstone is on his feet and is speaking at his best. He is now replying to the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain. He is in good voice, fine form and high spirits and monopolizes the attention of the members and spectators.

AGAINST ENGLISH RULE.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Relation on Commercial Union.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The joint resolution for Commercial Union with Canada passed today in the House was introduced by Pitt of Illinois and reported unanimously from the committee on foreign affairs.

In its report on the resolution the committee on foreign affairs says "our commercial relations with Canada have recently awakened a deeper interest and received a more thorough discussion than ever before on both sides of the border. The tendency of public opinion is plainly towards an enlargement of trade between the two countries. In Canada the movement has advanced from what was a few years ago an effort for partial reciprocity, to a wide expression in favor of unrestricted intercourse and commercial union. The chambers of commerce and boards of trade of leading cities in Canada; more than 50 farmers institutes and conventions, have adopted resolutions declaring in favor of commercial union—or unristricted trade between the two countries. The answer made by their opponents, and those most closely attached to English trade, and English rule has been that the United States has given no indication that would receive, or even consider any proposal however friendly in spirit, or however favorable to the United States in its terms it might be. Your committee believe that the power herein conferred upon the president can do no harm, that it will be wisely used and will lead to beneficeins results, promoting the independence prosperity and peace of two great people.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Concerning the Patriotic League.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

PARIS, March 1.—The Chamber of Deputies, by votes of 280 to 214, rejected the motion of M. Audrieaux attacking the government on the Tonquin question.

Republique Francaise commenting on the suppression of the Patriotic League by the government, says:

The league existed by license of prefecture of the police on condition that its statutes should be observed. The prefecture withdrew its licenses owing to a violation of its statutes. A meeting of the committee of the league and the presidents of its sections was held last night at which a protest against the government's actions was signed and the league's right of existence asserted. Republican and Conservative journals approve the action of the government.

The suppression of Patriotic League and arrest of its president and of members of the Chambers causes as much excitement as if it were a *coup de orat.* The Boulangists denounce it as such. They declare it arbitrary, tyrannical and extra judicial attack on their liberties.

NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Sir Julian Pauncefote is the Man.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March 1st.—The statement that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed British minister to the United States is officially confirmed.

[Sir Julian Pauncefote was born at Munich in 1828, called to the bar in 1852 and appointed Attorney General of Hong Kong in 1865. He acted as Chief Justice of the supreme court of that colony in 1869. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1875; and assistant Under-Secretary of State for the colonies in 1874. In 1876 he became assistant Under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs. In 1882 he became permanent Under Secretary for foreign affairs, which office he has continued to hold until the present time. This, therefore, is his first mission, the British government having probably concluded that a lawyer and not a diplomat is what is needed at Washington.]

News From Emin Pasha.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

CAIRO, March, 1.—Deserters from Khartoum bring news there has been a great battle on the White Nile in Bahr-el-ghazel between the army of Emin Pasha and an expedition sent against him by Khalifa Abdullah. The expedition was defeated with heavy loss. Emin Bey captured three steamers; many prisoners were taken. The remnant of the expedition is dispersed in the desert.

Grave Accusations by the Star.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March, 1.—The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper) in a rampant attack upon the Government today accuses Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, with sharing Pigott's guilt and demands his impeachment. The paper brands attorney General Webster as an impudent and shameless liar and advocates a criminal prosecution of Houston.

National Liberal Club.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March 1.—The National Liberal club, since the withdrawal of the Marquis of Hartington and the Unionists, has received an accession of 700 members. It is expected now that many of the seceders will return.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

Fuller Details of the Evidence Taken To-day.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March 1.—The Parnell commission re-assembled this morning. The excitement manifested for several days past consequent upon the collapse of Pigott's once ross-examination the proceedings had subsided, and were conducted quietly. The court refused to allow Houston, Secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, to make a personal statement or to hand to the court a written document on the ground that the time was inconvenient. O'Kelly and Davitt and Parnell's Secretary (Campbell,) swore that they did not write the letters ascribed to them by Pigott. Justin McCarthy also testified. He denied he had any interview with Pigott.

Mr. Lewis solicitor, for Parnell, testified that he told Pigott that the letters not being negotiable he could not be prosecuted for forgery, but was liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences. The witness declared that he had not promised Pigott the farthing.

Mr. Labouchere testified that he had never offered Pigott £1000 if he would swear that the letters were forged, as sworn by Pigott. He said that before the commission opened, somebody named O'Brien offered him a packet of letters, which were said to have been written by Egan and Parnell. He did not know O'Brien.

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times produced the documents on which Pigott's evidence was based. He said every statement Pigott made had been submitted to the court.

Mr. Lewis was recalled. He testified that he was convinced that Pigott was the forger before he ever saw him.

Mr. Houston announced his readiness to submit to a cross-examination and to give security for his continued attendance before the commission.

Attorney General Webster urged that Houston be immediately cross-examined so as to enable the court to have all facts before them.

The Minstrels'

When the curtain rose in the Institute last night, it revealed a goodly company of about forty persons, standing like so many ebony statues in full dress, prepared to give the immense audience that greeted them, a programme of fun, fancy and frolic that would send everyone home delighted with their evening's entertainment. The anticipations of both the preformers and audience were fully realized. The end men, Messrs. Blackadar, Busby and Thompson, Bon es and Messrs. Thomas DeForest and Harrison, Tambos, were very good indeed and are able to give a good programme in themselves as Blackadar gave a splendid clog dance and DeForest a most laughable stump speech in the second part. The circle songs were all good and were well received, though some of the performers showed a little natural nervousness which wore off however as they proceeded. The audience was representative of the best social circles in the city and of course all the objectionable noisyelement was happily absent. Among those who were present and who enjoyed every incident during the evening were:

Judge Tuck, Mrs. Tuck, B. Lester Peters and Miss Peters, John McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, James McMillan, the Misses McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burpee, the Misses Burpee, Mrs. Geo. Carter, R. C. Grant, Mr. G. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs Barclay Boyd, Collector Ruel, W. Frank Hatheway, Miss Skinner, A. O. Skinner, Dr. M. and Mrs MacLaren, Geo. F. and Mrs. Smith, Geo. K. McLeod, Mrs. Geo. McLeod, The Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McLaughlan, Miss Katie Smith, Chief Engineer Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, Dr. and Mrs. Holden. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. McCready, Adl. Peters and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cowie. Miss Richards of Fredericton, George Jones, Mrs. Simeon Jones, The Misses Jones, R. R. Ritchie, Mr and Mrs. Dunbe Breese, Mr. H. Drury, The Misses Drury, F. W. Holt and Mrs. Holt of St. George, Mr. and Mrs. S. deForest, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Peters, Mrs. G. H. Perley, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, M. Hunter, Mr A. Finlay and many others prominent in society and business circles.

The company gives another performance this evening for which nearly all the seats are now engaged and all who desire to hear the minstrels should endeavour to secure their tickets as speedily as possible. A matinee concert will be given tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 which will be the last opportunity for seeing the minstrels this season. The admission to the matinee will be 25 cents to all parts of the house, no reserved seats at the matinee.

Late Local News.

THE MONTICELLO LEAVES NEW YORK

A despatch received here today from H. D Troop says, that the steamer Monticello is taking in coal and cleaning at the Custom House and will sail today if possible, for Bermuda.

A MARK OF ESTEEM.

The I. C. R. news agents will present J. M. Mulhall with a handsome gold headed cane and address. Mr. Mulhall severs his connection with the I. C. R. news depot, St. John branch, and carries with him to Montreal, the best wishes of all.

THE ST. FRANCIS RAILWAY.

It seems now that the work is soon to be commenced on the St. Francis railway. The Gleaner learns that the Temiscouata Railway Company are to have the building of the road, and that the contract has been signed. The survey is about half finished, and it is expected that the construction work will be commenced in the spring. The contractors are getting everything in readiness and have a number of men engaged.—Gleaner.

City Police Court.

John Graham drunk on Union street was fined $4.

Jeremiah Murphy was given in charge by his wife for assulting her and putting her out 4 of the house. He was remanded. Murphy has up to the present acted peacefully and it is believed that he has become insane.

Weather Report.

POINT LEPREAUX, 9 a. m. wind N. E., light, clear. Thermometer 15.
3 p. m. wind N. E. calm, clear, therm. 43; three schooners outward.

City Police Court.

Jeremiah Murphy was sent to jail for three months pending his procuring securities for $1000.

John S. Magee, editor of the St. Andrews Bay Pilot, is in town.

CITY FINANCES.

CHAMBERLAIN SANDALL MAKES A GOOD SHOWING.

A Reduction in the Gross Debt of $3,032 and an Increase in the Sinking Fund.

The Chamberlain's report, which was submitted to the council, shows the city finances to be in a more healthful condition this year than last. The total receipts of the office during the year, including old balances brought down, were $791,772.96, and the expenditures, $701,278.27, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of $90,278.27.

The funded debt on December 31, 1888 was $1,147,786,20. During the year there were debentures redeemed amounting to $21,432 which include $12,000 of West side street bonds, the sinking fund for which was not properly maintained until a few years ago and was therefore only sufficient to meet $4,800 of the debt. The balance of this loan $7,200 was refunded at 4 per cent. The other debentures issued were Restoration $5,500, to pay for the paving of Prince William street; city debt 4 per cent for $700, to refund a 6 per cent debenture on the same account and $5,000 street paving debentures issued to pay for the paving of Union and Charlotte streets, mking a total issue of $18,400. It may be explained that the restoration and street paving loans run only for five years and will be held in the sinking fund, and that provision is made for paying them off $1,000 each year. The result of the transactions in the indebtedness this year are extremely gratifying, as they show that notwithstanding an issue of news bonds of $10,500 and the refunding of $9,200 there is a total reduction of the gross debt of $3,032. The sinking fund at the close of the year amounted to $262,093,08 leaving the net indebtedness of the city on December 31st 1889, $880,693.12. During the present year $24,000 of the city debt falls due, as follows:

City debt debentures.	$3,200
Street.	800
Market wharves.	20,000

The two first loans are payable in 1890, and the two last mentioned, in 1889.

The first two classes of debentures will be paid off at the close of the year. There is only $7,823.66 in the sinking fund to meet them. This will therefore necessitate the refunding of $12,000 of this loan unless the council makes some provision for its payment out of some other sinking fund which is overpaid. The special loans of $3,000 for street purposes and $685.84 for the Board of Health were each unpaid. The loan of $5,000 for ferry purposes is still outstanding and not due until October 4, 1889. The loan of $300 for west side light department is also outstanding.

The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to $12,170, as follows:—

Adam's wharf, 5 per cent	$2,870
Ferry steamers, 5 "	4,000
Ferry steamers, 6 "	2,000
Carleton light department,	300

The returns from the police magistrate show collections amounting to $3,442.10, an increase of $525 over 1887 for the East side. The collections from this office on account of the West side were $207.50 a decrease of $235.

The collections of the harbor master for the year were $18,333.34, an increase of $1,556.79 over 1887.

The chamberlain following the custom of last year makes a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the various departments. Taking first the east side current account into which is dumped all the unmortgaged revenues of the city and which is by all means the important account on his books. At the beginning of 1888 this account was in debt $4,170,35. The receipts for the year were $48,831,76 and the expenditures $45,214,35 leaving a balance against the department at the end of the year of only $353, 38 the smallest it had been for many years.

The total receipts of the fire department for the year were $19,021.56 and the expenditures $19,874.97. The balance against this department December 31st. 1887 was $2, 157.49 and last year $2,990.90 showing an increase of indebtedness of $833.41. The actual excess of expenditure over revenue for the year was $596.84

The Salvage Corps had to its credit $681.63 last year as compared with a credit balance of $473.71 in 1887 showing $207.92 increase on the credit balance.

The balance against the street department at the beginning of 1888 was $5,825.27. The expenditures for the year including $3,200 to redeem debentures were $42,739.76 and the receipts $41,474.01, leaving the department in debt at the close of the year $7,091.02, an increase of 1265 for the year.

The sewerage department commenced the year with an indebtedness of $48.83 and closed the year with a credit balance of $461.46.

The police department was $8,594.92, in debt at the beginning of 1888 and at the close of the year $7,150.07, a reduction of $1,444.85. The receipts were $21,945.21 and the expenditures $20,629.14.

The ferry steamers owed at the beginning of 1888 the sum of $1,993.58 and on December 31st the debt is placed at $738.83, but besides this there were two loans aggregating $9,000, which added to the debit balance leaves this department behind $9,738.83. The total revenue from the ferry last year was $18,824.90 and the working expenses, repairs, etc., were $20,629.13. The revenues of the ferry increased $1299.13 in 1888 over 1887.

The market account commenced the year with a credit of $5,824,33 and closed the year with $2,355.15 which is accounted for by the reduced assesment.

The balance to the credit of the lamp department account was reduced during the year from $391.59 to $264.70. If this lamp assessment is not increased this will soon be a debt instead of a credit account.

The West side accounts are also in very good condition. There was a balance of $952.07 to the credit of the common lands fund; the street department was in debt $386.18; the fire department had a credit of $24.49; the police department had a credit of $57.59, while the public hall rejoiced in a credit balance of $51.15.

Taken as a whole, the expenditures of the year, as shown by the Chamberlain's accounts, have been kept well in hand, but the departmental accounts are not yet in a satisfactory condition, and never will be until an act makes it illegal for the Chamberlain to pay from accounts not in funds.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on the Address Yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sexton gave notice in the house of commons this afternoon that he would make a motion to compel Major Saunderson to disclose the officers pledging to associate themselves with Saunderson to violate the oaths of obedience to the crown, in event of a home rule parliament being granted Ireland.

Right Hon. W. H Smith declared that nobody on behalf of the government had intimated the Times would be recompensed by a parliamentary grant for its expenses in connection with the Parnell commission.

Healy called attention that in November Attorney General Webster had received a statement from Pigott to the effect that he could not bear cross-examination before the commission and gave notice of motion that in the opinion of the house the attorney general had forfeited its confidence.

Shaw-Lefevre, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, charged the Irish executive with increasing the rigors of oppression in Ireland during the recess. After parliament prorogued the first step of the executive was to prosecute Irish members

Chamberlain held that the speakers of the opposition made the debate sterile by avoiding the main issue on which the house was asked to censure the government. Why did not the opposition give the country its reasons for revising the present policy?

In the course of the debate T. W. Russell apparently accused Dillon of paying for the defence of murderers but disclaimed any personal reference when Dillon declared it a lie. A squabble also occured between Thomas O'Hanlon, nationalist, and Sir Henry Havelock Allan, liberal unionist; also between Healy and Balfour.

Conservative newspapers all praise Chamberlain's speech in the house of commons last night as the ablest reply yet made to Morley.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Davitt, O'Kelly, Campbell, Labouchere, and Lewis on the Stand.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, March 1.—In the special Parnell commission today Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Kelly appeared on the witness box and denied that they wrote or signed the letters attributed to them by the Times. Mr. Campbell, secretary of Parnell, declared he did not write the body of any of the Parnell letters and pronounced the signatures spurious. He also swore the Egan letters were forgeries. Mr. Labouchere and Geo. Lewis, Parnell's solicitor, gave satisfactory explanations of their intercourse with Pigott.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Rates of Exchange—To-day

	Buying.	Selling.
London, 60 day	.81	9¼ p. cent.
Do., sight	.93	10¼ p. cent
New York	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Boston	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Montreal	¼ dis	¼ prem.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.

	Yesterday Closing.	To-day Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	1.30 p. m.	Yesterday's Sales.
Chi, Bur & Quin	101½	101	101	101½	4700	
N Y Central	108½	.....	.....	.....	200	
Can Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Canada Southern	55¼	54¾	55¼	55¼	300	
Delaware & Hudson	135	135	135	135	200	
D & Lack	141½	140½	140½	144½	3300	
Erie	29¼	29½	29½	29½	2500	
Consol. Gas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hocking Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
L Central	95¼	95¾	95¾	95¼	1400	
K & T	13	13	13	13	.....	
Lake Shore	104½	104	104	104½	3200	
Lon and Nash.	59¾	59¾	60¼	60¼	1500	
Mis. Pacific	71	71½	71½	71¼	4500	
N Y & New England	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	14000	
Northern Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Northern Pacific pref	62½	62½	62½	62½	6000	
Chi. & Nor.	106½	106½	106½	106½	.....	
Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oregon Trans	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	1500	
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ph. & Reading	47½	47½	47½	47½	9200	
Richmond Term	27½	27½	27½	27½	11000	
St Paul	64½	62	62½	62	7200	
Texas Pacific	23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Union Pacific	66½	65½	66½	66½	17000	
Western Union	85¼	85½	86	86	1500	
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wabash pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Norfolk & W pref	34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
R. F. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
C C C	73½	72½	72½	72½	.....	
Cotton Oil Tr	58½	58½	58½	58½	700	
Top & St Fe	31	31	31	31	.....	
Rock Island	96½	96	96	95½	.....	
O M pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maine Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Ends	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Eastern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chicago Gas Trust	43	43	43½	43½	.....	

Chicago Markets.

	Yesday Close	To-day Open	Highest	Close
Wheat—May	107½	107½	107½	107½
June	107½	108	108	108
July	93½	93½	94	93½
Corn—Feb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
May	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
June	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
April	35	35	35½	35½
Pork—May	11 30	11 20	11 30	11 20
Mar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum	91½	91½	91½	91½

U S Government C. Bonds, 4 p cent, 128½ @ 129

London Markets.

LONDON, March 1.

United States Fours,	.....
Do. do. Fours and a half	.....
Atlantic and Great Western firsts	34½
Do. do do seconds	19
Illinois Central	130
Erie	30½
do. Seconds	105¾
Mexican ordinary	.....
St Paul Common	63¾
New York Central	111½
Reading	24½
Canada Pacific	55
Mexican Central firsts	17½
Pennsylvania	52½
Spanish Fours	.....
Bar Silver	.....

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May. 1—Cotton quiet with a limited enquiry. Sales 8,000 bales: for speculation and export, 1,000 bales; receipts 18,000 bales; American 14,800 bales. Futures steady at the advance.

Stocks and Bonds.

From J. M. Robinson, Banker and Broker, No. 66 Prince William Street.
St. John, N. B., March 1, 1889.

Bank	Par of Share.	Last Div'n'd	A'sked.	Offer.
New Brunswick	100	6 p c	221	218
B N America	243.33	4 p c	154	152
Nova Scotia	100	3½ p c xd	144	142
Merchants	100	3 p c xd	123½	122
Halifax Banking Co.	20	3 p c	113	111
St. John Gas	100	4 p c	140	135
People's Bank of N. B	150	4 p c	200	195
Montreal	200	5 p c	231	231½
Commerce	50	3½ p c	121	120
Merchants	100	3½ p c	140	138
Toronto	100	4 p c	226	225
Ontario	100	3½ p c	135	131½
Molsons	50	4 p c	172	162
Montreal Tel Co.	40	2 p c qur	95½	95
Montreal Gas Co.	40	6 p c	206	202
C P R	.....	x d	54½	54

FIRST EDITION.

THE PARNELL LETTER.

Mr. Smalley's Account of their Publication by the Times.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, March 1.—G. W. Smalley in his London cable to the Tribune says: It is idle to penetrate the mysteries of the Times office, or to solve the problems of anonymity still so carefully kept up. It is the Times which is responsible; individuals were of little consequence but I will mention though not vouch for a story current among people likely to know. Mr. Buckle they say was from the first opposed to the publication of the letters without better evidence of their genuineness and without some knowledge of the source from which they were alleged to have come, but he was overruled by Mr. Walker and Mr. Macdonald. The contest between them seems to have lasted for months, from October 1886 to April 1887. What Mr. Buckle's friends assert is that he employed Mr. Walker to stay his hand "went on his knees to him," was the expression I heard used. Nor was Mr. Buckle alone in his opposition. At least one outsider, a man of some eminence, heard what was coming and vainly tried to stop it. There were two things which predisposed the English people to believe these letters genuine. First was the authority of the great journal in which they appeared, second was Mr. Parnell's refusal to bring an action. Why he refused to bring an action himself, knowing the letters to be forgeries, has never been entirely explained. Distrust of a London jury was not enough. I asked yesterday one who ought to know, he answered "because we had no evidense to prove them forgeries."

AGAINST COMBINES.

A Bill which the Kansas Senate has Passed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 1.—The Senate has passed a bill to prevent trusts, combinations and pools, and it becomes a law. It provides that all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations, made with a view or with the end to prevent full and free competition in the operation or transportation of articles imported into the state, or in the product, manufacture and sale of domestic raw material or for the use of money or to fix attorney fees; and all arrangements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations, designed or which tend to advance the cost to consumers of any such articles, or which tend to advance or control the rate of interest for the loan or use of money to the borrower, are declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void. The bill provides a penalty of imprisonment and fine of $1,000 for violation.

OUR PACIFIC COAST.

Imperial Federation—Customs Receipts—Budding Societies.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 1st.—Mr. G. R. Parkin, who will arrive here today on his way to Australia has been invited to deliver an address on Imperial Federation in the city on Saturday.

The imports at this port of dutiable and free goods during February increased 33 per cent over Feb. 1888 and the duties collected 200 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

A company with a capital of $100,000 has been organized here to engage in the halibut and cod fisheries on the northern coast.

The Building Society capital of $250,000 formed three months ago has been fully subscribed and a second company with a similar capital has already half that amount taken up. The weather is springlike and warm and building operations are going on actively.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

A Dying House of Representatives Debates on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House this morning agreed to a resolution providing that whenever it shall be duly certified to the president that the government of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States with a uniform revenue system, a like internal tax to be collected and similar import duties to be imposed on the articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties upon the trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet like commissioners of Canada to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue tax of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts in a commercial union.

[A TERRIFIC FIRE.

Ten Reservoirs of Tar in Flames.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

CARLEROOR, MARCH 1.—The fire which started in some brick works yesterday, and spread to ten reservoirs of tar, is still burning, the flames shoot up to a height of 600 feet and resemble the eruption of a volcano. The damage is estimated at a million francs.

From Vancouver's Island.

[SPECIAL TO GAZETTE.]

Victoria B. C. March. 1—The British Columbia Board of Trade has telegraphed to the Ottawa government their opinion that it is not desirable to increase the duty on flour as requested by the Ontario millers.

While engaged in potlatch at Naas River an Indian mdicine man fell dead while dancing.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Indications—Fair, stationary temperature, followed

MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 23 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered at any house in the cities of St. John and Portland for a month for thirty-five cents. The subscription may be paid at the office, or to any news agent who sells the GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAR. 2, 1889

THE NEW POSTAL BILL.

A summary of Hon. John Haggart's act respecting the postal service, will be found in our Parliamentary intelligence. The features of it which will most interest the general public are that authority is given to the post master general, if necessary, to increase the rate charged for the registration of letters, the intention being to assimilate it to the English rate. The weight of letters for a single postal rate is to be increased from half an ounce to an ounce. The rate on drop letters is changed from one cent to two cents. We doubt very much whether the new postal bill will meet with general acceptance or public favor. The one good thing about it is that it increases the weight of a letter for which a single rate is payable to one ounce, which is in accordance with the law in Great Britain and the United States. But to make amends for this concession the rate on drop letters and on registered letters is increased. The Hon John Haggart is evidently not a Rowland Hill; there is nothing bold about his conceptions; his faith in the public is very small; he cannot believe that any reduction of letter postage will be likely to be met by such an increase in letters as to make up for any loss of revenue which the changes contemplated would be likely to cause. In point of fact the loss of revenue by the increase of the weight of a single rate letter to one ounce, will be so trifling as not to be appreciable in the public accounts. Not one letter in one hundred weighs more than half an ounce, and the increase of weight is demanded, not because of the money it involves, but to prevent senders of letters from being constantly annoyed by the idea, that the letters they have mailed may have exceeded by the weight of a hair the preposterous limit set by the Post Office authorities. The people of Canada will not be satisfied until the postal rate is reduced to two cents for a single letter; that is the rate in Great Britain and likewise in the United States, and it ought to be the rate in Canada. With such a rate the system of charging drop letters only one cent might very well be abolished, and a uniform rate of two cents on all letters exacted; but the proposal to increase the rate of drop letters to two cents, while the general postal rate remains at three, will not be satisfactory. The proposal to increase the registation fee from two cents to four, the English rate, will no doubt be objected to, but it is not a matter of any great importance. The vital point of the bill is the single letter rate, and in this the public have been disappointed. We hope that the government, when this subject has been fully debated, will see their way clear to make this part of the measure satisfactory by reducing the rate on letters to two cents. We are well satisfied that no considerable loss of revenue would result from such a change. We think, also, that a very considerable curtailment of the franking privileges enjoyed by members and others, would meet with public favor, and would greatly reduce the post office deficit.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LATE ACCIDENT.

The evidence given at the inquest, on the bodies of the men killed in the railway accident, leaves but little doubt that the dreadful affair was due to the switch being set for the siding and not only set but locked. The responsibility for this state of affairs seem to be divided between Frank Hammond, the conductor of the freight train from Mattawamkeag to Vanceboro, and William H. Blither, the car inspector of the Main Central Railway. Hammond left a number of trucks on the main line which Blither undertook to run on to the siding. Hammond's excuse for delegating this duty to Blither is that he was late and wanted to get away. Blither placed the trucks on the siding, and says that when this was done, he set back the switch for the main line, but thinks he must have forgotten to lock it. Milton Scott, who assisted Blither to shift the cars, says that the latter set the switch for the main line. He also states that after the accident, he found the lock in the snow, and that he and Blither locked the switch which was then turned on the siding. Chase, the conductor of the train that met with the accident, found the switch locked on the side track, as did Gallison, the brakeman, and Eupea, the baggage master, but neither Blither nor Scott, who were both present, said anything about having found the lock and locked the switch after the accident. Finally Marian H. Sprague, who saw the accident and was close by when it occurred, says that the train ran smoothly on the siding until it struck the cars. This shows that the switch must have been open for the siding.

From this testimony, the conclusion seems to be irresistible, that Blither for, got to set the switch for the main line after he had run the cars on the siding, and also, that in his confusion, he probably locked the switch set for the siding.

ELLIS M. P.

Ellis M. P., spends his leisure time in Ottawa in the concoction of ingenious falsehoods for publication in his paper the Globe. He has discovered that Sir Charles Tupper's hurried departure from London was due to the fact, that he is to be delegated to the duty of re-opening negotiations with the authorities at Washington, for a settlement of the fishery difficulties immediately after the inauguration of President Harrison. By putting Sir Charles forward as a catspaw, says Ellis, the government hope to relieve themselves of any responsibility should negotiations result in failure. What an ingenious individual John Valentine is! Judging from the previous record of Sir Charles Tupper, he seems rather an unlikely person to be made a catspaw by any one, and we doubt whether any human mind less warped by envy, hatred, and malice than that of John V. Ellis could have conceived it possible for a government to relieve itself of responsibility for the acts of its agent. But, continues this gangrened scribe. "They fully recognize, when too late, the serious effect their aggressive policy towards the United States is having on the mind of the people of the neighboring republic and fear the result." "Here's richness for you," as Mr. Squeers would have observed. The "aggressive policy" of the government of Canada towards the United States, has consisted mainly in enduring with patience every sort of insult, in refraining from exercising to their full extent their rights in regard to the fisheries, and in weakly permitting traitors like John V. Ellis to sit in the House of Commons and insult decent and loyal men by their presence. The reader will not fail to note how every line which Ellis writes is marked with a desire to injure Canada. Anything that will humiliate the Dominion, or its government is a choice morsel to him; but it is well that he should thus show himself in his true colors as a man without a country, and a public enemy of Canada.

WATER EXTENSION.

The Water Extension committee met yesterday, and decided to allow the question of the consideration of the extension of water supply to lie over until after the vote on union is taken. The winter has now about passed, and the inconvenience felt from the alleged short supply, has been no greater than for the past ten years. In fact it is only in the coldest weather that inconvenience is experienced at all, and that only in a comparatively limited area, on the highest level of the city. The expenditure of $200,000 for water extension should not be authorized by the council until every means has been exhausted to make the present system answer the purpose. Extension will have to come, but it would be more than wrong to allow the commissioners to spend a dollar for this purpose, until the first issue of debentures which fall due now in a few years, are paid off or refunded at a lower rate of interest.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Judiciary committee of the Maine Legislature, have reported a bill to amend the law of libel, which enacts that no action or prosecution for libel shall be maintained against the owner or publisher of any newspaper, for the publication in any such newspaper of any matter of legitimate news, if such publication is made without actual malice, and if the publisher thereof causes effectual retraction or correction to be made of anything untrue or mistaken in such publication, as soon as practicable after being requested so to do by any person aggrieved by the original publication, and shall also give the name of the author of the article so published, if requested so to do. The last clause does not suit many of the newspaper men, who see no protection in it for editors and reporters, and who cannot understand why publishers should be so highly favored at their expense.

The Globe is a more frequent and more flagrant offender against the courtesies and even the decencies of journalism than any other paper published in Canada. Last evening it spoke of "Mr. W. H. Thorne of the Sun," as if that gentlemen, who, is the President of the Sun Publishing Company, had been the writer of an article which appeared in the Sun yesterday morning. Such personal attacks on individuals who are not writers, and who are not in public life, are very contemptible. Yet they are not more unfair than the greater part of the political matter that appears in the Globe.

The Ontario Grits are greatly disconcerted over a story which the Empire published in regard to the late David Thompson member for Haldimand. Mr. Thompson had been very ill and laid up nearly the whole session. When he returned the old man drew a friend aside and opened his heart to him in these words: "About the first man I met on coming back was Blake. He passed me by with a simple nod. The next man I met was Cartwright, and his greeting was about as cold as that of Blake. Hardly had I passed these men when I met Sir John. He didn't pass me by, but grasped me by the hand, gave me a slap on the shoulder and said: 'Davy, old man, I'm glad to see you back. I hope you'll soon be yourself again and live many a day to vote against me as you've always done.' Now, continued Mr. Thompson, with genuine pathos, I never gave the Old Man a vote in my life, but hang me if it doesn't go against my grain to follow the men who haven't a word of kind greeting for me and oppose a man with a heart like Sir John's." The Toronto Globe publishes, and the silly Telegraph republishes, an attempted contradiction of this from Dr. Landerkin, but every one knows that the story fits Blake and Cartwright precisely. The efforts of the St. John Grits to make Blake appear genial, when he visited this place, were very ludicrous, but they were not more successful than their attempts to deprive Cartwright of his bristles.

Principal McVicar of Montreal, is not acting the part of a wise counsellor when he advises that an appeal be made to the Queen in Council to disallow the, so-called, Jesuits bill. The measure is a local one, confined to the province of Quebec, and having been passed by the Quebec Legislature, and not disallowed by the Dominion authorities, no appeal to the Queen in Council would be proper or would receive attention. These perpetual demands for the interposition of Downing street in purely local matters should be frowned down. The Jesuits bill may be a very bad measure, but if it is, the people of Canada ought to be able to dispose of it themselves, without help from abroad.

The genial Sir Richard Cartwright appears to be losing what little sense or memory he once possessed. The other day, while the estimates for census and statistics were being passed, he calmly said:—"It appears to me that it would be for the benefit of the public service to alter the date of our census taking. In England, the United States and other countries, the census is taken at the same period 1880, 1890, or 1870, as the case may be, and it would be a great advantage if we could make our decennial period agree with that." We thought every school boy in Canada knew that the first British census was taken in 1801, and that it has been taken, at intervals of ten years ever since, but it appears that the great Sir Richard was ignorant of this fact.

The Toronto Globe of Wednesday displayed that paper in a sort of circus act, which may be termed the great straddle. The Globe roundly abused the government for agreeing to the fishery treaty, and declared that it should not be ratified by Parliament, but it now heartily agrees with Mr. Laurier, who desires to make our fisheries a free gift to the Yankees. Truly the editor of the Globe is a great man, but his talents seem to be wasted in a newspaper office.

We presume that the St. John Agricultural society does not propose to hold an exhibition next fall, separate and apart from the exhibition that is intended to be held under the auspices of the Exhibition Association. Yet, that is the inference which the speeches of some of the directors yesterday would seem to suggest. We think the Exhibition Association, instead of encountering opposition from the Agricultural society, should have its hearty co-operation.

The council of the Board of Trade did well yesterday to pass a resolution, asking the Common Council to appoint a delegation to go to Ottawa and press on the Dominion Government our city's claims to be the terminal port of the subsidized Atlantic mail steamers, and also one of the winter ports of Canada, and also in providing for a joint deputation for that purpose to be sent at the earliest possible moment. Prompt and united action is very desirable for this is a critical period in the history of St. John.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Twenty-second Anniversary. A Sketch of Its History.

The twenty second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the lecture room of the association. Mayor Thorne occupied the chair and Revs. G. O. Gates A. G. McFarland, George Bruce, and Messrs J. E. Irvine and J. Miller had seats on the platform.

After religious exercises Mayor Thorne, Rev. George Bruce and Rev. G. O. Gates delivered short addresses. Rev. A. J. McFarland closed the meeting with the benediction.

The following brief history of the founding and progress of the association is furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association, which THE GAZETTE by one of its members, have gleaned the following items which no doubt will be of interest to many who have come to acknowledge the value of such an institution in our midst. The history of the Young Men's Christian Associations date back to the year 1844. In 1842, there came to London, a young man (Mr. Geo. Williams) who had been for some years previously an apprentice in a large provincial town. There he had been brought up under religious influences, had joined the church of Christ, and had engaged actively in evangelistic efforts sustained by Godlyperson in the neighborhood. On his arrival in London he found himself in a very altered position. The house of business in which he was engaged employed about eighty young men, amongst whom there was no sign of religious feeling. For some time his one work was prayer. In due time his prayer was answered. They prayed together, others joined them, and it is amongst the evidence of Divine working in this movement that a few of the young men living in the house, agreed to meet that very evening 31st May, 1844, for the purpose of doing something to originate prayer meetings in other houses. This meeting was followed by another in the subsequent week, and at this meeting held at 72 St. Paul's Churchyard on the 6th of June, 1884, it was decided to form a "society" for improving the spiritual condition of young men. The name of Young Men's Christian Association was adopted and a committee of management was appointed

The work progressed steadily and with great encouragement. Branches of the society were soon after organized in different towns throughout England. In November 1851 the first Association formed on the same basis was organized on this continent, at Montreal and a few weeks later in Boston. The first Young Men's Christian association in St. John was organized December 1854, but disbanded in 1862.

The present organization was formed 28th. November 1867, at a public meeting held in the school room adjoining St. David's Church. The following gentlemen were among those present at the first meeting and who took an active part in its early history, were L. Donaldson, Jas. Smith, John Armstrong, T. W. Daniel, J. Boyd, E. Frost, R. W. Cruikshank, J. McMorrow, J. K. Reynolds, Capt. Pritchard, J. E. Barnes, W. Welsh, S. Welsh and others. Mr. Geo. Berteaux was elected President, and Mr. S. Welsh Secretary. In 1868 Mr. Wm. Welsh was elected President which office he filled to the satisfaction of all up to 1875, when on account of his leaving the city, he resigned. During his term of office the Association occupied rooms in Horton's Building, corner of Union and Charlotte streets until 1873 when they moved into their present building. After Mr. Welsh's retirement from the Presidency, Mr. J. E. Irvine was elected to fill the position, and was succeeded, in the year 1880, by the late Dr. LeB. Botsford, who held the office of President for a year and a half, when he resigned on account of ill-health and professional duties, being unable to give the amount of time required for one holding the position. Mr. J. E. Irvine was again elected and held the office up to the year 1888. During his long term of office, the Association has undergone many changes. In the year 1878, the Association first employed a General Secretary, Mr. J. A. Gauld, now of London, Ont. being the first Gen. Secy. during his term of office that lasted until 1883 a number of changes were made in the management of the Association. The physical department received considerable prominence in the year 1881, the large hall was turned into a Gymnasium, Mr. F. A. Jones rendered valuable service in this department. In the year 1886 the Association first employed an instructor in Physical culture.

In the year 1884 the present General Secy. W. H. Distin was called to fill that important office. The Educational branch of the Association first took a permanent shape in 1885.

In the year 1886, the general Evangelistic meetings held by the Association for so many years were discontinued, and Gospel meetings for men only, being considered the legitimate work of the Association were starred, and still continue.

At the annual meeting, held Feb. 1888, H. J. Thorne Esq. was elected President, and at the last annual meeting was re-elected for the ensuing year.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Work of Parliament Yesterday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Adam Brown moved that his bill for further prevention of cruelty to animals be again considered in committee on Monday. Mr. Tisdale moved in amendment that the bill be considered six months hence. The house then divided on Mr. Tisdale's amendment. The result was a tie. Ninety-one on each side.

The Speaker voted nay so as to keep the bill before the house.

The house then divided on Mr. Brown's a motion that bill be considered in committee on Monday next, which was carried by 96 to 92.

Two bills from the senate were introduced by Sir John Thompson—an act permitting the conditional release of first offenders in certain cases, and an act relating to bills of lading.

Hon John Haggart introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the postal service. This, he said provided for several important amendments, which he enumerated as follows (1) Compelling steamship companies to carry mails, or persons travelling with them at such a rate as may be fixed by the governor general in council this method of remuneration for carrying the mails to take place to subsidies heretofore granted for the mail service on inland waters. (2) An amendent to the present act, providing for making it equally punishable to steal decoy letters as ordinary letters. (3) A penalty is provided for sending immoral publications or photographs through the mails. (4) Authority is given to the post-master general to increase if necessary the rate charged for registration of letters, the intention being to assimilate it to the English rate. (5) The weight of letters to be carried for three cents is increased from half an ounce to one ounce. (6) The rate on drop letters is changed from one cent per hat ounce to two cents per ounce, making is similar to the rate charged on these letters in England and the States. (7) It is prescribed that the free delivery of newspaper posted from the office of publication shall extend only to those published at intervals of not more than seven days. All others will be charged one cent per pound. A definition of what constitutes a newspaper is proposed, which agrees with the English definition. (8) The post-master general is given authority to make arrangements with foreign governments for the carriage of parcels by post (9) Further provisions relate to the mode of dealing with dead letters and the removal of petty annoyances resulting from the system of collecting customs duties on post matter.

Mr. McMullen protested against the proposed increase in the charge for registration, and Mr. Trow against the increased postage on drop letters.

Mr. Landerkin expressed regret that no amendment to the money order rate is proposed.

Mr. Weldon of St. John introduced a bill relating to the supreme court.

Mr. Charlton resumed the discussion. Mr. Davitt's motion on the subject of the memorials passed by the Northwest assembly and the discussion was continued by Messrs. MacDowall, Watson, Daly, McMullen, Davis and Dewdney.

The second reading of the anti-combine bill being called, and Sir John Thompson asking that the bill stand, Mr. Clarke Wallace asked if in view of the fact that the government would take Thursdays after this in addition to the present government days, it would be promised that the bill would be reached.

Sir John Thompson said he would promise that if the house so desired the bill would get its second reading in time.

Sir John Thompson gives notice of a bill to amend the winding up act.

The government bill to amend the copyright act is on the lines requested by the Canadian copyright association.

Petitions for and against the anti-combines bill are pouring in.

In the senate today, Hon Mr. Abbott said it was not yet decided whether the fortifications on the Pacific coast be proceeded with this year. Negotiations between the Imperial and Canadian authorities in re the fortifications are progressing satisfactorily.

Cable Briefs.

A despatch to the News from Cario says: "A deserter from Wady-Halfa reports Emin Pasha has again vanquished the dervishes with heavy loss in Sahr El Gazel province."

Only one Berlin newspaper, a liberal journal, welcomed the return of Empress Frederick to Germany.

It is reported that the Czar, scandalized by the irregular life of his brother, has ordered the grand Duke Vladimir to resign the commandership of the guards.

It is rumored the minister of war and minister of justice will resign.

Sir Julian Pauncefote's appointment as British minister to the United States is semi-officially confirmed.

The French chamber of deputies yesterday adopted an expression of friendly sentiments towards Russia.

Prime Minister Crispi has resigned in order to avoid an inevitable hostile vote on the government measure providing for additional taxation. Such vote would have rendered it difficult for Crispi to form a new cabinet. It is expected King Humbert will ask Crispi to reform the ministry. Several present members of the cabinet will be retained and others chosen from the part of the left.

The French government has decided to suppress the patriotic league. Several arrests have already been made on the allegation that they were disrespectfully to a commissary of police. It is believed the suppression of the patriotic league is the first of a series of steps to suppress Boulangism under the pretext of discovering the organization of the league.

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for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

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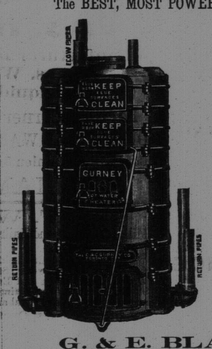

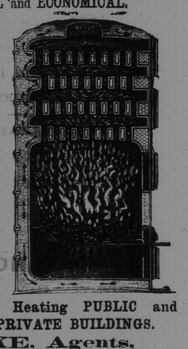

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POOR DOCUMENT

MAIWA'S REVENGE

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST ROUND.

"After this, as it was now midday, and I had killed enough meat, we marched back triumphantly to camp, where I proceeded to concoct a stew of buffalo beef and compressed vegetables. When this was done we ate the stew, and then I had a nap. About 4 o'clock, however, Gobo woke me up, and told me that the headman of one of Wambe's kraals had arrived to see me. I ordered him to be brought up, and presently he came, a little, wizened, talkative old man, with a waist cloth around his middle, and a greasy, frayed karos made of the skins of rock rabbits over his shoulders.

"I told him to sit down, and then abused him roundly. 'What did he mean?' I asked, 'by disturbing me in this rude way? How did he dare to cause a person of my quality and evident importance to be awakened in order to interview his entirely contemptible self?'

"I spoke thus because I knew that it would produce an impression on him. Nobody except a really great man, he would argue, would dare to speak to him in that fashion. Most savages are desperate bullies at heart, and look on insolence as a sign of power.

"The old man instantly collapsed. He was utterly overcome, he said; his heart was split in two, and well realized the extent of his misbehavior. But the occasion was very urgent. He heard that a mighty hunter was in the neighborhood, a beautiful white man—how beautiful he could not have imagined had he not seen (this to me), and he came to beg his assistance. The truth was that three bull elephants such as no man ever saw had for years been the terror of their kraal, which was but a small place, a cattle kraal of the great chief Wambe's, where they lived to keep the cattle. And now, of late, these elephants had done them much damage, but last night they had destroyed a whole patch of mealie land, and he feared that if they came back they would all starve next season for want of food. Would the mighty white man then be pleased to come and kill the elephants? It would be easy for him to do; oh, most easy! It was only necessary that he should hide himself in a tree, for three was a full moon, and then when the elephants appeared he would speak to them with the gun, and they would fall down dead, and there would be an end of their troubling.

"Of course I hemmed and hawed, and made a great favor of consenting to this proposal, though really I was delighted to have such a chance. One of the conditions that I made was that a messenger should at once be dispatched to Wambe, whose kraal was two days' journey from where I was, telling him that I proposed to come and pay my respects to him in a few days, and to ask his formal permission to shoot in his country. Also, I intimated that I was prepared to present him with 'bonga,' that is, blackmail, and that I hoped to do a little trade with him in ivory, of which I heard he had a great quantity. This message the old gentleman promised to dispatch at once, though there was something about his manner which showed me that he was doubtful as to how it would be received. After that we struck our camp and moved on to the kraal, which we reached about an hour before sunset. This kraal was a collection of huts surrounded by a slight thorn fence; perhaps there were ten of them in all. It was situated in a kloof of the mountain, with a rivulet flowing down it. The kloof was densely wooded, but for some distance above the kraal it was free from bush, and here, on the rich deep ground brought down by the rivulet were the cultivated lands, in extent somewhere about twenty or twenty-five acres. On the kraal side of these lands stood a single hut which served for mealie stores, which at the moment was used as a dwelling place by an old woman, the first wife of our friend the headman.

"It appears that this old lady, having had some difference of opinion with her husband about the extent of authority allowed to a younger and more amiable wife, had refused to dwell in the kraal any more, and by way of marking her displeasure had taken up her abode among the mealies. As the issue will show, she was, as it happened, cutting off her nose to spite her face.

"Close by this hut grew a large banyan tree. A glance at the mealie ground showed me that the old headman had not exaggerated the mischief done by the elephants to his crops, which were now getting ripe. Nearly half of the entire patch was destroyed. The great brutes had eaten all they could and the rest they had trampled down. I went up to their spoor and started back in amazement. Never had I seen such spoor before. It was simply enormous, more especially that of one old bull, that had, so said the natives, but a single tusk. One might have used any of the footprints for a hip bath.

"Having taken stock of the position, my next step was to make arrangements for the fray. The three bulls, according to the natives, had been spoored into the dense patch of bush above the kloof. Now, it seemed to me very probable that they would return to-night to feed on the remainder of the ripening mealies. If so, there was a bright moon, and it struck me that by the exercise of a little ingenuity I might bag one or more of them without exposing myself to any risk, which, having the highest respect for the aggressive powers of bull elephants, was a great consideration to me. This, then, was my plan: To the right of the huts as you look up the kloof, and commanding the mealie lands, stands the banyan tree that I have mentioned. Into that banyan tree I made up my mind to go. Then if the elephants appeared I should get a shot at them. I announced my intentions to the headman of the kraal, who was delighted. 'Now,' he said, 'his people might sleep in peace, for while the mighty white hunter sat aloft like a spirit watching over the welfare of his kraal what was there to fear?'

"I told him that he was an ungrateful brute to think of sleeping in peace while I, perched like a wounded vulture on a tree, watched for his welfare in wakeful sorrow, and once more he collapsed, and owned that my words were 'sharp but just.'

"However, as I have said, confidence was completely restored, and that evening everybody in the kraal, including the supernumerary victim of jealousy in the little hut where the mealie cobs were stored, went to bed with a sense of sweet security from elephants and all other animals that prowl by night.

"For my part, I pitched my camp below the kraal; and then having procured a beam of wood from the headman—rather a rotten one, by the way—I set it across two boughs that ran out laterally from the banyan tree at a height of about twenty-five feet from the ground, in such fashion that I and another man could sit upon it with our legs hanging down, and rest ourselves with our backs against the bole of the tree. This done, I went back to the camp and had my supper. About 9 o'clock, half an hour before the moonrise, I summoned Gobo—who, thinking that he had had about enough of the delights of big game hunting for that day, did not altogether relish the job—and despite his remonstrances, gave him my eight bore to carry, I having the .570 express, and set out for the tree. It was very dark, but we found it without difficulty, though climbing it was a more complicated matter. However, at last we got up, and sat down like two little boys on a form that is too high for them, and waited. I did not dare to smoke, because I remembered the rhinoceros, and feared that the elephants might wind the tobacco if they should come my way, and this made the business more wearisome. So I fell to thinking, and wondering at the vastness of the silence.

"At last the moon came up, and with it a moaning wind, at the breath of which the silence began to whisper mysteriously. Lonely enough, in the new born light, looked the wide expanse of mountain, plain and forest, more like some twilight vision of a dream, some faint reflection from a fair world of peace beyond our ken, than the mere face of garish earth made silvery soft with sleep. Indeed, had it not been for the fact that I was beginning to find the log on which I sat very hard, I should have grown quite sentimental over the beautiful sight. But I will defy anybody to become sentimental when seated in the damp on a very rough beam of wood half way up a tree. So I merely made a mental note that it was a particularly lovely night, and turned my attention to the prospect of elephants. But no elephants came, and after waiting for another hour or so, I think that what between weariness and disgust I must have dropped into a gentle doze. Presently I awoke with a start. Gobo, who was perched close to me, but as far off as the beam would allow—for neither white man nor black like the aroma which each vows is the peculiar and disagreeable property of the other—was faintly, very faintly, clicking his forefinger against his thumb. I knew by this signal, a very favorite one among native hunters and gun-bearers, that he must have seen or heard something. I looked at his face, and saw that he was staring excitedly toward the dim edge of the bush beyond the deep green line of mealies. I stared too, and listened. Presently I heard a soft large sound, as though a giant were gently stretching out his hands and pressing back the ears of standing corn. Then came a pause, and then out from the open majestically stalked the largest elephant I ever saw or ever shall see. Heavens! what a monster he was! and how the moonlight gleamed upon his one splendid tusk—for the other was missing—as he stood among the mealies, gently moving his enormous ears to and fro, and testing the wind with his trunk! While I was still marveling at his girth, and speculating upon the weight of that huge tusk, which I swore should be my task before very long, out stepped a second bull and stood beside him. He was not quite so tall, but he seemed to me to be almost thicker set than the first, and even in that light I could see that both his tusks were perfect. Another pause, and the third emerged. He was shorter than either of the others, but higher in the shoulder than No. 2, and when I tell you that, as I afterwards learned from actual measurement, the smallest of these three mighty bulls measured twelve feet one and a half inches at the shoulder, it will give you some idea of their size. The three formed into line, and stood still for a minute, the one tusked bull gently caressing the elephant on the left with his trunk.

"Then they began to feed, walking forward and slightly to the right as they gathered great bunches of the sweet mealies and thrust them into their mouths. All this time they were more than a hundred and twenty yards away from me (this I knew because I had paced the distances from the tree to various points), much too far to allow of my attempting a shot at them in that uncertain light. They fed in a semicircle, gradually drawing round toward the hut, near my tree, in which the corn was stored and the old woman slept.

"This went on for between an hour and an hour and a half, till what between excitement and hope that maketh the heart sick I got so weary that I was actually contemplating a descent from the tree and a moonlight stalk. Such an act in ground so open would have been that of a stark staring lunatic, and that I should even have been contemplating it will show you the condition of my mind. But everything comes to him who knows how to wait, and sometimes too to him who doesn't, and so at last those elephants, or rather one of them, came to me. After they had fed their fill, which was a very large one, the noble three stood once more in line some seventy yards to the left of the hut and in the edge of the cultivated lands, or in all about eighty-five yards from where I was perched. Then at last the one with the single tusk made a peculiar rattling noise in his trunk, just as though he were blowing his nose, and without more ado began to walk deliberately towards the hut where the old woman slept. I got my rifle ready, and glanced up at the moon, only to discover that a new complication was looming in the immediate future. I have said that a wind rose with the moon. Well, the wind brought rain clouds along its track. Several light ones had already for a little while lessened the light, though without obscuring it, and now two more were coming rapidly up, both of them very black and dense. The first cloud was small and long, and the one behind big and broad. I remember noticing that the pair of them bore a most comical resemblance to a dray drawn by a very long raw boned horse. As luck would have it, just as the elephant got within twenty-five yards or so of me, the head of the horse cloud floated over the face of the moon, rendering it impossible for me to fire. In the faint twilight which remained, however, I could just make out the gray mass of the great brute still advancing towards the hut. Then the light went altogether, and I had to trust to my ears. I heard him fumbling with his trunk, apparently at the roof of the hut. Next came a sound as of straw being drawn out, and then for a little while there was complete silence. The cloud began to pass. I could see the outline of the elephant; he was standing with his head right over the top of the hut. But I could not see his trunk, and no wonder, for it was inside the hut. He had thrust it right through the roof, and attracted, no doubt, by the smell of the mealies, was groping about with it inside. It was growing light now, and I got my rifle ready, when suddenly there was a most awful yell, and I saw the trunk reappear, and in its mighty fold the old woman who had been sleeping in the hut. Out she came through the hole like a periwinkle on the point of a pin, still wrapped up in her blanket, and her skinny legs and arms stretched to the four points of the compass, and, as she did so, gave that most alarming screech. I really don't know who was the most frightened, she or I or the elephant. At any rate, the last was considerably startled; he had been fishing for mealies—the old woman was a mere accident, and one that greatly disconcerted his nerves. He gave a sort of trumpet, and threw her away from him right in the crown of a low mimosa tree, where she stuck, shrieking like a metropolitan engine. The old bull lifted his tail, and flapping his great ears, prepared for flight. I put up my eight bore, and, aiming hastily at the point of his shoulder (for he was broadside on), I fired. The report rang out like thunder, making a thousand echoes in the quiet hills. I saw him go down all of a heap, as though he were stone dead. Then, alas! whether it was the kick of the heavy rifle or the excited bump of that idiot Gobo, or both together, or merely an unhappy coincidence, I do not know, but the rotten beam broke, and I went down too, landing flat at the foot of the tree upon a certain humble portion of the human frame. The shock was so severe that I felt as though all my teeth were flying through the roof of my mouth; but although I sat slightly stunned for a few seconds, luckily for me I fell light, and was not in any way injured. Meanwhile the elephant began to scream with fear and fury, and, attracted by his cries, the other two came charging up. I felt for my rifle; it was not there. Then I remembered that I had rested it on a fork of the bough in order to fire, and doubtless there it remained. My position now was very unpleasant. I did not dare to try and climb the tree again, which, shaken as I was, would have been a task of some difficulty, because the elephants would certainly see me, and Gobo, who had clung to a bough, was still aloft with the other rifle. I could not run, because there was no shelter near. Under these circumstances I did the only thing feasible—clambered round the trunk as softly as possible, and, keeping one eye on the elephants, whispered to Gobo to bring down the rifle, and awaited the development of the situation. I knew that if the elephants did not see me, which, luckily, they were too engaged to do, they would not smell me, for I was up wind. Gobo, however, either did not, or, preferring the safety of the tree, would not hear me. He said the former, but I believed the latter, for I knew that he was not enough of a sportsman to really enjoy shooting elephants by moonlight in the open. So there I was behind my tree, dismayed, unarmed, but highly interested, for I was witnessing a remarkable performance.

"When the two other bulls arrived the wounded elephant on the ground ceased to scream, but began to make a low moaning noise and gently touch the wound near his shoulder, from which the blood was literally spouting out. The other two seemed to understand; at any rate, they did this: Kneeling down on either side, they got their trunks and tusks underneath him, and, aided by his own efforts, with one great lift got him on his feet. Then, leaning against him on either side to support him, they marched off at a swift pace in the direction of the village.* It was a pitiful sight, and even then it made me feel a brute.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*A War Veteran's Experience.

"Were you in the war, Mr. Vacuum?"

"Yaas, indeed, Mith Twinket."

"And were you wounded?"

"Howably."

"Oh, isn't that delightful. Do tell me about it."—Yonkers Gazette.

FRIDAY'S FERRY.

IT IS NOW KNOWN, HOWEVER, AS COLUMBIA, S. C.

"A New Voyage to Carolina, with a Journal of One Thousand Miles Inland"—The Public Buildings and Educational Institutions of South Carolina's Capital.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—It was in 1708 that a certain John Stevens published, in his collections of travels, "A New Voyage to Carolina, with a Journal of One Thousand Miles Island." This quaint narrative, issued the following year in separate form, was the personal experience of John Lawson, surveyor general of North Carolina, among the Indian nations of that province and adjacent territory. In 1712 he was captured and killed by a predatory band of these first settlers. When he visited South Carolina, in 1700, there were probably three thousand aborigines within its colonial boundaries. They consisted of Cherokees, Catawbas, Uchees and Creeks or Muscogees, the latter being divided into twenty minor tribes. Lawson found the Congarees on a river of that name. Their town of a dozen huts was in possession of the squaws. Only one man was to be seen, and the women were occupied in gambling. Near this primitive and uninviting settlement was afterward established "Friday's ferry," and in 1786, on the 22d day of March, the legislature of South Carolina passed two important acts. The first was to make a road from Friday's ferry on the Congaree to the town of Augusta, on the Savannah river; and the second was to establish the seat of state government at Friday's ferry, to lay out a town there and to call it Columbia.

***

Today this town (long a city) has a population almost double that accounted for by the census of 1880, when a total of 10,036 was returned. Since the terrible night conflagration of Feb. 17, 1865, when over fourteen hundred buildings were destroyed. Columbia has put on many architectural graces. Its site, a beautiful one, about 250 feet above sea level, was originally timbered with giant pines, oaks and hickories. Col. Thomas Taylor was first owner of the lands. His descendants still reside upon them. The town was laid out in 1787. It is on a granite promontory, 200 feet above the east bank of the Congaree at its junction with the Broad and Saluda rivers. What are known as the "Great falls" of the Congaree begin at the upper end of the town and within less than three miles descend thirty-six feet, in an extreme river width of one-third of a mile. The city is two miles square, with rectangular streets, lined with fine shade trees. Richardson street (commonly called Main) is 150 feet wide, its roadway macadamized and sidewalks neatly paved.

***

Columbia is not only the capital of South Carolina, but also the county seat of Richland. Its natural advantages are unquestioned. That it has of recent years become the winter residence of opulent Northerners, whose modern villas dot its suburbs, is ample testimony of the locality's healthfulness. An unceasing supply of spring water, that issues from a valley between town and river, is raised by steam pumps 120 feet at the rate of a million gallons per day. The city drainage is good, and, with a porous soil, an equable temperature, two daily newspapers, electric lights, three first class hotels, and only ten cents omnibus charge to and from the union depot (for a traveler and his gripsack), there is no doubt that Columbia will have a radiant future, whether Engineer Holly's wonderful canal be completed next year or a few months subsequent thereto.

When I asked about that canal a spry young citizen drove me out to take a look at it. This is the history and prospect in brief: Seventy years ago the state of South Carolina dug a waterway from the Broad river, above Columbia, to a point five miles distant, on the southern side of the city. The two rivers were thus connected by a channel along the western edge of the town, and for very many years this canal was used for purposes of navigation. The work of enlarging it so it could be made available as a factory water power was begun in 1882, and in five years nearly $140,000 were expended upon it. Then, half completed, it was ceded to the city; $300,000 of 6 per cent. thirty years' bonds have been thrown upon the market.

Five trustees, appointed by municipal authority, hold title to the canal, and are vigorously striving to complete it. It will drive a capacity equal to 15,000-horse power. During the past ten years local manufactures have shown a five-fold increase. As early as 1802 there was a cottonseed oil mill, a ropewalk and a profitable vineyard at Columbia. In 1880 there were fifty-two mechanical and manufacturing industries enumerated with an annual product of $850,000. The city has now two of the largest cottonseed oil mills in the south. Ayer's many foundries, a hosiery factory, an ice factory, a large cotton compress, a shoe factory, a canning establishment, two extensive cotton mills in course of erection, railway and machine shops and several four and grist mills. The quarrying industries are on a large scale.

***

In its railway facilities Columbia resembles Atlanta. Three are four main lines which center at the union depot, with numerous day and night trains, east, west, north or south. The passenger and freight stations present lively scenes at hours of arrival and departure. A city street railway has several miles of track and is well patronized. There are two national banks (each having a creditable surplus fund) and three money institutions of smaller capital. The deposits, in all, reach a million dollars. Tax rates on real and personal property are low. The city debt is easily handled at a nominal interest. Factories are exempted from taxation for a limited number of years. Free tuition is furnished by the graded schools to nearly 2,000 children, black and white. The Columbia Female college is a famed and most successful institution. Private academies for both sexes are found located here and doing well. The Presbyterian Theological seminary has a national reputation. State aid is given to the Winthrop Training school for teachers. The South Carolina college, with a magnificent library of 23,000 volumes, is being gradually converted into a grand state university with six separate colleges, including an experimental farm. There will be thirty instructors.

***

When finished, the state house, which is a noble edifice of granite, will represent a total cost of six million dollars. In the office of the secretary of state valuable historical relics are preserved. The sword of Marion, "the Swamp Fox," can be seen there; also the framed parchment containing South Carolina's ordinance of secession. The Palmetto Tree monument to heroic volunteers who bit the vile dust of Mexico in 1846 and 1847, stands in the capitol house grounds; and there is a sky-towering shaft to commemorate the boys in gray who died where Stonewall Jackson led, or where Wade Hampton's tone of command rang cheerily.

A federal building, used by the post-office and United States courts, is built of Fairfield granite as snowy as Italian marble. There is a fine asylum for the insane, a handsome city hall, an opera house that seats eight hundred persons, many ornate churches, spacious private dwellings, two picturesque cemeteries, a public riverside park of twenty acres, extensive agricultural fair grounds, the state penitentiary and workshops, a fire alarm telegraph, gasometer, telephone exchange, and last, but not listless, a board of trade.

Commodious steamers will soon be plying between Columbia and Charleston and Georgetown on Winyaw bay. Transportation facilities will then be largely increased, freights cheapened and lucrative new business channels developed.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

CRISP CONDENSATIONS.

A Trenton thief got five years for stealing a seventy-five cent knife.

A diamond has been found in the Cape diamond field weighing 240 carats.

Of 36,000 criminals arrested in Paris, 16,000 had not attained the age of 20.

Over 70,000,000 pairs of suspenders were made in the United States last year.

At Hawkinsville, Ga., a spread has just been finished in which 16,577 yards of thread were used.

Owing to the failure of the rice crop in Corea the government has prohibited the exportation of other cereals.

A Washington paper says that not a dollar of conscience money has been received at the treasury for two years.

A stone crab was exhibited at Charlotte harbor, Fla., recently, whose claw measured six and one-half inches in circumference.

A block of firewood was recently received at Portland, Ore., that was cut from a tree which was 150 feet high to the first limb.

T. J. Summers, of Americus, Ga., drew something of a curiosity out of his well the other day. It looked like an eel, except it had four legs and web feet.

At Willows, Cal., a flock of wild geese settled down on a forty acre field of grain and picked it clean in two hours. The number of birds was estimated at 75,000.

The far famed city of Damascus, so bound up with memories of antiquity, and so oriental in all its characteristics, is to have street cars and be lighted with gas.

Capt. Frink, of South Windham, Me., who has been almost totally deaf for nearly two years, during a violent sneezing attack a few days ago regained his hearing.

A Lewiston man has invented a device for stopping runaway horses. It blinds the animal by clapping something over his eyes. The mechanism operates from the driver's seat.

A Port Jervis, N. Y., man got clear of a charge of robbing a clothes line at McClelton by saying he was pulling the clothes from the line with the intention of making himself a bed on the ground.

A person convicted of any crime in China, except that of murdering one of the royal family, can hire a substitute to take the punishment, even if it is death. The rate of pay of these substitutes has lately advanced about 20 per cent., and the cause is laid to the English.

A Cincinnati establishment each year beats out 21,000 gold dollars into gold leaf, and each dollar can be made into a sheet that will carpet a room 16½ feet square, some idea may be formed of its tenuity. It requires 1,400 thicknesses of gold leaf to equal a sheet of thin paper, and 280,000 to form an inch.

James Carroll, a San Francisco milkman, is the possessor of a horse whose hide is covered with a thick mass of curly white hair, about three inches in length. When seen from a short distance the hide presents a woolly appearance, and the animal looks as though nature had given him the skin of a sheep through mistake.

The mania among dog fanciers in England now is for greyhounds. Greyhound pups have recently brought as high as 850 guineas. That price was paid at a recent London auction for the celebrated greyhound puppy Fullerton. Sixty to seventy guineas is a common price for greyhound pups with any claim to "blood."

The new American navy, when completed, will consist of twenty-two vessels, ranging from the armored cruiser Maine, carrying 444 men, down to a first class torpedo boat, carrying four officers and eighteen men. There will be 5,786 men on board the twenty-two vessels—500 officers and 5,286 sailors and marines.

*In the Black Country.

"One woman at work in a shop behind a clean and tidy cottage had been making nails for thirty years. She got 7½d. for making 1,000 nails, and by working long hours she could make 8d. a day net." One little shop, from ten to twelve feet square, was in full swing, where were four young women "hard at it," and if they could keep it up for six days at fifteen hours a day their gross earnings would amount to the surprising sum of 6s. 3d. each. "But the clear earnings of these young women—skillful, persistent, unwearying workers; their arms thin, but hardened by unceasing toil; their cheeks flat, their faces pallid, and their palms and fingers case hardened by bellows, hammer, oliver and rod—will run to 5s. 5d. per week when in full work." The "oliver," it should be explained, is a spring tilt hammer operated by the foot of the worker and discharging the duty of a mechanical striker; its weight varies from ten pounds to thirty pounds.

It is a very striking sight to see a clever girl at her work making "cone" or "countersunk" nails, or "pipe" nails, "spoon heads" and "gutter spikes." Her left hand holds the rod, which is red hot at one end, out of which the nail is fashioned; with her right hand she wields her forming hammer, and with her left leg she works the oliver, while her eager face is all the time bowed to the anvil, except when, straightening herself up, she turns from the anvil to the bellows to blow up the fire. But when these girls come aged or about to become mothers the sight is still more striking, and makes one wish that one had never seen it or heard of it, it is so pitiful and sad, not to say unkind and unnatural. It would seem to be next to impossible in the present state of things to do anything in the way of regulating the hours of labor, for the nailmaker's shop is his house, and his house is his castle. But for the fact that the nailmakers' sanitary surroundings should be so shocking there is no excuse.—The Saturday Review.

*A Funny Man's Troubles.

Editor—Mr. Funnyman, your humorous department is not half so bright and fresh as it used to be. Are you in poor health?

Mr. Funnyman—N-o, sir; my health's all right, but I'm afraid I've got to give up humorous work.

"What's the matter?"

"Well, sir, I got married some months ago, and now when I print a joke about wives my wife thinks it means her, and if I mention a mother-in-law her mother comes around and raises the roof, and, besides, one of my wife's brothers is a plumber, another is an iceman and the other is a coal dealer, and she has a half brother who is a book agent, and they're all big men with ugly tempers. If you don't mind I'd like to retire from the humorous department and take a position as obituary editor."

BITS OF SCIENCE.

It is stated that the air temperature in its fluctuations from day to day follows the dew point.

Uncarbureted water gas is the poorest purely combustible gas that can be generated from coal.

The low pressures obtained with brown and cocoa powders are due to their slow rates of combustion.

In Sumatra fig bearing trees have branches producing figs either entirely or partially under ground.

In France gaseous fluoride of methyl has been lately obtained in a pure state and its density determined.

Heat evolved in attemps made to compress water increases in greater proportion than the pressure applied.

According to Mme. Blavatsky the apes are not our ancestors, but are degenerate descendants of prehistoric man.

The appearance of the latest comet is that of a nearly round nebulous mass, with slight central condensation.

Cobalt and nickel, hitherto considered elementary substances, have been decomposed by Dr. Kruss of Munich.

Four negatives were recently taken of a cannon ball that occupied only one-fortieth of a second in passing a given space.

It has been observed that the Eiffel tower, now over 670 feet high, has been frequently enveloped in cloud at a height of 520 feet.

Recent electroscopic experiments fully confirm former conclusions regarding the origin of atmospheric electricity from aqueous evaporation.

An area of 3,500 square miles in the drainage basins of the Jemez and Rio Grande has been surveyed with sufficient detail to construct a map on the scale of two miles to an inch.

An admirable textile matter, said to be soft, elastic, tough and silky, and which can be chemically bleached without losing these properties, has been obtained in France from a plant called kamaff, brought from the shores of the Caspian sea.

Nothing Like it.

"I was troubled with liver complaint a good many years, but I was cured with one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I have never found any medicine like B. B. B., in fact one bottle made a complete cure. W. J. West, Parkhill, N. S.

Conductor—You're on the wrong train. This ticket is for Montreal. You're going to St. Louis. Napoleon of Finance—How did I make such a mistake? Lemme off! No, go on. It's all right. I'll never be suspected of leaving Chicago to go to St. Louis.

Common Croup

Is often fatal when not remedied in time. Leslie B. Nicholson, 19 Wellesley Ave. Toronto, says: As a quick cure for croup colds, sore throat, chilblains, etc. I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil." I is a sure cure. Directions accompany each bottle.

A Nevada man who had seven homely daughters got a paper to identify that he had seven kegs filled with gold in his cellar, and every girl was married in five months.

Baldness ought not to come till the age of 75 or later. If the hair begins to fall earlier, use Hall's Hair Renewer and prevent baldness and grayness.

It is one of the compensations of nature that people who are too fresh are always getting into a pickle.

Partly Gave Up.

"In the year 1885 I coughed for six months, and having nnsuccessfully tried many remedies, I partly gave up, thinking I had consumption. At last I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, less than one bottle of which cured me, leaving me as well as ever I was." Henry W. Carns, Wabash, Ont.

Ed Merritt, of the United States Trust Company, is the fastest sprinter in the Seventh Regiment.

Health Failing Fast.

I was swollen from head to foot with dropsy of six months' standing, and my health was failing fast, but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I am quite well, and think there is no medicine equal to B. B. B., and to it remain a true friend." Joseph Heric, Linwood, Ont.

The New York fire department had 46 men killed and 1,000 injured at fires last year. The position of a fireman is rated as hazardous as that of an employe in a powder mill.

The great majority of so-called cough cures do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it relieves the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver.

A farmer up in Vermont, having heard much about the magnates of Wall street is very anxious to meet Russell Gould and Jay Sage.

High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip H. Brant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good results."

The woman without a bustle looks like a hen when caught in a rainstorm.

Let quality, not quantity, be the test of a medicine. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the concentrated extract of the best and purest ingredients of Medical men everywhere recommend it as the surest and most economical blood medicine in the market.

A Rochester man celebrated Washington's Birthday by putting an egg under his hen, and telling her to hatch it.

A Dreadful Doom.

To be unable to satisfy hunger without being distressed with heart burn, indegestion, dizziness or faintness, seems a dreadful doom. All who suffer those will find prompt relief and permanent cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. B. B. B. positively cures dyspepsia in any form.

Matron Webb, who looks after the lost children at Police Headquarters, New York, says that business is on the increase.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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NOTICE.

Special Inducements are now offered by the well known CITY MARKET CLOTHING HALL to all who are in want of First Class Goods.

SPECIAL SALE,

during the remainder of this month, and Very Low Prices.

ALL

my stock of Good Ready Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods have been remarked and are now offered during this Special Sale at prices that are startling, and must be cleaned out (to make room for New Spring Goods.

MENS, YOUTHS, BOYS, and CHILDREN'S Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers,

And a fine assortment of

Gents Furnishing Goods.

I, also, have on hand one of the Finest Stocks of Scotch and English Cloths for Custom Work which will be made up to order very low, and perfect Fitting Garments Guaranteed.

Don't forget the Place,

City Market Clothing Hall,
51 Charlotte Street.

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ESSENTIAL OILS AND Flavoring Extracts

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF KNUCKLE-JOINT LINK LEATHER BELTING

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COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

COCKLE'S PILLS—Free from Mercury.

COCKLE'S PILLS—For Liver.

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COCKLE'S PILLS—In use eighty-six years.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Wholesale by EVANS & SONS Lim., Montreal.

STEAMERS.

International Steamship Co.,

Winter Arrangement.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK —FOR— BOSTON

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec. 17th, and until further notice, Steamer CLEOPATRA will leave Saint John every MONDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local) for EASTPORT, and thence to BOSTON, direct; and the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK will leave St. John every THURSDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local), for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning, the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK will leave Boston every Monday morning for St. John, via Portland and Eastport; and the CLEOPATRA every Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, for St. John, Calling at Eastport only.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Tenders for a Bridge at the Grand Narrows, C. B.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Bridge," will be received until noon on Wednesday, the 6th March, 1889.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, Ottawa, where forms of tender may be obtained on and after Wednesday, 20th February instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five per centum of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque made payable to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plan, specification and contract.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals.
Ottawa, 7th February, 1889.

NOTICE.

The New Brunswick Coffin and Casket Factory, 157 and 159 Brussels St.,

keeps a large stock of Coffins and Caskets on hand to select from, also, I have lately added Children's Enameled White Caskets finely finished.

Price List on application.

W. WATSON.

P. S.—Sole manufacturer of the *Double Washboard.* We have been running extra time to supply the demand for this article. W. W.

$83 Sewing-Machine FREE To any one who will introduce it among their friends in all parts, by distributing circulars and showing it to their friends and neighbors, we will give one FREE to one person in each locality who may first apply, the best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments complete. We will also send FREE a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 days' exhibition we may call for the goods and samples. We have been manufacturing for other the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents run out it sold for $100, with the attachments, and now sell for $15. Best, strongest, most useful family machine in the world. Address, stating in regard to this paper, SHUTTLE MACHINE CO., 1 Hanover Sq., N. Y. Cut this out and return it with your address and we will see if we can do business together. Address TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1889.

Madam! See what **15 Cents** will do! It will bring you a sample copy of CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, which will tell you how to get the SEAL SKIN SACQUE, the SILK DRESS, the GOLD WATCH and COTTAGE ORGAN, and other valuables, without a dollar.

YOU CANNOT GET A BETTER

two dollars' worth of Magazine than by subscribing to "CODEY," THE BEST FAMILY MAGAZINE in America.

For 1889 it will contain:—Fashions in Colors. Fashions in black and white; Indian Dress, European Original Novelties in Needle Work and Embroidery. Latest and most popular Music. Plans for the house you intend to build. Directions for decorating your home. Cookery and household help, by Miss Corson, Mrs. Henderson in several fashionable New York academies, and selected by the Lady Principals of the New York Public Schools. Literary enrichments by NELLY BLY, *who got herself locked up in a lunatic asylum to find out how they treated the insane,* ELLA RODMAN, ELLA ELLIOTT, EMILY LENNOX, OLIVIA LOVELL WILSON, MRS. HIESTAND, EDGAR FAWCETT, DAVID LOWRY, etc.

Every Lady Her Own Dressmaker

who subscribes to Codey's Lady's Book. The coupon by which you will find in each number entitles you to your own selection of any cut paper pattern illustrated in Codey's Lady's Book. For 15c, Sample Copy will contain one of these coupons. **Send 15 cents for Sample, which will be allowed on your subscription when received.** The pattern shows you how to cut out the garment you want. That's all we can say in this space. For the rest see your sample number, for which send **15c.** at once. **"Codey"** is only **$2.00** a year.

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POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL MATTERS.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

MASONIC ENGAGEMENTS.

February, 1889.

Meetings will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Germain street, during the month of February, at 8 o'clock in the evening, as follows:

Friday, 1st—Albion Lodge, No. 1.
Tuesday, 5th—St. John's Lodge, No. 2.
Thursday, 7th—New Brunswick Royal Arch Chapter.
Tuesday, 12th—Hibernia Lodge, No. 3.
Wednesday, 13th—Encampment of St. John, K. T.
Thursday, 14th—New Brunswick Lodge, No. 22.
Wednesday, 20th—Carleton Royal Arch Chapter.
Thursday, 21st—Union Lodge of Portland, No. 10.
Thursday, 21th—St. John Lodge of Perfection Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—Annual Meeting.

CRAYON DRAWINGS.

Miss Ada Troop, who has been studying in Philadelphia, s ows some beautiful crayon drawings in the window of Messrs Barnes & Co.,

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

Band and single admission this evening. A carnival will be given on Shrove Tuesday evening, 5th March, at the request of a number of persons, who had prepared dresses and were unable to gain admission on Wednesday last.

THE TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY BLOCKED.

Traffic on the Temiscouata railway from Edmundston to River de Loup has been suspended for about three weeks past on account of a snow blockade. A large crew of men have been at work, but the likelihood is that it will be some little time yet before the road is open, as the blockade is a very bad one.

ON THE UPPER ST. JOHN.

Mr. Robert Connor says that the total lumber cut on the Upper St. John and the Aroostook, this season, will be 20,000,000 short of last season. His own operation on Cabano Lake is progressing favorably, although the depth of the snow in the woods since the last week in January has proved quite a drawback to hauling. In the section in which he is operating there is about five feet. At present Mr. Connor has over 300 men in the woods, but the number is being decreased every week and will continue so until the crews break.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Notice is given in the last Royal Gazette of application for letters patent incorporating "J. Harris & Co. (Limited)." The capital stock is to be $325,000—3,250 shares of $100 each. The names of the applicants, the first five of whom are to be provisional directors, are as follows: J. C. Robinson, Portland; W. H. Thorne, Geo. A. Schofield, R. P. Starr and F. E. Barker, St. John; J. Mowatt, of Annapolis, and E. R. Burpee, of Bangor. The object of the proposed company is the purchase, sale and manufacture of railway supplies and rolling stock, and all other kinds of goods in iron or wood.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

At the meeting held last evening the following resolutions were adopted: Moved by Rev. D. V. Gwilym and seconded by Rev. Canon Neales:—

That, in view of the many vacant parishes in the diocese, and the need for additional workers, the sympathy and help of all churchmen are urgently called for.

Moved by Rev. G. A. Talbot and seconded by G. A Schofield:—

Whereas the Diocesan Church society has not funds sufficient to maintain the missions now open, and there is pressing need for new work in many parts of the diocese. Therefore, Resolved that an earnest effort should be made to arouse interest in the work of Home Missions, and to increase the income of the society.

Moved by Wm. Jarvis and seconded by C. H. Fairweather:—

That it is the duty of this parish to aid the work of home missions in the diocese at large.

FRATERNAL VISIT.

Fisch Lodge, I. O. G. T. No. 180, paid Cushing Lodge No. 244 a fraternal visit last evening, and thoroughly enjoyed the excellent programme that had been prepared for the occasion. The solo by Mrs. Mullin was well received, while a comic selection by N. Sterling brought down the house. A trio composed of Mrs. Sterling, Miss Sterling and Mrs. N. W. Mason gave an excellent rendition of "Larboard Watch."

Mr. V. Dykeman gave a reading, Miss Annie Coey, a solo; N. W. Mason, recitation, J. L Ervine, song; John McAndrews a solo; Miss Eva Cline, a reading; Miss Emma Allingham, a solo. Ald. Baskin made a very stirring address and was followed by Mr. Lewis in another brief address. The meeting closed with three ringing cheers for Cushing lodge from the visitors which were responded to in the same tenor by the entertainers.

A Handsome Drop Scene.

Yesterday John C. Miles completed a handsome drop scene for Union hall Portland. It is 18 feet by 12 and represents morning in the Scottish highlands. In the background are a group of mountains running off into the distance tipped with the glow of the morning sun, which is mirrored in a beautiful lake. In the immediate foreground a path leads up to the middle distance with the ruins of an ancient castle, and rocks and trees promiscuously scattered about, the whole having a soft and aerial effect. The work reflects the highest credit on Mr. Miles, and when the public have a chance to view it (as they will at the lecture course concert on Tuesday evening) they will come to the conclusion that when first-class work in this line is required the necessity for going out of St. John does not exist. The work was presented to the ladies of the union by the Messrs Miles.

Brevities.

No applications for liquor licenses will be received after to-day.

Neil Taylor has been found guilty of obtaining money on false pretences and is in durance waiting trial for other offences.

No successor to Rev. J. A. Gordon who has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Baptist Seminary has been proposed.

At yesterday's meeting of the St. John Agricultural Society Dr. Berryman moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a premium list for the next annual show, the same to be submitted to the next meeting. The motion was passed by a vote of 9 to 8. The committee were appointed as follows: Messrs. Lee, Shaw, Ward, Creighton and Berryman.

Captain Frink of the Salvage Corps received a handsome reminder of Wednesday's parade from Sheriff Harding yesterday. A beautiful placque in marble representing Night and Morning. Accompanying the gift was a very pleasent letter from the sheriff. The placque is on exhibation in Barnes & Co's window to-day.

At Chambers.

The case of Bridges vs. McCormick recently tried in the City Court, when a judgment was rendered for the defendant, was argued on review this morning before His Honor Judge Watters. His Honor ordered the judgment as rendered in the City Court to be set aside, and judgment to be entered for the plaintiff with costs. G. A. Davis for Bridges, I. A. Belyea for McCormick.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The Fredericton curlers have accepted the challenge from Newcastle and will probably go to that town to play the week after next. Mayor Hazen, J. S. Hilyard and H. C. Rutter have been chosen skips.

* * *

Joseph F. Donohue, who claims the skating championship of America, issued a sweeping challenge Wednesday. It is to all in America or British Provinces to skate a series of five races all in one day. He offers to skate 220 yards, half-mile, and one five and 10 miles for the amateur championship and a $250 medal.

* * *

McCormack has signified his willingness to skate Dowd at Halifax. Arrangements might be made to bring Dowd here. Laidlaw wants to skate a sweepstake match with McCormack and Dowd, each man to deposit $50.

* * *

It may be that almost all the leading professional rowers of America and Australia will meet in England this year. The indications are that none, except probably O'Connor, will go from this continent to Australia this year, and Hanlan is coming home. If this is so, the Australians will probably be disposed to go to England, believing that if they do the Americans will go there too. A friend of Teemer says: "Depend upon it, John can get backing in Pittsburg to take part in a regatta or sweepstake in England. Gaudaur will also go, and at least there ought to be seven or eight starters. An arrangement of that kind would be fairer than either O'Connor or anybody else going from America or Canada to Australia to row."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

NOTES.

Jake Kilrain refuses to have a glove contest for scientific points with Jack Dempsey. He would be willing to meet Dempsey in private, when a decision could be reached; or would fight him twelve rounds for a purse.

Mike Daly, of Bangor, Me., challenges Jack McAuliffe for a fight for $1,000 a side, the light-weight championship, and the Police Gazette championship belt.

Jacob Schaefer ran 397 points, the largest ever made in public at Chicago in his match with Frank Maggiola.

Jake Kilrain is going to England and will spar Mitchell and Smith while there. After doing England it is proposed that they go to San Francisco where Kilrain will be ready to meet any antagonist who wishes to try conclusions with him, and thence they will go to Australia. The tour is expected to last three years.

The outlook for the Harvard nine is rather gloomy. There are a great many candidates, but very few have more proficiency in ball playing. The candidates practise daily in the gymnasium, and are in active training. The cage is very lively. The candidates practice handball, sliding to bases, stopping ground balls and starting. Chest weights running and dumb-bells are used after cage work.

At San Francisco Tuesday evening last Frank Glover was badly whipped by Joe Choynski, a prominent local amateur. Though ten pounds heavier, Glover was never really in the fight.

Choynski outsparred him, outfought him at long and short range, and hit three times as hard. Glover was knocked out in the fourteenth round, and had to be carried from the ring.

Choynski escaped without a scratch, barring a slight contusion over the left eye. He is only 20 years old, and this is his first professional battle.

Glover was in good form, and Choynski's victory over him will give him backing for any amount over almost any 170-pound man in the country. The fight created great interest here.

Provincial Notes.

Green grass six inches high could be seen growing on the premises of Wm. F. Kennedy, Oak Hill, Charlotte Co., last week.

Grand Manan can boast of as fine Sabbath schools as there are in the county—those at Castalia and Woodward's Cove being perhaps, the best.

Mr. Walter Rodgers, of Beaconsfield, Charlotte Co., is getting out, at his own expense, the material for the frame of a new church, which he hopes soon to see erected at Beaconsfield.

We are informed that we made a mistake in last weeks issue in regard to the marriage which took place at Mt. Hebron. We did get it slightly mixed and had the groomsman and bridesmaid married instead of the bride and groom.—Sussex Record.

Bailie, Charlotte, Co. has two factories going at full blast—one manufacturing churns, kegs and firkins, carried on by James White & Sons, and the other manufacturing spinning wheels, stair banisters, &c., conducted by Alex Bagley.

Parties digging muck at Rolling Dam recently discovered a layer of marl about six inches thick four feet from the surface. Under the marl are indications of coal and other mineral deposits. If this pans out what is claimed for it, there will no doubt soon be a boom in muck at Rolling Dam.

A sad and fatal accident occurred at Hammond on Thursday. Roy, the little son of I. N. Faulkner, Esq., while running across the floor, fell in a pail of hot water. Dr. Burnett was summoned but the little fellow was beyond all earthly help. He lingered until Saturday night and death ended his sufferings.

The cold snap of Saturday night closed the river for a short time. The tug Wellman was engaged on Sunday afternoon in a fight with the ice for a possession of the river. The sudden rise of the temperature gave the victory to the tug. Cellars and storehouse supposed to be frost proof did not stand the test. Some of the farmers who had large quantities of potatoes stored are heavy losers.—St. Croix Courier.

H W. Lydiard, one of the leading merchants of Kentville, N. S., died on Sunday last at the age of 51 years. Mr. Lydiard held a commission as Mayor of Militia and has been for many years junior Major of the 68th regt. The news of his death will be heard with a sigh of regret by all who have met him at military gatherings and who know that his ability and industry have done much to contribute to the success of these gatherings.

An incident that happened at a Gottingen street restaurant: A man came in to the eating house and called for a good dinner. After it was served he was told the price. He partook of the feast and then told the host that he was going to step outside for a moment. He had off his hat and the proprietor thought he had left it on the table, but he had it under his coat. He left. It was some two weeks after that the same person returned and paid for the meal and made the excuse that he had not had a square meal for some days before.—Halifax Mail.

"When a subscriber wishes to stop his paper he should do so with a degree of modesty. Don't harass and tear up the feelings of an editor by making an impressive display of the fact that you have withdrawn your magnificent patronage of two cents per week. It is bad enough for an editor to face the stern reality that the price of a backload of buckwheat straw has been deducted from his revenues without being made to wither under terrible sarcasm. Yes, gentle idiot spare the editor's tender feelings."—Sydney Reporter.

The Board of Trade.

The council of the Board of Trade met yesterday. Letters acknowledging the receipt of the winter port memorial were read form the governor general the, ministers of Finance and Inland Revenue, and the boards of trade of Toronto and Montreal.

A copy of the resolutions passed by the Quebec Board of Trade respecting the proposed increase of duties on flour and the decrease on wheat was read and ordered to be laid before the full board.

A letter was read from Mr. Ira Cornwall in which he stated that he had not the slighted doubt that he would be able to increase the membership of the Board of Trade to 150. He inclosed the applications of fifty gentlemen and the names of 100 more who had given positive promises that they would become members of the Board. The letter and names were referred to the full board.

The following petition, signed by leading citizens, was submitted.

Whereas, it will be necessary to place the resolutions which were passed at the recent public meeting relating to the winter port before the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., also to have the feelings of our people properly represented, your petitioners would respectfully suggest that your board should confer with the mayor of the city and arrange for a joint deputation for this purpose to be sent at the earliest moment possible.

In connection with the petition, George Robertson moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the council of the St. John board of trade petition the common council of St. John to appoint a delegation for the purpose of pressing on the Dominion government our city's claims to the terminal port of the subsidized Atlantic mail steamers and also one of the winter ports of Canada.

After some discussion as to the power of the council to pass this resolution it was adopted and George Robertson and W. F. Hatheway were appointed on the committee.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway the secretary was instructed to write to councils of Fredericton, Moncton and Woodstock, and state the action taken, asking them to appoint delegates to co-operate with the deputation from St. John, to urge upon the Dominion government the desirability of making the Atlantic terminal port of mail steamers in winter a maritime province port and not a foreign one. Council adjourned.

Town Tattle.

Said a gentleman who had the pleasure of being in the recent accident on the Maine Central, to THE GAZETTE man: "Before the accident, I observed that whiskey was very scarce on the train. Nobody, as far as outward appearances were concerned, had a "comforter" either in his pocket or valise, but after the train ran into the obstruction every other man had a bottle. When Engineer Angel was got out of the wreck he looked very badly hurt. His face was covered with blood and begrimed with coal dust in such a way that he was almost unrecognizable. A St. John man who invariably carries a corkscrew, and when ever he goes away from home is particular to see that his comforter is stowed away in his valise, went up to the engineer and suggested a drink. I never drank liquor in my life said the injured man, and would prefer water. Under the circumstances water was of very little use to alleviate the suffer ings of the poor fellow and after some furthur persuasion a spoonful of whiskey was forced down his throat and revived him considerably. In these days when everyother prohibitionist carries a pocket pistol it is comforting to find a man who almost in the face of death refuses the stimulant which, if it would not heal his wounds, would certainly ease his pain.'

* * *

An anxious boarder in one of our private boarding houses, thought he would provide himself with about forty-five feet of rope to be used as an escape in case of fire. The room of this boarder it may be surmised occupies a reasonably elevated position in the boarding house alluded to. Putting his idea in practice he ordered as he thought the required length of rope for his purpose. On his return to tea the rope was there, sure enough, but there has been a mistake somewhere, as the coil of one inch rope that met his gaze was in length forty-five fathoms.

* * *

He had just returned home from the Police Court when he said "Di've taken two pledges; wan from the praste and wan from His Honor."

"You're a fine man Mike'; says Bridget "An will ye keep both av them?

"Begorra" says Mike "I'll thry an kape wan av them onyhow."

* * *

Alderman Shaw probably knows as much about the flour business as any man in the Maritime Provinces. I asked him yesterday if he thought a flour mill would pay, if established in St. John. He expressed his belief that it would. Said he:—"The question of it paying will be largely one of management. If managed by persons who understand the business and started on a small scale, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day, there is no reason why it should not pay. The freight rate on wheat from Manitoba is not much greater to St. John than it is to the Ontario mills. The profits of milling are always good. The by-products, such as the bran, would be in demand here for feeding and fattening cattle, and the New Brunswick farmers who chose to raise wheat, and many of them would do so, would be able to have it ground into flour, which is not now the case. Yes, I think a flour mill would pay and that it would be a benefit to St. John and to the Province generally in many ways."

Coming Events.

The junior branch of St. Paul's church work, and Woman's Aid Society meet this evening at Mrs. R. P. Starr's at 7.30 o'clock.

Carnival at Victoria rink next Tuesday evening.

A very fine programme has been prepared for the concert to be held in Carmarthen street Methodist church tomorrow evening.

One of the attractions of this evening and a great one for all lovers of dancing, is the oriental *bal masque* announced at Prof. Danielle's assembly hall on Charlotte street.

Portland Police Court.

There was no business before the Portland Police court this morning.

If you wish a fine imported Havana cigar, three for a quarter mild or strong, call at Louis Green's, 59 King street; satisfaction guaranteed.

Celestials Choused out of Their Chink.

Some of the good Methodists of the community were badly taken in yesterday by a devout looking gentleman who gave his name as John Dexter, and said his mission here was to solicit subscriptions for the building of a Methodist church at Brown Ridge, Charlotte county. He had his papers nicely drawn up, setting forth in what needy circumstances the people in that section were in and how much they required the place of worship. He proved an excellent canvasser, and had collected a considerable sum when he was taken before the police magistrate by Sergeant Vandine. The sergeant had learned that the same fellow had registered at Long's hotel as John McFarland of Bangor, and immediately set out after him. The magistrate made several enquiries of the collector and let him go upon his denying that he was the man who had registered at the hotel as McFarlane and showing him his certificate signed apparently by a magistrate of the locality referred to. It turned out all right afterwards, however, that the devout looking gentleman was a fraud and that the magistrate had made a mistake in letting him go, but it was too late then for he had skipped the town, and, without leaving his purse behind him, which was pretty well filled with Fredericton and Marysville subscriptions. The strangers was not so fortunate as this after all. It seems that he spent last night at Morrison's mill and boarded the early train at that place for the junction this morning. Mr, Benjamin Everett whom he blocked for his board bill, and who suspected that this polished guest would take this way of getting out of town, bought a ticket for the junction himself. When the train reached Morrison's Mills the "looked for" came into the car, and Mr. Everett nabbed him. At once the surprised man shelled out the amount of his bill. Mr. Alex. Gibson from whom he had collected $10, was also on the train, and his contribution was very rapidly handed over to him.—Gleaner.

Charters.

New York, Feb. 26—Ship G. T. Hay, 80,000 cases refined petroleum, from New York to Calcutta, 26 cts.

Ship Asia, 45,000 cases refined petroleum, from New York to Java, 35 c.

Ship Troop, general cargo, from New York to Melbourne, private terms.

Bark F. Sutton, general cargo, from New York to Port Elizabeth, private terms.

Bark Cosmo, timber, from Mobile to United Kingdom, £6 10s (here).

Bark Lillian M Vigus, rosin, from New York to London, private terms.

Bark C W Janes, timber, from Southern port to United Kingdom, private terms (here).

Macaulay Bros. & Co.

New Prints, Scotch Ginghams, French Sateens. Our exhibit of these embraces the very richest effects of designs and colorings for the season.

Printed French Sateens in all the new colorings of grounds such as Vieux, Rose, Reseda, French Blue, Terra Cotta, Slate, Goeblins, etc., printed in small object and large scroll and floral patterns.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,

a magnificent collection' comprising all the new effects in Figures, Stripes, Spots, etc.

BORDER GINGHAMS,

Plain, Light and Medium Colors with 4 inches of Borders for trimmings.

Plain Chambrays, in Pale Pink, Pale Blue, Cardinal and all new colors;

Plain Cotton Sateens;

New Cambrics, latest designs and colorings;

Black and White Cambrics;

Black and White Sateens;

Scotch Ginghams;

New Dark Prints.

We have placed on special counters a large lot of PRINTED SATEENS, just received, comprising all the latest colors and designs at 14c. per yard.

—ALSO—

One Case of PRINTED CHALLIES at 10c. per yd, the above at prices marked are real bargains.

MACAULAY BROS. & Co.,

61 and 63 King St.

FROSTED WHEAT.

Much of the Manitoban flour milled since Oct. 1st, 1888 is made of frosted wheat, and bakers will find serious difficulties in using it.

I offer 300 Bbls Golden Lion Manitoban Flour, milled from choicest 1887 crop wheat; it is worth 40c. per Bbl more than 1888 crop.

W. F. HATHEWAY,

17 and 18 South Wharf.

BIRTHS.

DICKSON—At Irving Park, Chicago, Ill., on the 18th ult., the wife of Leander S. Dickson, of a son.

BROWN—At Westmorland Point, on the 10th ult., the wife of Charles Brown, of a son.

LeBLANC—At Dorchester, on the 23rd ult., the wife of Joseph LeBlanc, of a son.

HARRISON—At the Methodist parsonage, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 25th ult., the wife of Rev. W. Harrison, of a son.

MARRIED.

PETERS-FLEWELLING—At Kingston church, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. S. Wainwright Samuel L. Peters, Esq., to Lulia E., daughter of J. Bently Flewelling, of Kingston, K. C.

GUNTER-CLARKE—At Fredericton, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. Dobson, J. W. Gunter, of Bear Island, York County, to Bertha, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Clarke.

DIED.

QUINN—In this city, on the 28th ult., Miss Mary Quinn, in her 81st year, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

☞Notice of funeral hereafter.

COUGLE—At Kingsville, on the 28th ult., Wm. Arthur, youngest and beloved child of John M, and Maggie A. Cougle, aged 3 years and 10 months.

NORTHRUP—At Springfield, Kings County, on the 23rd ult., Seth R. Northrup, aged 29 years, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

WHY SUFFER SO MUCH PAIN

From RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, when

MANNING GERMAN REMEDY

will most surely cure you. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

W. HAWKER & SON, Druggists, and Proprietors, 110 Prince Wm. St.

JOURNAL OF SHIPPING

Port of St. John.

CLEARED.

Feb 28—Sch E M Sawyer, Bagley, for New York
Sch Abbie Ingalls, Kelly, for New York.
March 1—Sch Emeline G Sawyer, 138, Sawyer, for New York.
Sch Playfair, 114, Adams, for Boston.
Sch Galatea, 124, Williams, for New York.

Canadian Ports.

CLEARED.

At Halifax, 27th ult, sch Maggie F. Martell, for Cuba.
At Lunenburg, 27th ult, brigt Leo, Hammett, for St Jago.

SAILED.

From Yarmouth, 25th ult, barknt Minnie G Elkin, for Buenos Ayres.

British Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Cardiff, 25th ult, ship Ceylon, Owen: from London.
At Newport, 28th ult, bark Privateer, Landry, from Dunkirk.
At Hull, 25th ult, bark Landsbloemsten, from Newcastle via Grimstad.

SAILED.

From Calcutta, 19th ult, ship Lucania, for New York.
From Laudy Island, 21st ult, ship New York, Hughes, from Swansea for San Francisco.
From Sangor, Jan 19th, ship Loanda, for New York.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At East London, Jan 30th, bark Isabella Balkam, Armstrong, from New York.
At Bahia, 13th ult, brig Asiatic, from Buenos Ayres.
At Buenos Ayres, 10th ult, bark Harry Bailey, from Sharpness.
At Wilmington, 26th ult, sch Atwood, McRae, from Barbados.
At St John's, P R, 4th ult, schr Clifford. Hamm, from Barbados.
At Havana, 28th ult, barknt Eva Lynch, Sutherland, from Philadelphia.
At Ilcilo, prior to 23rd ult, ship Ellen A Read, Hatfield, from San Francisco via Manila, to load for Montreal.
At Apalachicola, 25th ult, bark Donald Ferguson, Campbell, from Demerara.

CLEARED.

At Boston, 27th ult, bark Emma R Smith, for Rosario.
At New York, 28th ult, bark James Stafford, Scott, for Marseilles.

SAILED.

From Porto Olivia, Dec 25th, bark Sylvan, for New York.
From New York, 26th ult, bark Landskrona, for Antwerp.
From Parth Amboy, 25th ult, bark John I Smith Tingley, for Hamburg.
From Sagua, 21st ult, bark Norah Wiggins, for Halifax.
From San Domingo, 10th ult, sch Avalon, Milberry, for New York.
From Maceio, Jan 51st, brigt Mary E Bliss, for Hampton Roads.
From Bahia, Jan 28th, bark Parsee, Cowen, for Halifax.
From Rotterdam, 25 ult, bark Bristol, Lawrence for New York.
From Havre, 23rd ult, bark Zeno, Thossen, for Ship Harbor.

Spoken.

Bark Chignecto, Knowlton, from Ghent for New York, Feb 11, lat 43, lon 8.
Ship Mabel Taylor, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Jan 17, lat 21 15 S, lon 50 W.
Ship Rosignol, Robbins, from Cardiff for Montevideo, Feb 22nd, lat 49 N, lon 8 W.

Memoranda.

Passed Prawle Point, 25th ult, bark Abram Young, McLaughlan, from Stettin for New York.
Passed Isle of Wight, 24th ult, bark Galatea, Carter, from Antwerp for New York.
In port at Pisagua, Dec 31st, bark Fanny L Cann, Churchill, for the United Kingdom or Continent.

Disasters, Etc.

Bark Piskataqua, from Barbados for Portland, is still in port. No repairs have yet been made. It is understood that the captain is awaiting instructions from owners.

New York, Feb 28—Ship Troop, Corning, from Havre, reports: Had variable winds and gales on the passage, Feb 23, off Absecom, the cold was so intense as to freeze the spirit compass.

Bark Wm Cockrane, at New York, reports Feb 6th, at noon, in lat 45 35 N, lon 48 W, temperature of air 50, saw one piece of field ice about 50 feet long just awash. This is the first report of ice this year.

Notice to Mariners.

Philadelphia, Feb 26—Notice is hereby given that the iron ice buoy marking Henlopen Shoals, inner end, entrance to the Capes of Delaware has broken adrift. It will be replaced at the earliest practicable time.

New Bedford, Feb. 25—The buoy off the rock off West Chop Lighthouse is reported missing.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

STEAMERS.

Demara, at London, in port Feb 19.

SHIPS.

Friedrich, in port at London, Nov 1st.
Henry, at Montevideo, in port Dec 20.
Valvog, at Montevideo, in port Dec 26.
Kanhira, from Montevideo via N York, Jan 2nd.
Gestemunde, from Stettin via New York, Dec 22.
Joseph, at Rio Janeiro, in port Jan 8.
Warsaw, at Rio Janeiro, in port Jan 21.

BARQUES.

Auriga, from Rio Janeiro, sailed Jan 23.
Bertie Biglow, at New York, in port Feb 22.
Margaret Mitchell, from Rio Janeiro, via Barbados, sailed Jan 5.
Surrey Petrel, at Buenos Ayres, in port Jan 28.
Ocean, from Londonderry, sld Dec 16th.
Ella Moore, from Gravesend, sailed Feb 16.
Active, from ——
Martin Luther, from Rio Janeiro, sailed Jan 11.
Haselock, from ——
Finn, at Dublin, sailed Jan 13th.
Oronies, at Rio Janeiro, in port Dec 12
Alfhild, from ——
Myrtle, at Buenos Ayres, in port Nov 5.
Forest, at Buenos Ayres, in port Feb 12.
Mario Siedenberg, at New York, in port Feb 10.
Parthenia, at Montevideo, in port Dec 15.

BRIGANTINES.

Echo, at Darien, in port Jan 23.

Boston Marine INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Paid in

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Net Surplus Dec. 31, 1888,

$345,725.48.

Offices of the Company,

17 State Street, 43 Wall Street, BOSTON. NEW YORK.

Chamber Commerce, 169 Jackson Street, BALTIMORE. CHICAGO.

VROOM & ARNOLD, Agts.

International Steamship Co., Spring Arrangements.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

ON MONDAY, March 4th, the steamers of this Company will leave Saint John, MONDAY, and THURSDAY for Eastport, Portland and Boston at 8 a. m., local.

From March 12th to April 29th will leave Saint John, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 8 a. m.

And Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5.30 p. m., and Portland 5.30 p. m. same day, for Eastport and Saint John.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

tel. sun.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

"Natural Law in the Spiritual World,"

BY HENRY DRUMMOND.

A NEW, CHEAP EDITION,

FOR SALE BY

J. & A. McMILLAN,

Booksellers and Stationers,

98 and 100 Prince Wm. St.,

St. John, N. B.

MACHINERY

—FOR—

ENGINES and BOILERS.

Iron Working Machinery,
Wood Working Machinery,
Saw Mill Machinery,
Shingle Mill Machinery,
Hoop Mill Machinery,
Duplex Steam Pumps.

Call on or Address

L. A. MORRISON of Toronto,

At Royal Hotel.

St. John, N. B., for two weeks.

GOVERNMENT HORSES

The Stallions belonging to the Government of New Brunswick will be leased at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the season of 1889, at

FREDERICTON,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, March 27th

When the following Animals will be Leased:

THE MORGAN STALLION AURORA

THE Thoroughbred Stallion SIR PETER;

THREE PERCHERON STALLIONS:

TWO SHIRE STALLIONS:

TWO CLEVELAND BAY STALLIONS:

ONE COACHING STALLION:

SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

HARRY WILKES.

The Standard-bred Stallion HARRY WILKES, 1896, will make the Season of 1889 at St. John, and will stand there from May 15th till the end of the Season.

TERMS: $15.00 FOR THE SEASON.

The Book is now open; a deposit of $10 must accompany each application, otherwise it will not be recognized.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,

Secretary for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, 25th Feb., 1889.

SAINT JOHN OYSTER HOUSE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

5 Bbls North Shore Oysters,
15 Bbls Buctouche Oysters.

IN STORE,

30 Bbls P. E. I. Oysters, Lambs Tongues, Pigs Feet, Sweet Cider.

CHAS. H. JACKSON.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cut Nails & Cut Spikes, Tacks, Brads,

FINISHING NAILS,

Shoe and Hungarian Nails, &c.

Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:

GEORGES STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

LANDING,

1 Car Granulated Sugar,
1 „ Simon Pure Flour,
50 Bbls Dried Apples,
20 „ Table Salt,
10 „ Whiting,
2 Cases Nutmegs,
2 „ Figs, 1 lb boxes,
14 Tubs Choice Butter,
100 Half Chests Tea.

GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS.

McLEOD'S TRUE FRUIT SYRUPS

P. E. ISLAND and BUCTOUCHE OYSTERS.

now being served in all Styles.

A large stock on hand for sale, wholesale and retail

—AT—

M. A. HARDING'S,

Foot of Portland, N. B.

P. S. Large and commodious dining room upstairs.

Tender for Steam Service.

St. John, Digby and Annapolis.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, and marked "Tender for Steam Service, St. John, Digby and Annapolis," will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including Monday the 1st day of April next, for the following services by Steamer between St. John, Digby and Annapolis, N. S., viz:—

1st. A daily service from 1st April to 31st October, and a tri-weekly service from 1st November to 31st March; or

2nd. A daily service from 1st May to 31st October, and a tri-weekly service from 1st November to 30th April; or

3rd. A tri-weekly service all the year round.

Tenderers are requested to send in tenders for all of the above services.

Full particulars as to the terms and conditions thereof and specifications of the steamer required, may be obtained from the Post Office Inspectors at St. John and Halifax.

The Minister of Finance does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1889.

[This advertisement is not to be copied by other papers without authorization from the Queen's Printer.]

EMBROIDERIES

—AT—

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

New Hamburg Edgings and Insertions,
New Hamburg Flouncings in Swiss and Lawn,
New Hamburg Allovers in Swiss and Lawn,
Herringbone Trimmings in White and Color
New Smyrna and Torchon Laces,
English Thread Edgings and Laces
New Oriental Laces and Flouncings.

NEW RIBBONS.

Black Cashmere Hosiery, Light and Heavy Weight;
Black Cashmere Gloves, "Kid Tipped," same as last;
LONG SILK GLOVES, LONG SWED GLOVES, LONG KID GLOVES.

Look at our Show Window for Hamburgs.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD

—FOR—

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

FINEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED, IS AT

AMERICAN RUBBER STORE,

65 Charlotte Street.

P. S. Have you seen our new Spring and Summer Style Langtry Bustle.

WEIGHTY WORDS

—FOR—

CANADA'S DAUGHTERS!

The Enormous Regular Sales of Thousands of Boxes of

For all Waters. **IDEAL SOAP.** For all Waters.

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