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LETT'S DYE WORKS. PRINCESS STREET

RY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

Printing Establishment, rbury Street, St. John, N. B. ne Dellar per year, Liberal indu cene

PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce)

of at you with those half-crossed eyes of his?'

'Didn't see his eyes. He was half asleep. Was his sleeper ticket all right? He gave

me a coupon a year old.' \$
'O, it was all right. Here are the two.

I'll report that up-town office. It puts me in a-hello! By Jingo, I haven't got old Ghastly's ticket!'

Well, sir, no more he hadn't. Next

Next night went off all right on the return trip, but next night, when I went through the coach, there was the same man with the same slouch hat in the same attitude.

'Your ticket,' I said with a chill coming over me. He looked up as before and I noticed the same attitude.

ticed that his eyes were half closed and that

he did not look at me, but past and beyond. 'See here,' I said, sitting down before him

as he handed me the same ticket, 'who are

'Perfectly good.'
'Then what business is it of yours who I

am? Your company has made a contract with me. That contract's to deliver me to

Chicago. See that you, a servant of the company, aid it in keeping the contract.

'O, we will deliver you in Chicago all

Did you do it the night before last? 'We can't do it if you get off the train at

'My wife and child are waiting for me at

Chicago. See that you keep your contract.'
And with that he pulled his slouch hat
further over his eyes, and sank into the cor-

I looked at my thumb and finger, where I

The manager gave a gasp and sank in the opposite seat. 'My God, Jeffries!' he whis-

'You want my ticke': Why?'
'Why, sir,' said the manager, recovering himself partially. 'It is I believe—custom-

ary.'
'Why do you want my ticket, Mr. Coupler,

you,' said Coupler, with a grim smile.
'Was a lump of mangled clay the-'

but the jury exonerated the company.'

fight you in.'
'What would you have us do!'

that curve at Meedville.'

The item was as follows.

'Hush, hush; don't talk like that. You will make the poople nervous. The accident was not our fault—the operator was to blame,

'Do? Fulfil your contract. Get me past

'I'll see to that,' said Manager Coupler as

Ancient American Politics, by the late Hugh

still felt the coupon I had torn off.

ner of the seat.

It was not there.

'Is my ticket good?' he asked.

HEED IN



VOL. 8

THE MOON OF THE FALLING LEAF.

The Moon of the Harvest has passed away, The reaper has borne home his sheaf.

The reaper has borne home his sheaf,
And clad in a robe of the rainbow ray
Comes the Moon of the Falling Leaf;
She comes like the spring with a smiling face,
Like the summer with bounteous hand;
Too soon shall this maiden of peerless grace
Seek a home in a happier land.
Rejolee in the light of the mellow day,
Rejolees are the home of walf.

Rejoice ere the hour of grief.

When the Moon of Snow Flake shall chase

Through the forest, that sheltered with coolin

shades
From the heat of the summer ray,
Roam the sportive bands of the bright-eyed
maids;
In the light of the autumn day;
And the equirrel his pastime still gayly keeps,
Nor shrinks from the northern blast,
As he gathers together the nuts in heaps,
Well stored for his winter repast.

We hall thy advent with joy, fair maid, Bright Moon of the Falling Leaf, Though the wreath thou wearest too soon musi

fade
In the hour of nature's grief;
Like the sunset sky with its tints of rose'
Ere it wears the veil of night,
In thy calm repose sweet summer glows
With her last expiring light.
Rejoice in the light of the mellow day,
Rejoice ere the hour of grief,
When the Moon of the Snow Flake shall chase

THE COUPON TICKET.

as he took the cigar I offered him, I have, Of course a man that travels much has to.

Can't help it. But the worst case I had to

deal with was about two years ago. Of

course you've heard of the case of Jeffries

against the road. No? Well, it grew out

of that Meedville accident. Never heard of

the Meedville disaster? Well, I declare, I

Well, yes, said the conductor of the train

N. Y. Graphic.

sleepers. Jeffries was one of the killed. He was a railroad man who used to be in Chicago till he got a position on the Central in New York. His family lived in Chicago, and so he came through now and then. Mrs. Jeffries sued the company for \$10,000, although they generally go in for larger amounts. Anyhow the company claimed he travelled free and held they were not liable. The company lost the suit before the jury, but they carried it up and the higher courts reversed the decision, and as Mrs. Jeffries didn't seem to have money enough to carry it any further it rested

enough to carry it any further it rested

anyhow, I'm giving you my version on it.
You see the conductor that took up the
tickets that trip was killed—I was braking
then—and whether they got the tickets
and passes or not—well, I den't know any-

thing about that. They didn't have to pay

for Jeffeles, anyhow.

The night after that suit was decided I

came through the sleeper collecting tickets. In seat No. 4 sat a man that I thought was asleep. He had a slouch hat drawn over his eyes. I touched him on the shoulder.

'Ticket, please,' I said. He didn't move,

and somehow the moment I touched him I

felt as if he wasn't a living man.

'I want your ticket,' I said, louder. He

did not seem to breathe or stir, and I was going to shake him when he slowly raised his head. I shall never forget the look of

that face. The cheeks were sunken and the

He handed out a solled coupon ticket that

Well, guess it was the fault of the up-town office—old lower four twice. Finally the other fellow agreed to take lower twelve,

town office—old lower four twice. Finally the other fellow agreed to take lower twelve, Lucky it was empty. Guess he didn't want to wrangle with that fellow. Did you notice how he seems to be looking past you instead by McMillans,

The Moon of the Falling Leaf.

away The Moon of the Falling Leaf.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1886.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS Made by Canada in Recent Years and in Every Direction.

Some Illustrations Drawn by C. C. Colby,

morning when the perter called lower four after everybody else had dressed he got no answer. He parted the curtains and looked C. C. Colby, M. P., for Stanstead, Oat., addressed his constituents at Dixville at a in. Lower four was empty. The bunk was just as he left it when it was made up! pionic recently in a most instructive and in-Well, we concluded not to say anything about our queer passenger. Didn't want to be laughed at up at the head office. teresting manner. From his able speech we

make the following extract: How far have we moved in the direction of industrial independence, and what further progress is easily possible? I will commence the enquiry very near home. A man has to the enquiry very near home. A man has to build and furnish a house, equip his farm, board and clothe his family and educate his children. How many of the essentials are produced, manufactured and established produced, manufactured and established within our own country? Let us see: The plough, the screper, the pick, the spade, the shovel and the bar, with which he excavates the cellar, are Canadian made. The stone, the mortar and cement for the foundation are home productions also. The timber for the frame work comes from his own woods, and it is hewed or sawed, squared and framed by Canadian made axes and saws, and chisels and augers. The superstructure, whether of wood, brick or stone, is from material near at hand. The roofing, whether it be of shingle, slate or felt, is made in Canada. The nails and the hammers that drive them; the floorings and the machinery that saws planes and matches them; the doors, the sash and the blinds and the machinery that makes and fits them, as well as the hinges, and hangings, and locks, and bolts, and screws and lightning rods are from one or the same transfer. ightning rods are from our own factories. But our friend having built, has now to fur-

nish his house, and he provides for its general heating by hot air, hot water, or steam furnaces or stoves, according to his taste or The porter was so frightened that he retused to make up lower four, and two men who had heard our conversation refused to stay in the car. The sleeper conductor himself made up lower four. I saw the cur-ALL BEING OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE. the Meedville disaster? Well, I declare. I thought everybody had heard of that. There were columns and columns about it in the papers for days. Jimmisy, how the newspaper fellows tried to interview me! 'Course I knew better than to say anything, but it was pretty hard to get rid of the reporters. Well, it was like this. I was on No. 5 and we were behind time. Johnnie was a whooping her through for all she was was worth. Just this side of Meedville the air-brake tubing snapped, and on went the air-brake tubing snapped, and on went the canductor and at Meedvilles couple of men. The cooking range or stove and all its furni-ture of pots, kettles, bollers, and froms; all the plumbers' work and the tubs, wringers

was worth. Just this side of Meedville the air-brake tubing snapped, and on went the brakes quicker'n lightning. You see, that's one advantage of the air. If anything goes wrong it don't wat till you needs'em, but it just oramps your train where she stands. You may risk a cracked wheel, but you can't monkey with the air. You've got to fix that right there or you can's go ahead. Still, it was an unlucky affair for us. Well, there's a curve at Meedville, and we sent back a man with a red lantern, but before he got round the bend round comes a wild special right on us. It was down grade, the engineer lost his head and jumped, fireman did the same, and before you could say Jack Robinson that special had climbed half way through the sleeper. It was an awful wreck! Half-past one in the morning and as black as cate. Whew! I don't care to take charge of the body. I told the car conductor, and at Meedville a couple of men came on and went quelty to No. 4.

The lower berth was empty. Then it fiashed on me. We could never get that passenger past the curve this side of Meedville, and we sent when I reported the affair at the add office in Chicago, and, as I expected, the manager land with the same, and before you could say Jack Robinson that special had climbed half way through the sleeper. It was an awful wreck! Half-past one in the morning and as black as cate. Whew! I don't care to take charge of the body. I told the car conductor, and at Meedville a couple of men came on and went quelty to No. 4.

The lower berth was empty. Then it fiashed on me. We could never get that passenger the curve this side of Meedville, and wheeled on me. We could never get that passenger past the curve this side of Meedville a couple of men came on and went quelty to No. 4.

The lower berth was empty. Then it fiashed on me. We could never get that passenger it he curve this side of Meedville a couple of men can the male pottery and china ware. In the failan made pottery and china ware. In the failan made pottery and the plated silverware; th

organ or the plane with its music rack and book or sheets of music, the paper hangings on the wall, the photograph rack and its contents, the brackets and various ornaments talk about that. General thing is a second of the killed. He would have bounced me quickly the would have bounced me a passenger like ALL OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

If one is permitted to view the sleeping apartments, he will observe that not only the bedstead, whether wood or iron, but the spring bed or wire mattress, the hair, Excelsior or wool mattress above it, and the feather bed, if any, with its tick, the sheets, the blankets and the comforters are wholly Canadian made, as well as the brushes and combs, the perfumed soap and perfumery, and the cushion stuck with Canadian pinsupon the dressing table; and, if an inmate is ill, he may see there some of the numerous Canadian made patent or proprietary mediwhen you know you have it, in the inside drawer—your private drawer—in the safe at the head office?' are of Canadian manufacture. He passes long trains of cars, some carrying Canadian made patent or proprietary medicines in Canadian green or fiint glass bottles. Canadian maps, prints, chromos and paintings are on the walls, and Canadian plants in Canadian pots bloom in the windows. The lawn is clipped by a Canadian lawn mower, and both the vegetable and flower gardens are cultivated, trimmed and kept in order by Canadian garden tools. The watering pot or the forced pump with its hose and sprinkler are Canadian made. All the dairy and sugar house equipment of pass, vats, cans, thermometers, buckets, palls, churns, presses, ladles, boilers, bits, taps, sponts, etc., are of Canadian make. The tool house with its full complement of heaveners and potatoes, others laden with Manitoba wheat and Montreal flour, others with Canadian betves, horses and sheep, others with Canadian butter and cheese, others with Canadian lumber and mineral products, and one train load of Chinese teas which came by the Canadian believes, are considered to the canadian telephone and over Canadian wires. Having purchased a basket of Canadian mixed fruits, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and a there against her. O, yes, I suppose she could have lawyers enough who would fight the case on spec when she had one verdict. I don't know the particulars or why she dropped it; I'm only telling you just what I heard—that the case was dropped. Well, mebby it's as you say. Perhap the company is liable for passes as well as regular tickets; anythm. I'm giving you my version on it. 'Very well, I exonerate the company, too, But all the same I will ride in berth four until I reach Chicago. I shall soen have plenty of room. A man recognized me tonight and fied. I have all eternity to

'It seems we can't do that.'
'Then I'll just have to keep on trying.
My family is unprovided for. I must reach
them and help them.' that face. The cheeks were sunken and the pallid lips were drawn back from the teeth that glittered in the light of the lamp I had on my arm. His complexion was like paste, only dark and mottled. There seemed to be a bruise or gash on his forehead, but he had pulled the slouch hat over it so as to partially more about the ghost—but it shows that railroad companies are not as bad as some would make out. He handed out a soiled coupon ticket that had evidently been bought at a scalper's. I looked at it suspiciously. It was dated more than a year before, but it was an unlimited ticket and was good enough. I tore off the coupon to Chicago and gave him a check.

When I gathered all my tickets I sat down in the smoking car to arrange them and make an entry of the cash. O, that's all right, we do make an entry of it. If a man takes any of it he takes a big risk with it I can tell you. I thought I would take another look at that coupon. Well, sir I hunted every pocket I had. Could'nt fin; a trace of it. I went back and met the conductor of the sleeper ond told him that I had lost a ticket or else I had torn it off. Said I never knew myself to do such a thing, but I might have done so this time, as the look of that man had sort of rattled me.

'O, him' said the sleeper man; 'we've had a deuce of a time with him."

'What was the matter?'

'Well, guess it was the fault of the un.

'A Generous Act,—The K., T. Y. C. railroad company, of which Mr. Coupler is the energetic manager, yesterday did a noble deed. Our readers will remember that in the case of Jeffries against this road the courts sustained the position taken by the eminent counsel who defended its interests. All that the company wished was to establish the fact that under certain conditions railroad companies are not liable for damages railroad companies are not liable for dam

up hts unintentionables, the linings and trimmings of his clothes to the very buttons (save the braid on his coat which will shortly be supplied at Coatlook) are Canadian made. With true Canadian hospitality the proprietor takes his city friend back to the house to lunch. The visitor, upon entering, puts aside his Canadian rubbers, whisks himself with a Canadian rubbers, whisks himself with a Canadian broom and makes a feint of scraping his boots upon a Canadian scraper and wiping them upon the Canadian mat, lest he seemito soil the neat Canadian floor. He is heartily welcomed by a blooming Canadian matron clad in fresh Canadian print, with a tidy apron of Canadian shoes, while she retires to make her teilet his While she retires to make her toilet in his honor, he throws himself upon a Canadian chintz-covered easy chair. The good man confidingly informs him that the entire wardrobe of his wife and daughters is of Canadian goods made by Canadian sewing women upon Canadian sewing machines, and hints at certain Canadian factories where hoslery and knitted goods are made and nines at certain Causdian factories where hoslery and knitted goods are made, and others where such unnamable things as hoop-skirts and bustles and corsets are manufac-tured, and he tells also of Canadian silk mills where silks and satins, ribbons and hand-kerchiefs are made, and worsted mills which turn out a superior quality of worsted goods, and of Canadian made finnels and shawls, collars and cuffs, mitts and gloves and furs, giving varieties in detail. When lunch is served our visitor notices that all the courses, from soup to desert, are of native production. The preserved meats, fowls, fish and lobsters, the canned fruits, the bisouit, the salt and the sugar, the pickles, the lightij bread, "lightened with Canadian habing rowder are all domestic pickles, the light; bread, lightened with Canadian baking powder, are all domestic products. The tea, the coffee and the spices only are of foreign growth, and they may have been brought there by Canadian built ships, manned by Canadian seamen, and over Canadian rallways. After lunch the dis-

course turns to THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION. It is explained that the common-school book series is printed by Canadian type, with Canadian ink upon Canadian paper, and bound by Canadian binders in Canadian covers, that the school desks and furniture the languages, the laws, medicine and surgery, theology, engineering and the applied sciences, and schools of music, palating, the fine arts and accomplishments are easily accessible. Religious, literary, agricultural, pictorial and other newspapers, magazines, books and publications, the work of Canadian authors, artists, printers and publishers abound. Observing by the Canadian clock that it is time for his departure, our visitor passes out of the door, with its panels of Canadian stained glass, admired for a moment the plumage of a sloging bird in its Canadian cage, and bids adieu to his country friends. But before he departs the young man of the house shows him his kit of fishing rods and tackle, hammocks, boats, guns, bicycles, balls, bats, toboggans, snowshoes, skates, etc., all of Canadian manufacture, and then escorts him to the depot. Having checked his Canadian to the depot. Having checked his Canadian trunk to its destination and paid for his ticket with a crisp Canadian bank note engraved in Canada, he seats himself in a luxurious Canadian made car, finished in polished native woods, and marbles and ahining brass work, and is drawn by a Cana-

dian made engine fed by Canadian coals back to his home in the city. He observes that THE IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES which he crosses are made by the Dominion Bridge company. Passing a quarry he is told that the derricks, with their guys of wire rope and hemp cable, the machine drills and all the tools, powder and explosives, are of Canadian manufacture. He passes the passes of the carry company of the carry of the carry company of the carry of the carry carry of the carry of the carry carry carry carry of the carry carry carry carry carry of the carry carr

St. Louis reports a boom, and Cincinnati, not-withstanding the floods, riots and election troubles of the past three years, sends the in-formation that her wholesale merchants are benning to talk in a more cheerful strain under the influence of a revival in trade. Duliness alone is reported from San Francisco.

(Montreal Gazette, 27th.) CAVALRY CHARGERS.

The First Batch of Canadian Horses Sent to England.

TERVIEW WITH A BRITISH OFFICER ABOUT CANADIAN HORSES-HINTS TO RANCH. MEN AND STOCKBREEDERS.

The first batch of sixteen horses selected by the British officers for despatch to England from various ranchers in the Northwest, completed their long railway journey of some 2,000 miles by the Canadian Pacific railway yesterday morning, when they ar_ rived on the siding alongside the Carmona, which ship has been specially selected to convey them to England. They will be forwarded direct to London and arrangements have been made to land them at Victoria docks, opposite Woolwich, where every arrangement for their reception, in due course,

These horses have arrived in good condi-tion considering their long journey, and that it is the first time they have ever endured. Considering the great variety of climate they have had to come through, winding up with the cold rain of the last few days, which for the time of year has been trying, especially to unseasoned horses, much credit is due t Mr. Christie, of the Stewart ranche company at Pinder Creek, near Fort McLeod, for the care of the horses. Like other pioneers, he has been anxious to open this new trade, and if the other portions of the cavalry horse scheme only turn out as well as this first, then the fact is established, and a trade then the fact is established, and a trade must shortly follow in sending horses from the ranches at the foot of the Rocky mountains direct to the old country. We are informed that the horses will be landed in England within the prices which the British government are paying in the old country. The shipment of horses on board the Carmona is being completed by thirty-nine other horses purchased around Cobourg and in different parts of Ontario. A further shipment will be made about a fortnight hence.

An officer of the imperial government, speaking with a Gazette reporter last evening, said: "Where the officers have been able to deal with the breeders and farmers themselves, there has been no question or difficulty about the prices; and although the numbers being shipped are not so large as intended, this has arisen from the difficulty of finding sufficient sound horses. The American dealers take away a large number yearly, amounting last year to 11,000, on which number duty was paid. They do not take the worst animals, and they leave in the hands of the farmers the unsound stock, from which, mated to unsound stallions; the progeny is sure to turn out An officer of the imperial stallions; the progeny is sure to turn out faulty, and is spreading over the Dominion. Then another source of weakness in the horse raising system of this country is that a farmer and his men overdrive and overtask

NO. 47. IGNORANT OR KNAVISH

Scientist's Opinion of the Prephet Wiggins.

BICHARD A. PROOTOR, THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH ASTRONOMER, GIVES SOME VERY INTEREST-ING FACTS ABOUT EARTHQUAKES,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sep. 26 — The English astronomer, Richard A. Proctor, in an article entributed to the Globe Democrat, entitled 'Mr. Wiggins' Prophecy," says: "It appears to me shameful that any man, even though he be not a student of science and therefore fully aware of the mischief he is doing, should spread aware of the mischief he is doing, should spread abroad predictions of coming disaster in such sort that foolish tolk are likely to be disturbed and terrified. Mr. Wiggins, a half educated and wholly unscientific employe of the meteorological office in Ottawa, has long endeavored to acquire a cheap reputation by weather predictions of that kind which of itself assures the students of science that the weather prophet is either utterly ignorant or exceedingly knavish." After noting several instances of the fallures of former predictions made by Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Proctossys: "Mr. Wiggins claims to have predicted the earthquake of Aug. 31, But truly he has so continuously threatened storms and earthquakes that no disturbance of either sort could steer clear of his predictions. He now loudiy proclaims that on the 29th inst., there will be another great earthquake, one of the most teeproclaims that on the 25th inst, there will be another great earthquake, one of the most tentible subterranean upheavals ever known on this continent. He knows that such a prediction will attract attention for awhile to his name, that if no disturbances should take place on the 29th, or near enough to that date to seem like the fulfilment of his prediction, people will soon forget the failure of his predictions and be as ready as ever to listen to him again. He may, however, be perhaps asked whether there is not some reason for regarding the 29th of September as a day of danger. Even a Wiggins, it may be suggested, must at least imagine reasons for his predictions, as the Tices, the Venners, the Grimmers and others of the mischlevous tribe have imagined for theirs in the past.

Mr. Proctor then goes on to show that centain well-known astronomical facts have probably induced Mr. Wiggins to make his late prediction, one being the slight tendency of earthquakes to increase during the months of August and September, and another the earth threes are more apt to occur when the moon is

August and septemeer, and another the earth threes are more apt to occur when the moon is in or near her point of nearest approach to the earth and in or near the line connecting the earth and sun than at other times. The moon will be in such a position during the latter part of the present month, but such conditions, Mr. Proctor observes, recur year after year, and resulting earthquakes are no more likely to constitute the second such as the support of the present month.

DOVER, N. H., Sep. 27.—The mysterious murder in a buggy last night near the Barrington line has been solved. Officer Greenfield and another Rochester officer, on learning the ton line has been solved. Officer Greenfeld and another source of weakness in the horse is farmer and his men overdrive and overtask their young stock. The farmer thinks nothing of putting a three year old (and in many cases it had been noticed even at two years in a team alongside an aged horse, and driving the pair along the road thirty or forty miles into town and the same diatance back: it surprising that such a thing ruins the young horse and brings out curbs, spavins, splints, ringbones, ridebones and the many other allments a horse is heir to. In the ranches we understand there are some excellent broad mares to be found and some forming young stock coming on, but more care is required in weeding all out and getting rid of the too small, the too leggy, and is the unsound ones.

If a proper strain of good, sound and thorse understand the lease of horse can be raised. Care will have to be and bear in the body with bone, action, color and size be only selected, a most invaluable class of horse can be raised. Care will have to be taken to lessen the present system of rough treatment, lacolog, catching and then the broncho riding. Care and attention bestowed on these horses will in time produce animals fall of size, heart and muscle which with good manners will command high prices in the European market, in fact as many pounds as the horse is now fetching dollars in the Northwest.

St. Martins.

Canadian pois bloom in the windows, the content with Canadian between the control of the content of the content

IOTICE.

ans trarsacting business with the estate AH WEBS are hereby notified that the and John Inch, and committee of the intly the Trustees, and I notify all pernar money due the estate to him alone JAMES M. WEEB.

WEEKLY SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY AT THEIR

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN. advertising Bureau to specific sereadver-ractsmay for it in NEW YORKS

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 6, 1886

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Oar MR. JAMES will visit portions of the Countles of Albert, Kent, Kings, NORTHUMBERLAND, RESTIGOUCHE and in the interests of THE SUN, and will call upon as many of our friends as possible.

Parties in arrears will greatly faciliate his work by being prepared to pay the amount of their indebtedness when called

TREE NEW BRUSSWICK COUNTIES

Oa the fourh page we give some statistics showing the progress of agriculture in this prevince during the last thirty years. It was shown that the staple products of the farms in New Brunswick have not only increased beyond the increase of the agricultural population, but beyond the increase of the total population of the province. On various occasions statistics of the growth of the manufacturing and other interests have been given. We propose in this article to call attention to the progress of the northwestern portion of the province. In 1831 the county of York was divided, and the new county so formed was called Carleton. Thirteen years later Carleton, in its turn, was carved up, forming Victoria county. A mere recent subdivision of this latter county took place, when Madawaska was erected. It is interesting to note the progress of these three counties. When Carleton was taken from York it contained about 8,000 inhabitants. The present population of this region is over 40,000. Between 1840 and cent., between 1851 and 1861 it was 45 per cent., between 1861 and 1871 33 per cent., between 1871 and 1881, 24 per cent. In the first period the proportionate gain was about the same as that of the province at large; in the second it was a half larger, the last twenty years about double Much has been said this year of the mar-vellous growth of Aroostock county in Maine. And yet the counties on this side of the line show nearly the same growth as

that of Aroostook,

In 1881 Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska Co. produced 134,000 bushels of wheat, being nearly four bushels for each inhabitant, more than one-fourth of the total wheat product of New Brunswick, and more than three times the quantity grown in 1871. The quantity of cats raised was 1,050,000 bushels, or 26 bushels per head, being about one-third of the New Brunswick production. Aroostook county, which is larger in size and contains more people than these three counties, claims to have produced last year a little over 600,000 bushels. Prince Edward Island, which is known the world over as a great place for cats, reported 31 bushels per head for its population in 1881, being something more than the average in Victoria, but less than the average in Capleton than the average in Carleton county. Ontario produced 20 bushels per head. The fourth of July orator at Houlton, this year, pointed with pride to the fact that only two ounties in the nation, Stueben in New York, and Bradford in Pennsylvania, equalled Aroostook's crop of buckwheat, which was given at 298,000 bushels. As he spoke he was standing very near the border of a New Brunswick county, not one quarter the size of Aroostook and containing a little more than half its population. This county had a buckwheat crop in 1881 of 324,000 bushels. Aroostook may be able to beat the world but Carleton can beat Aroostook. No other county in Canada raised as much buckwheat as Carleton in the last census year. The total quantity of grain grown in Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska is 7,700,000 or about 42 bushels per head, which is much above the average grown in Canada. Carleton county and Ontario province are about on a par as grain producing districts, judged by the number of bushels per head. The following statistics of the last ten years' progress of the three New Brunswick countles to which we have referred will be

Land owners, ... Land under crop acres, Wheat grown, bushels, .. 4,093 _180,000 .. 43,800 _708,000 _365,000 _729, 00 Oats "Buckwheat, Hay, Butter produced, lbs. __ Butter produced, ibs. ______...725,000 1,215,000

The above figures show that in the upriver counties agriculture flourishes. There
is no decline in the farming business in that

found Instructive:-

Returns obtained from the New Brunswick Railway give some idea of the quantity of goods, agricultural and other, exported from the border counties. The figures refer only to articles conveyed by this line of railway to points west of Bangor. From Benton station, 300 bushels of potatoes, 100 thousand shingles, 1,200 sleep-ers, and 572 cords of bark. From Debec, 11,125 bushels of potatoes, 192 thousand shingles, 781 cords of bark, and 472 tons of hay. From Woodstock, 18,367 bushels of potatoes, 39,918 thousand shingles, 40,000 unds of starch, 756 sleepers, 1,313 cords f bark, and 3,574 tons of hay. From Hartland, 884 cords of bark and 218 tons From Florenceville, 105 thousand shingles, 103 cords of bark and 898 tons of hay. From Kept 1,100 bushels of potatoes, 324 From Kent 1,100 bushels or potatoes, 324 shousand shingles and 104 cords of bark. From Kilburn 312 cords of bark and 29 tons of hay. From Bath 3,710 bushels of potatoes, 182 cords of bark and 695 tons of hay. From Perth 13 cords of bark, and from Andover 65 cords, Grand Falls 87 thousand shingles, 17,445 sleepers and 48 tons hay. Edmunston, 2,512 thousand shingles 1,608,

ooked. This statement only includes six articles and of course takes no account the immense quantity of farm produce sent to other parts of New Brunswick.

THE COMING MINISTERS.

The minister of the interior, the minister f marine and fisheries, and the minister of justice, have been invited by the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club of St. John to deliver addresses in this city. The invitation has been accepted for Wednesday, the order. 13th, when a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the club. It is not often that the people of St. John have the privilege of hearing at the same time three such excellent political speakers as Mr. White, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Foster. Mr. White has for some years been recognized as one of the foremost debaters in the house of commons. Though yet in middle life he has for a quarter of a century taken a prominent part in the discussion of commercial matters. and is perhaps better informed on these subjects than any other Canadian politician. He is withal a ready and pleasing speaker, courteous, fair, and exact. Mr. Thompson has addressed meetings in Ontario and Quebec since the prorogation of the house and has justified the favorable impression created by his masterly argument on the Riel question in the house of commons. Mr. Foster is well known to the St. John WESTMORLAND during the present month public. His campaign speeches of last fall were always popular and effective. His vigorous advocacy of a good cause was one of the influences which led to the triumph of the people's party at the by elections. A meeting at St. John, addressed by Messrs. White, Foster and Thompson, ought to be a good meeting.

> ONE of the worst features of the Wiggins prophecies is that journals abroad persist in epresenting him as a meteorologist accredited by the government of this country and prophesying in his official capacity. A leading United States paper dubs him director of the Canadian meteorological department. It is one indication of the great strength of the administration that it is able to survive this treatment. Having declined to be responsible for the press, the least the premier should do is to disown Wiggins in his prophetic capacity. Sir John should not overestimate his strength. Wiggins must be heavy load.

According to the last census the population of St. John was 26,127, and that of Portland 15,226 making a total population of 41,353. St. John and Portland are really one city; the ordinary citizen knows not the dividing line. At the fire in 1877, many burned cut in the city found homes in Portland. If we were united under one council, as we ought to be, St. John would rank fourth in population in 1881

Quebec 62 446 St. John, N. B. 41 353 Hamilton..... 35,961

and Montreal 180,000. Ottawa claims 35,000. But all these cities have grown by union with neighboring towns or suburban neighborhoods. The union of Halifax and Dartmouth, which has been contemplated, would increase the size of Halifax, but it would still leave the city at the mouth of the St. John the largest in the maritime provnces and the fourth in Canada.

THE Montreal Herald, being desirous of

making a point against the government, gives list of 34 civil servants who have been superanuated, and have received in allowances large sums in proportion to their payment into the fund. The largest recipient, who is one Mr. John Loughton, it is charged, had paid in \$847, and has already received from the fund \$29,146. It turns foreman, Mr. Turner, an agreeable and comout on investigation that this civil servant municative gentleman. He stated that the was superanuated from the finance depart- output of the factory there this season would ment while Sir Richard Cartwright was at be about 90,000 cans of sweet corn, the product the head of it, Mr. Mackenzie being premier. of 60 acres of land. About 50 hands are emthe head of it, Mr. Mackenzie being premier.
Mr. Loughton cannot have received the amount charged against him but he has received \$2,714 a year for over eight years, since his superanuation. The reason given for setting him inside was old age. The real reason may have been connected with the fact that the position was wanted for Mr.

L. McDougall, the present efficient incum. bent, who had been twice unseated on petition in South Renfrew, and though subsequently elected was perhaps not desirous of tempting the fates at the then approaching elections.

WHETHER the supply of tea for American ase is to be carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway or not, it seems certain that the Suez Canal and Atlantic route will be abandoned in favor of the Pacific Ocean and the transcontinental railways. The total quantity of tea brought to America from Japan was 21,000,000 pounds up to August 28, 1885. For the same period this year the quantity was 28,000,000 pounds. The fol-

lowing are the details: By Pacific Mail steamers ... 11,096 841
By sail and rail (Pacific) ... 8,615,479
Via Suez ... 7,891,414
By rail to San Francisco ... 809,940

Total..... 27,916 694 The quantity exported from Japan to Canada was 4,200,000 lbs. up to August, 1885, and this year 6,500,000.

THE freshman class of Harvard College is the largest in the history of the institution. The number already registered is 279, the largest class in any previous year being 263. Much interest attaches to the new religious departure, the abandonment of compulsory attendance at morning chapel.

THE Globe has discovered a new slander. Somebody has said that want of capital caused the financial difficulties of the cotton mill in this city, which statement the Globe says is a slander on the stockholders who had money enough, but did not invest it. 500 pounds starch and 27,343 sleepers. St. Leonards 99,677 sleepers. We give the no cash. It was the business that was short.

LOCAL MATTERS. A WHITE Woodcock has been shot near Ban-

gor. It is regarded as a great curiosity. A HEAVY snow storm passed over Bingham,

Ontario, on Friday. THE APPLE crop all over the country was ex ceptionally prolific this season.

CONNELL BROS., of Woodstock, shipped on of their famed threshing machines to British Columbia on Thursday morning, to fill an

FINE OATS .- W. S. McCully, Anagance Kings county, has raised oats this season superior to any in previous years. A sample received at THE SUN office yesterday was on a stalk seven feet high.

CAMPBELLTON. - The steamer Serapis, with 2,100 tons of rails for the Paspebiac Railway, arrived on the 30th ult. The rails will be landed at Dalhousie, and then taken by the I. C. R. to Metapedia station. The work on the railway is progressing rapidly. JOHN KELLY, deputy commissioner of works

and mines for Nova Scotia, died at Dartmouth on Thursday. Deceased was one of the oldest public servants in that province, his appointment dating back to 1862. He was 63 years of age. WOLFVILLE, N. S., has a lady physician in in charge.

New York. FIRE AT FOX HARBOR, N.S. - The Amherst Gazette reports the burning at Fox Harbor of the barns of Councillor C. J. McFarlane, along with 100 bushels wheat, 400 bushels oats, and many farming implements. Loss \$1,000; part. ly insured. Lightning is supposed to have

W. C. Bill, M. P. P., who has recently re-

csived her diploma from a medical college in

caused the fire. F. P. SHARP, the well known fruit grower and nursery man at Woodstock, N. B., has finished gathering his apples. He has sold his season 4,000 barrels of New Brunswick apples, and 3,000 pecks of Moore's Arctic and | drowned. Green Gage plums. The fruit was marketed in St. John, Boston, and the towns in Aroos-

took. Thos. Hetherington, M. P. P., is ithe happy owner of some 8,000 acres of land on Thorne's brook, one of the tributaries of the Washademoak, which is covered with as thrifty a growth of young spruce as can be seen in the province. Mr. H. says the wood, which is just the thing for pulp making, is most favor ably situated for cheap shipment to St. John and offers a grand chance to parties engaging in that industry.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT .- A Houlton, Lysander Putnam, one of the earliest settlers here, died this morning, aged to the sausage makers at \$7 per cwt., but \$6 is seventy-nine years, nine months. His father, Aaron Putnam, moved there from Woodstock, N. B., in 1809, when Lysander

Moran's brook yesterday. The bear was eating a carcass by the side of the road when Fletcher met him. E araged at being disturbed and by a small bullet that Fletcher put into and by a small bullet that Fietcher put into him from a revolver, he charged on the driver, who escaped by climbing into the wagon. Bruin then vented his rage on the horses, one of which was so badly injured that it had to be left on the road a short distance further on and another one supplied in the place. another one supplied in its place. - Union

Onomocro.-About five weeks ago J. M. Humphrey, commercial traveller, put ashore at Oromocto from the night boat five trunks of boots and shoes. During the night the trunks were stolen and though Mr. H. offered \$50 reward for their recovery he has been as yet unable to get back his goods. A few days ago some boots were found in a creek near Oronocto, which leads to the belief that the thieves after overhauling their booty were unable to pack them all back in the trunks and threw away what they could not get in. As the samples were all odd shoes and boots, and not made up in pairs, the thieves did not make nuch by their rascality.

SHEFFIELD CANNING FACTORY. -A Burton correspondent writes: A few days since I called at the corn canning establishment of Hoegg & Co., in Sheffield, where I found the

Pugwash.-Mr. Robertson, C. E., and others are surveying a route for a branch railroad from here to Oxford. It is probable that before very long Pagwash will be awakened from its long sleep by the shrick of an engine followed by numerous clattering coal hoppers with the letters C. C. & R'y Co'y painted on their sides, as they go rushing through their village down to a wharf where a large steamboat is waiting to bear the dusty diamonds

To Sr. Francis.—A gentleman who has formed Mr. Stockton, (who it is well known just returned from St. Francis, says: "I have took a prominent part in the campaign) that just returned from St. Francis, says: "I have been in the habit of visiting St. Francis for several years and epjoy these visits very much. The St. John river above Grand Falls is, in my opinion, prettier than any other part of it. It is so caim and peaceful, so full in view, the valley opening gently back with deep intervals and large islands, and runs in so direct a course as to bring before the eye a most extensive landscape. The farther up you go the prettier it gets, till you arrive at Edmondston, when the country becomes somewhat broken. There has been great improvements in farming here within recent years—better implements, better took a prominent part in the campaign) that there were several voters residing in Simonds who would vote for the grit candidate, provided they were conveyed to the city to deposit their ballots. Mr. Stockton made some enquiries into the matter and subsequently was again waited upon by McAller, who stated that one Graham of Simonds and compared not subsequently was again waited upon by McAller, who stated that one Graham of Simonds and concerned in the campaign) that they were conveyed to the city to deposit their ballots. Mr. Stockton made some enquiries into the matter and subsequently was again waited upon by McAller, who stated that one Graham of Simonds and volud bring the voters spoken of to the city if he were paid a fair figure for the job. After this conference Mr. McAller saw Mr. Graham and compared notes, the result being that they see out in search of Mr. Stockton, how they found on Prince William street. as to bring before the eye a most extensive landscape. The farther up you go the prettier it gets, till you arrive at Edmondston, when the country becomes somewhat broken. There has been great improvements in farming here within recent years—better implements, better houses, better prices for produce. The liquor traffic is still a great draw back, but St. Franch people are waking up to the perseasity of driv.

the country becomes somewhat broken. There has been great improvements in farming here within recent years—better implements, better prices for produce. The liquor traffic is still a great draw back, but St. Franch people are waking up to the necessity of driving out the monster."

CAN'T STRIKE WATER.—The managers of the Chatham pulp mill are in a bad fix just now touching a supply of water, which it was thought could be secured by an artesian well On Saturday, a depth of 263 feet was reached but without indications that water was nearatles at least in a quantity that would guarantee as of first of the mill. Prof. Burwash of Sackville has been sent for to examine the surroundings and to determine, if possible, whether or not water can be struck within any reasonable distance of the mill. Just now two machines are at work turning out brick, but the brick will not be least was the account of the situation given to a Sun reporter, last evening, by a gentleman just down from the Miramichi district.

Graham and compared notes, the result being hat they set out in search of Mr. Stockton, of Mr. Stockton, and there agreed that they set out in search of Mr., asserts that it was then and there agreed that Mr. Graham was to be well paid for transpring the batch of free and independent ectors from Simonds to the polls in the city. In order that the puble was non-string the batch of free and independent ectors from Simonds to the polls in the city. In order that Mr. McAller, who introduced his companion to Mr., asserts that it was then and there agreed that Mr. Graham was to be well paid for transpring the batch of free and independent ectors from Simonds to the polls in the city. In order that Mr. McAller, who introduced his companion to Mr., asserts that it was the accumpanion to Mr. Stockton, so file for the pulp and will probably work for "cash down". In all Mr. McAller, seed paid in the c

THE WINDSOR cotton mill has orders ahead for gray cloths that will last until March. Forty muchines, which have been idle for nearly two years, will be started up next week, making 260 altogether in operation. There is certainly a prosperous outlook ahead. So says the Windsor Tribune.

THE JOGGINS railway has received the first consignment of 100 tons of rails from the Dominion government. It is proposed to put rails down on the end of the line next the junction to facilitate the conveyance of material for the bridge over the Maccan river. At present 350 men and 65 horses are employed on the line. With five weeks more good weather, he contractor says he is sure that the road will be ready for operation by the first of January The timber for the Maccan bridge superstruc ture is already on hand.

EXONERATED.—The surveyor general reports charges made against the institution for the deaf and dumb at Fredericton, he finds that the other officers suspect that he was not to be there are no grounds for them, and therefore exonerates and completely and entirely acquits the management of the institution. - Glo NARROW ESCAPE, -Hargreaves, a Portland stone cutter, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday about noon. He was crossing the railway bridge off Mill street in a half in-

toxicated condition and twice went partly through the sleepers. Officer Collins took him the person of Miss Belle R Bill, daughter of THE FIRST ICE. - About one-eighth of an inch of ice formed on a shallow dish of water in the water works pipe yard on Sunday night This is a few days ahead of last year's record

> 1885. DEATH OF MISS MUNRO.—The many friends of Miss Munro, whose cookery lectures were so popular in St. John and several provincial towns, will regret to learn of that lady's death. which took place at Kilmarnock, Scotland, last month.

the first ice forming on Thursday, October 4th,

P. AUGUSTE LAPSTRONE, a sailor ou board the schr. Olivia, fell overboard from the vessel Saturday night, off Lapreaux and was

PILOT BART. ROGERS, by the capsizing of a boat in the harbor yesterday, had a narrow scape from drowning GEORGE H. GRAY, a grocery merchant of Paradise row, has left the city. Before his

departure he assigned to John F. Ashe. THE MILL of R. A. Gregory at Carleton, will at an early day be lighted by electricity.

The Country Market.

The market has been well supplied with meals and vegetables, with in several instances, a considerable decline in prices. The display Maine, despatch of the 27th inst., says: yesterday was large and fine. Partridges are coming in freely; dressed hogs have been sold the higest price likely to be realized.

The quotations which in all cases represent the wholesale prices, are: Butchers' beef, 5 to 62 per lb; mutton, 5 to 6 per lb; lamb, 5 to 6 per lb; Woodstock, N. B., in 1809, when Lysander was three years old, and built the first saw and grist mill. Mr. Putnam accumulated a handsome property. Of eight children two sons property. Of eight children two sons him. He leaves a widow

6\frac{1}{2} per lb; mutton, 5 to 6 per lb; lamb, 5 to 6 per lb; pork, 7 per lb; butter, 18 per lb; roll do., 18 to 20 per lb; eggs, 17 to 18 per doz; chickens, 40 to 50 per pair; potatoes, 40 per bush; tomatoes 2 ATTACKED BY A BEAR.— Charles Fletcher driver of the Fredericton stage, had a rough bers, 10 to 12 per doz; calf skins, 10 to 11; corn 10 to 12 per dozen; squash, 1 per lb; callifower, 10 to 15 per head; celery, 70 to 80 per doz; cooking apples, 15 to 20 per peck, and \$1.25 to \$150 per barrel; cranberries, 40 to 50

Death of William Jack, Q. C. par pail; buckwheat, rough, \$1.35 per cwt.; partridges, 25 to 30 per pair; crab apples, 20 to 30 per peck.

Theft on a River Boat.

There was a lively scene on the steamer Acadia yesterday afternoon, on the trip from Fredericton to St. John. Mr. O'Neill of Marysville, soon after taking passage, deposited his overcoat in the saloon, close by a lounge, but on looking for it some two or three hours after the coat was not to be found. A thorough search of the saloon established the fact that it had utterly disappeared. Each and every passenger was interrogated in turn, but all professed ignorance of the whereabouts of the missing outer garment. And not one was more loud in his protestations of ignorance than John Wright, a gentleman of color. At length Mr. Wright's declaration of innocence, coupled with requests to search his trunk, at. coupled with requests to search his trunk, at-tracted suspicion and he was asked to permit tracted suspicion and he was asked to permit the clerk of the boat to inspect his luggage. To this Wright readily consented, but lo! and behold, he could not find his trunk. Somebody had stolen it and left in lieu thereof a trunk labelled Joshua Wright. Mr. Wright's indignation knew no bounds. He was so in-dignant that he professed his intention of hold-ing on to his namesake's trunk till his own was found, but the clerk quietly informed the young man that he could not walk off with property that did not belong to him. A few young man that he could not walk off with property that did not belong to him. A few minutes later Mr. Wright atepped ashore at a way landing to escape arrest. On his trunk being opened Mr. O'Neill's overcoat was found packed away inside of another gar-The trunk is now in the possession of

Mr. McAller, a resident of Dukes ward, in-

Capt. Joseph Kenna, and granddaughter of Judge Isaac Allen, one of the first judges of this province and who was distinguished for the stand he took against the introduction of slavery into New Brunswick, in the celebrate Playe test case of 1800. The present Chief Justice Allen is a grandson of the late Judge I saac Allen. Mr. Jack leaves two sons, the eldest, I. Allen Jack, recorder of St. John, and five daughters, of whom three married Dr. Thos Walker, W. W. Street of New York and Roderick McKenzie, manager at Cornwall, Ont., of the bank of Montreal. The younger son and unmarried daughters reside in New York

Obtaining Money Under False Pretences

On board the steamer Cumberland, which arrived here Tuesday from Boston, was a young man named Wm. Clarke, belongto the government that having examined the ing to Carleton, whose actions throughout the trip were such as to make Capt. Thompson and trusted. Clarke was well dressed and his appearance would make rather a favorable impression on any person, but he seemed to be aware of the fact that his actions had attracted considerable attention. On Tuesday some time before the steamer reached the wharf, Clark was observed conversing with an elderly gentleman, and the couple were watched. Clarks represented to the old man, who ed. Clarks represented to the old man, we said his name was Murphy and that he belo ed to St. George, that he was a detective, one of Pinkerton's agency. The old man became very confidential and informed Clarke that very confidential and informed Clarke that there was a certain matter in which he was interested which Clarke might make some inquiries into. Clarke asked for the particulars, which were willingly given, and it was arranged that Clarke should work the case up for \$50. The old fellow, thinking that everything was settled, moved away, but Clarke called him back and stated that he could not undertake the job unless he received could not undertake the job unless he received some money on account. After considerable discussion, the old man gave the bogus detective \$40, which were quickly pocketed. Two persons saw Clarke receive the money, the stewardess and a young lad belonging to this city. Capt. Thompson was informed of this city. Capt. Thompson was informed of what had occurred and had a conversation with the gullible old chap. When told that he had been taken in, he began to cry and hurrying to where Clarke stood, demanded his money. Clarke without any hesitation denied having received any money from the old man, who became greatly excited. From the information that he had received, Capt. Thompson the control of the control son felt satisfied that the old man had been swindled out of \$40 and asked Clarke to return the money, which was refused. Clarke was then taken on deck and given in charge of two of the crew, in whose custody he remained until the boat reached port. Clarke was handed over to the police charged with obtaining money under false pretences. On reaching the central police station Clarke was searched and the \$40 found on his person. Clarke in a conversation with a Sun reporter last night, admitted that he received the money rom the old fellow and explained that he wou not have done it if he had not been intoxicated. not have done it if he had not been intoxicated. Clarke claims that he is in the employ of the Pinkerton agency and that his visit to St. John is in the interest of the agency. He seems to think that he is not guilty of a serious offence and maintains that he will not be punished. He says the old chap will not prosecute him. Clarke is quite a young man and has lived in Carleton almost all his life. He is well known, being commonly called "Tim's Billy." A few months since he was converted by the Salvamonths since he was converted by the Salvamost prominent speaker and vocalist of the contingent. He has been in the United States for about three menths. At the preliminary

William Jack, advocate general, who died at his residence, Wright street, Portland, Friday evening, was one of the best known members of the legal profession in this province, having been before the public for fully half a century Mr. Jack, who was born at St. Andrews in Mr. Jack, who was born at St. Andrews in 1811, was a son of the late David Jack, for many years comptroller of customs for that port. He read law with the late Neville Par-ker, afterwards Master of the Rolls, was ad-mitted attorney 18th October, 1834, and a bar-rister in the following year. Mr. Jack began mitted attorney 18th October, 1834, and a barrister in the following year. Mr. Jack began the practice of his profession at St. George, but soon afterward removed to St. John, where he remained in partnership with Mr. Parker until that gentleman's elevation to the bench. From the very outset Mr. Jack tock a leading position at the hear and had a very the very outset Mr. Jack took a leading position at the bar and had a very extensive equity practice, possibly at one time the largest in the province. He was alse largely concerned in insurance cases for such standard companies as the North British & Mercantile, the Liverpool, London & Giobe, etc. The celebrated Columbian Insurance Co, cases are still fresh in the minds of many. He also at one time transacted the surance Co. cases are still fresh in the minds of many. He also at one time transacted the legal business of R. G. Dun & Co. for this province. Mr. Jack held many positions of trust and honor. He was acting solicitor for the old Commercial bank, Master in Chancery till that office was abolished, in 1854; was one of the commissioners who settled the site of the Lunatic Asylum; was a delegate from St. John to the great convention in Portland, Me., on the E. & N. A. R.; was director of the St. John Gas Light Co., a director of the Commercial commercial control of the Commercial control John Gas Light Co., a director of the Commer-cial bank; a director of the St. John Rural Cemetery Co., and chairman of the town of Portland for two years. He was warden of neatly packed away inside of another garment. The trunk is now in the possession of the Union Line agent at Indiantown, who will hold it subject to all legitimate demands. John Wright bears a somewhat unsavory reputation along the river, where for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain he holds the championship.

The travelling public may rest assured that Mr. Humphrey will take vigorous means to punish this thief and to protect his patrons as far as possible from all such depredations.

A Peculiar Election Case.

There was some fun in the city court one day last week, over the case of M. McAller against R. O. Stockton to recover ten dollars. It appears that during the last Dominion election, Mr. McAller, a resident of Dukes ward, inassembly, and was an uncompromising opponent of confederation. His letters to the London Times, over the signature of "Rusticus," attracted much attention. Mr. Jack was a genial gentleman of the olden school, and wa highly respected by all who knew him.

Fredericton News. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FREDERICTON, Oct. 4.-A. S. Murray, man

ager of the Maritime Bank, and Dr. Torrens, left on Saturday morning for a three weeks trip to the United States. They will visit Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia. In Mr. Murray's absence W. M. Botsford, of the head office, St. John, is managing the bank here.

The funeral of the late George S. Miller, yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest ever seen here. The mourners included G. Byron Winslow, T. B. Winslow and George Botsford, and the members of the Fredericton of the Largest Physics of the The body was taken to the

Botsford, and the members of the Fredericton curling club. The body was taken to the cathedral where services were conducted by the Metropolitan, the Bishop Coadjutor and Rev. F. Alexander, and the last named also officiated at the grave. The casket was covered with beautiful floral offerings, among them being an elegant wreath from the curling club, in which were entwined the letters F. C. C. The remains were interred in the old cemetery. John Edwards, excity treasurer, is quite ill from congestion. He was to have gone to the synod meeting at Turo this week with Rev. A. J. Mowatt, who left today, but is prevented by his illness. ed by his illness,

SHIP HENRY, wrecked at Moosehead, Me.

[To correspondents—Write on one side of the sheet only, and make your letters as brief as possible. In every instance the name of the writer must be forwarded to secure attention. as anonymous correspondence is promptly consigned to the waste-basket.

The New York "Herald" and Our Politicians.

To the Editor of the Sun: -

SIR-I am not, emphatically not, a politician, and am afflicted with a notion that politics and transparency of character are not qualities which can be successfully assimilated, either in grit or tory.

But this I must say, that if a man must be a politician and must lie, it is better to lie for your country than straight against it all through; and that, consequently, supposing Messrs. Boyd, Everett. Ellis, Stockton, and Davies to be all out of perpendicular as to truth, the two former have a manifest advant. truth, the two former have a manifest advantage from a patri tic point of view. PLEBEIAN.

PENOBSQUIS, K. C., Oct. 4.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-In your issue of the 2ad inst. I notice in reading a letter from your correspondent New Brunswicker, the table of rates of freight on coal from Springhill; mines to St. John as follows:

Under 100 tons \$1,50 per ten Over 100 tons and under 500, \$1 25 per ton, Over 500 tons and under 3 000, \$1.00 per ton, Over 3,000 tons per annum, 823 cts. per ton, If this table is correct, and I think it is, it seems somewhat unfair that the Springdale paper mill, that consumes 2,000 tons or thereabout per annum should have to pay \$1.00 per about per annum should have to pay \$1.00 per ton to Penobsquis, one-third less distant than St. John or (51 miles,) These mills have everything freighted over the I. C. R., fuel, raw material, heavy machinery—supplies for store—and then the manufactured article back, everything goes over the road, and must be a good patron. I think the least that might be done would be to give them the lowest rate to St. John, say 82½ cents per ton on coal, as this is a very large factor in the expense and would be appreciated by the enterprising proprietor.

Yours truly, Kings County.

An Encounter with a Nova Scotia Bear.

Friday evening a party of sixteen miners were returning to Hopewell from the Fifteen Mile Stream gold mines, and two men whe were in advance of the party, noticed what they took for a big black dog run into the woods. John Mason, who carried a lantern, said he would go and investigate. He started accompanied by his cousin, James Mason. The only weapon of defence they had was a hardonly we spon of defence they had was a hard-wood hammer handle. On entering the thicket John swung the lantern around two or three times, but could not see anything of the animal they were in quest of, and was about giving up the search when he noticed a hollow tree. Thinking it might have taken refuge there he handed the have taken refuge there, he handed the lantern to his comrade, and was about taking a look in the stump. His feelings can be better magined than described, when, sitting on its aunches beside the tree, he discovered a huge black bear. It stretched out its paws in a render any assistance. Being a powerful man he caught hold of bruin by the left ear and throat and tugged with all his might. The animal did not reliequish his hold, but took a firmer grip and commenced tearing the clothes off Mason's back. His cousin got clothes off Mason's back. His cousin got the hammer handle and beat the brute about the hand, at the same time gripping its throat till for want of breath the monster fell over. With a few hard blows it was quickly despatched. Mason says the men accomparying him with the exception of his cousin were great cowards, as not one of them offered to give the least help. He belongs to Tangier and is now in this city on his road home. In conversation with a Halifax Herald reporter he said it was the first time he fought a bear and feels quite elated ever his success. The Herald says: He is a fine specimen of a man and is very modest. He regrets that he did not bring the skin of the animal along, as he has since learned that a bounty is given for all bears killed. bears killed.

The North Bay Fisheries.

(Special Despatch to the Halifax Herald.) Souris, P. E. I., Oct. 2.-Rough weather continues and the mackerel fleet was reinforced by the arrival of seven or eight vessels today. These came from Malpeque. The latter port is now deserted and the North Bay fleet has congregated here waiting a chance to go across to Cape Breton, where fish are reported to to Cape Breton, where fish are reported to have struck in in large quantities. Some Yankees will sail direct for home as soon as the wind permits. One of these, the Samuel R. Crane, has 460 barrels of mackerel. This is her second trip. Two Yankees left for home today—the Cicil H. Low and Edie Rich. Both had good fares, but were too short of provisions to justify their staying any longer. The Yarmouth seiner Pioneer, with 500 bbls., also sailed for home. No fish were caught in the bay last week, and the mackerel season is the bay last week, and the mackerel seaso now over as far as North bay is concerned.

Sussex.

Sussex, Oct. 4.-It is reported that Hon. Mr. Foster, will make a visit to Sussex on the 12th inst., when he hopes to meet and address the leading men of the different parishes throughout the county. It is said also that a public meeting will be held, at which Messrs. White and Thompson, members of the government will also be speakers. Should this be the case the honorable gentlemen will meet with a right good reception. Hopes are that this meeting will be held. It will not prove a tame affair like that which recently

prove a tame sffair like that which recently took place in Sussex.

Mrs. Annie Beer, relict of the late Captain Beer, was interred today in the old burying ground at the Upper Corner. The funeral cortege was unusually large.

The religious services here yesterdsy were something more than common. The Gospel army consisting of two ladies and one gentleman, held two services in the Masonic hall. Rev. Mr. McDonald, F. C. Baptist, baptized one lady convert in the Trout Oreek Stream at noon. Mr. McDonaid is a zealous worker and has done great good during his short residence in Suesex.

Long Settlement, Kings Connty.

Sometime ago A. E. Pearson from Apohaqui delivered a temperance address in this place for the purpose of organizing a lodge, After the address he obtained enough signatures to enable him to send for a charter, etc. The charter could not be procured at the time The charter could not be procured at the time as the grand secretary was out of supplies, but Bro. J. Boyer of Markhamville lodge, No. 94, was empowered to organize a lodge, which was successfully done a few evenings since, with an enrollment of 19 members. The lodge was named Rose, and the following officers were elected for the remainder of the quarter: C. T., A. E. Pearson; V. T., Annie Crothers; R. S., John Myles; F. S., J. W. McNutt; T., Evelyn Alexander; C., Joseph Alexander; M., Charles Buchsnan; I. G., Robert Wallace; O. G., Chas, McNutt; E. H. S., Mamie Wallace; L. H. S., Emelyn Crothers: D. M. Nevina L. H. S., Emelyn Crothers; D. M., Nevina Young; A. R. S., Hanford Searls; P. C. T., Jas. Alexander. Emma M. Pearson was elect-ed lodge deputy.

L. C. HAVERNERS of Boston, Mass, has has gone to pieces. A portion of the cargo was been engaged by the executive committee of carried away by (Sunday's storm, and nothing now remains except a part of the hull,

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

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MONCT Mesera. F next weel will addre the 11th. Steve I four victi more orde Saturday. The Re-in Moneto

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ERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ondents—Write on one side of ond make your letters as brief In every instance the name of the be forwarded to secure attenti us correspondence is promptly the waste-basket.

rk "Herald" and Our Politicians.

of the Sun: not, emphatically not, a politician, ed with a notion that politics and of character are not qualities successfully assimilated, either in

nuet say, that if a man must be a must lie, it is better to lie for than straight against it all that, consequently, supposing Everett, Ellis, Stockton, and all out of perpendicular as to former have a manifest advanttriptic point of view.

PLEBEIAN. PENOBSQUIS, K. C., Oct. 4.

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as of Boston, Mass., has he executive committee of take charge of the gym-

BY TELEGRAPH

MONCTON.

A Contemplated Visit By Cabinet Ministers -Scott Act Prosecutions-Business Improving all Around.

(Special to THE SUN.) MONOTON, Oct. 3 -It is reported that Hon. Mesers. Foster, White and Thompson of the Dominion government will pay us a visit next week. In company with Mr. Weed they will address a public meeting in Moncton or

Steve Daley was on Saturday fined \$50 and costs for violation of the Scott Act, making four victims last week. All are appealing, two more orders for review having been obtained on

aturday.

The Record foundry and machine company in Moncton are increasing their staff and last week advanced the pay of their employes 10 per cent. All departments of business are im-proving. A prominent grit dry goods merch-ant advertised an increased business in Sep-tember of 15 to 20 per cent and another tember of 15 to 20 per cent, and another merchant who has kept a monthly record for years reports his September trade larger than ever and 33 per cent, larger than in September of last year.

RICHIBUCTO.

The Kent Circuit-A Big Hotel.

(Special to THE SUN.) RICHIBUCTO, Sep. 28.—The circuit cour opened here this afternoon, Judge King presiding. Among the legal lights in attendance are Messrs. Hanington, Blair and Weldon. The principal, if not the only civil cause, in that of Samson Thomas v. J. & J. Miller & Company, for bark cut and delivered and stump-

In the charge of rape preferred by Julia Ann Johnston against Christopher Potley, the grand jury returned no bill, chiefly on the ground of the woman's indifferent record. The court will probably not cutlast the

week.
The construction of E. E. Phair's big seaside hotel commenced today. Rhodes & Curry of Amherst, are the contractors.

PROPHET WIGGINS Explains all about His Storm and Predicts Another One.

Eruptions in the Mountains of Central Africa and Mexico.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, Sep. 30.—In reply to a message ment to the prophet by the Evening Mail the following was received: Ottawa, Sep. 30.—The storm will be of several days duration and was predicted over two years ago to begin between September 29th and October 1st. It is to cover America. I dared not make it later on account of shipping in the Gulf and on the Grand Banks. I make my storms late so as to be on the safe side. This storm in the Atlantic, within the Arctic circle on the 23rd, struck within the Arctic circle on the 23rd, struck southwest as a polar current covering one-third of the ocean and forced a storm in the Gulf of Mexico. It pussed Great Britain on the 25th, A cablegram says: Great depression in the northwest. The Hebrides cove No. 1 ordered cut. It passed the parallel of Quebec on the 27th causing damage in that harbor and crossed your meridian south of you peterday and is now returning from the Rockies. Signals were up yesterday on the great lakes. The high tides were thrown south, the sun and moon moving in that direction, for this is the Saxby in the sorthern September 19th, 1887. The earthquake force yesterday passed south of the 30th parallel, causing eruptions in mountains of central Africa and Mexico.

(Signed) E. Stone Wiggins, and returned home late at night. Shortly after the had retired the family were awakened in the cocal military bodies. An address suitable to the occasion was delivered by J. Hallfax, Sep. 28.—Frances, daughter of Hon. A. G. Jones, was married here today to Hamilton. A cablegram says: Great depression in the memorial committee. Addresses were also made by Lieut. Governor Aikins, who performed the unveiling ceremony, and by Mayor westbrook, who received the monument on behalf of the city. The monument cost \$5,000, which was subscribed by the citizens of Winnipeg's dead and other suitable inscriptions. The monument is built of Selkint of Selkint and Mr. Read perished in the flames. He had been in Amherst and returned home late at night. Shortly after he had retired the family were awakened in the supplies for destitute fisher.

MORE SEIZURES. An American and a Nova Scotian Schoener Seized at Port Hawkesbury.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, Oct. 4 -The American schooner W. E. Daisley of Gloucester was seized at Port Hawkesbury today for smuggling, and the Nova Scotia schooner Scylla was seized at the same place for supplying American fishermen. Particulars are not obtainable tonight.

TRURO.

An Orphan Boy Accidentally Killed by His Gun.

(Special to THE SUN.) TRUBO, N. S., Oct. 4. -Two small boys were out with a gun at Alton station (better known as "Polly Bog") on the line of the Intercolonial on Saturday evening, when one of the boys, Lattie by name, accidentally shot himself, How the accident occurred could not be learned. The boy suffered intensely for eight hours, when he died. He was an orphan and lived on the outskirts of Truro with friends. He was visiting Alton. Dr. Muir of Truro, held an irquest.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAIN TALK.

LONDON, Oct. 4—In a letter, Chamberlain, denouncing the Parnellite bill as "a dishonest plece of party tactics intended to divide the liberal unionists and to provoke agitation in Ireland," says it is probable that the influence of these well paid patriots will collapse in the face of the strong determination of the people of Great Britain not to yield another inch to a vile conspiracy supported by outrage and assassination.

M'CARTHY'S LECTURE.

New York, Oct. 4.—A great audience filled the Academy of Music this evening to hear Justin McCarthy's address for the benefit of the Charlestown earthquake sufferers. Mayor Grace introduced the speaker, who was received with great applause. McCarthy introduced his topic by alluding to the sufferers of the Charleston convulsion and then talked of Ireland and its people, his patriotic remarks being loudly cheered.

MOONLIGHTERS SHOOT-ING.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—A number of "moonlighters" attacked the house of a farmer named Jones, in Castle island district last night, fired several shots through the door and badly wounded two daughters of the farmer who were standing behind the door.

STEAMSHIP OVERDUE.

New York, Oct. 4.—The steamship Anchoria, of the Anchor line, left Glasgow September 16th with 450 passengers on board, and was due at this port on Wednesday last, but has not yet arrived. The company's officials believe nothing has occurred beyond the breaking down of some part of her machinery.

MURDERED BY PIRATES. Paris, Oct. 4.—The escort of the French Tonquin frontier commission was attacked by pirates near Laokai, on Red river. Two offi-cers and 11 men were killed. MARINE DISASTERS.

Barks Annabella and Antwerp Abandoned Waterlogged-Crews Saved.

(Special to THE SUN.) PARRSBORO, N. S., Oct. 2.—The Norwegian Lean, from Liverpool to Dalhousie, September 22ad, abandoned waterlogged in lat. 40, lon. 60. Same day found the crew in an open boat, picked them up and transferred them to a steamer bound to Glasgow, Sept. 29th. The ship's papers are in charge of the Norwegian consul here.

[The A. is a bark of 814 tons, built at Campbellton, Geo. Moffatt, managing owner.] THE BARK ANTWERP LOST AT SEA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A despatch says the steamer Republic, which arrived at Queenstown from New York, this morning, reports that on Thursday she passed the British bark Antwerp, Capt. Dakin, from St. John, N. B., Sept. 8, for Tralee, with her spars and sails gone and in a waterlogged condition. The steamer Bulgarian, from Liverpool, Sept. 25, for Boaton, was rescuing the great Assist. for Boston, was rescuing the crew. Assistance from the Republic was not needed and she proceeded on her voyage, Shortly after-ward she noticed that the bark was on fire, [The Antwerp, 573 tons, was built at Sackville in 1874; she was owned by Oliver Emery and others.

LOST ON OCEAN ISLAND San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 3.—The steamer Almeda, which arrived here from Sydney and Almeda, which arrived here from Sydney and Honolulu, brings news of the loss on July 15th, of the British ship Dunnottar Castle, on Ocean Island, 1,200 miles from Honolulu. The Dunnottar Castle left Sydney July 9th for Wilmington, Cal. All the crew reached shore in safety, but as the island is barren, seven of them left is an open boat for the Sandwich Islands, which they reached after a perilous voyage of 52 days. A relief steamer left Honolulu on the 14th of September to succor the remainder of the crew consisting of 22 persons. mainder of the crew, consisting of 22 persons and was expected back Oct. 1st.

ITALIAN BARK WRECKED. MEAT COVE, C. B., Oct. 1.—The Italian bark Pellagra Figari, from Havre for Miramich, ran ashore last night at Big Cape, Pleasant Bay. The crew were saved. The vessel is twelve years old, and will likely become a total wreck. She sailed from Havre on

THE WRECKED STEAMER SUFFOLK, LONDON, Oct. 3.—The wreck of the steamer Suffolk, which went ashore a few days ago at Lizard Point, has disappeared from view. Gangs of men are kept busy saving the live cattle from dangerous places among the rocks. Some cattle are kept alive by fodder and water lowered from the cliff above.

HALIFAX, Oct. 4.-The schr. Garibaldi of Gloucester, Mass., while at anchor near Murder Island on Saturday, took fire. The crew were asleep and when aroused were unable to quench the flames. The vessel and her cargo of fish were a total loss.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The British steamer Canon Berry, Capt. Lancaster, from London for Montreal, returned here on Sunday. Her cargo between decks was adrift and her boats and wheel-chains were damaged. She is dis-charging cargo and will restow it.

HALIFAX.

after he had retired the family were awakened by flame and smoke. Mr. Read ran into an-other part of the house to secure some valuables but was overpowered by the smoke and was never seen after.

but was overpowered by the smoke and was never seen after.

AMHEEST, N. S., Oct. 1.—Your correspondent has just arrived from the Finger Board, where the big raft still remains on the ways. No attempt was made to start it today, as the heavy rain prevented the greasing of the ways. If the weather sufficiently clears up, the ways will be at once greased and the raft started temorrow. There is much diversity of sewer. started temorrow. There is much diversity of sewer.

rule, sai7: He must deny the statement that he had renounced his former attitude by supporting the proposal to restore the Irish parliament. He said also, he was thankful for the share he took in passing such Irish measures as had been made laws during his public career. He continued: The whole character of the Irish controversy has altered. We do not now contemplate the dreadful alternatives our fathers faced a century ago. It was necessary that the late government's Irish proposals. that the late government's Irish proposals should have been put forward in accord with the desires of the Irish nation and also to should have been put forward in accord with the desires of the Irish nation and also to make it clear that the proposals stood within the limits of imperial honor, safety and welfare. These aims were completely attained and they have been sustained by the singular mildness and temperance of expression which have so far characterized the conduct of Irish men at every stage of the agitation till now. (Cheers.) I am quite prepared to withdraw from public life, if I could believe it were better for Ireland, but I am unable to arrive at this conclusion. England's interest is as much involved as Ireland's. On the lowest grounds of civil and military economy, it is England's interest to change in some way the present civil government in Ireland, which costs British taxpayers yearly 16 shillings per head of population, while civil government in England and Scotland costs yearly but eight shillings per head of population. On far higher grounds England ought to concede Ireland's request. England's character is concerned. There is a stain upon England in respect of her relations toward Ireland. I deny that the term separation, which our opponents unscrupulous. tions toward Ireland. I deny that the term separation, which our opposents unscrupulously use to describe the meaning of the late government's proposals, is correctly applied in this case. The promoters of the bill never thought of separation. We courted's careful comparison of Grattan's parliament with the parliament the bill proposed. The sphere within which Ireland desires free action, which is specially the sphere of local government, would have been attained under our bill better far than it was possessed under Grattan's parliament. I hope Ireland's triumph will come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I hope there will be no intervening periods of gloom.

CANADIAN NEWS.

General News from the Upper Provinces.

dressed a largely attended meeting here this afternoon of exhibitors to the Colonial and Inbark Brilliant, from Bristol, arrived today. dian exhibition, asking their aid in making the Saw bark Annabella, of St. John, N. B., Mc- exhibition a permanent one, which would be a fitting national testimonial to Her Majesty in commemoration of her jubilee year. Sir commemoration of her jubilee year. Sir Caarles stated that the Dominion government had authorised him to cable the Prince of Wales, through Sir Philip Cunliff-Owen that they would ask from parliament an appropriation of £20,000 sterling towards this project, also that Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith had genercusly consented to give £5,000 sterling each. He had also waited upon the Ontario government and they had agreed to hand over the provincial educational exhibit at the Colonial exhibition for the purpose of a permanent exhibition, but unless he pose of a permanent exhibition, but unless he had the aid of the exhibitors he could do

nad the aid of the exhibitors he could do nothing.

A resolution was unanimously passed that this meeting of exhibitors at the Colonial and Indian exhibition at London during the year 1886, and the citizens of Toronto, wish to express in earnest terms to Sir Charles Tupper, C. M. G., High Commissioner of Canada to England, their grateful acknowledgments, for his action today in reference to the permanent establishment and perpetuation of the exhibit establishment and perpetuation of the exhibi-tion in London as carried on this year, and for tion in London as carried on this year, and for the especial and eminently useful services be rendered to Canada in connection with that exhibition. This meeting also expresses their concurrence in the suggestions made that ex-hibitors should aid in every way possible to maintain the exhibition as a permanent insti-tution.

Gen. Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, arrived here tonight and met with a rousing reception from over one thousand salvationists from all over the province. He was escorted by a torehlight procession to the salvation temple, where a welcome and praise meeting was held. The temple was packed. There will

was neid. The temple was packed. There will be meetings every night this week.
OTTAWA, Sep. 29.—Chief Crowfoot and other Indian chiefs arrived at Montreal today. Rev. Mr. Macdougall and three Indian chiefs had an interview with the deputy minister of the Indian department here today.

Hon. Mr. McLellan has arrived and this forement had an interview with Macan Sally. forenoon had an interview with Me forenoon had an interview with Messrs, Sullivan and Ferguson of the Prince Edward Island

Sir John today paid a visit to his constitu ents. He met with a warm reception from his The workingmen's meeting here will be held October 8th. Sir John and Mr. Meredith are among the invited speakers.

There were three funerals here today of old residents; one aged 74 years, the second 86 and the third 87. he third 87.

the third 87.

Collingwood Schrieber returned last night from his official trip over the C. P. R.

MONTERAL Sep. 29.—The great chief Crowfoot of the Blackfeet Indians, and his brother, Three Bulls, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Lacombe, arrived here today and were met by a large concourse of citizens at the railway depot. They were at once conveyed to the Richilleu hotel,

WINNIPEG, Sep. 29.—The civic holiday was not generally observed in consequence of the lateness of the season and it being the first day of the provincial fair. The principle feature of the day was the unveiling of a monument to the fallen volunteers, which took place at 11 o'clock in the City Hall square, where the menorial is located. There was great true and morial is located. There was a grand turn out of all the local military bodies. An address

the ways will be at once greased and the rate started temorrow. There is much diversity of opinion as to the result of the trial, many holding that the rest will remain where it is, while others are equally positive that success will attend the present effort. H. R. Roberts on is full of hope and has the utmost confidence in the perfection of his arrangements. Mr. Olive is equally hopeful and stakes his professional reputation on the work as done by him in the present instance.

MACOAN, N. S., Oot. 2.—The attempt to launch the big raft at the Finger Board today was unsuccessful, but the owners will try again, probably tomorrow, when they believe the monster will go all right.

GLADSTONE

Waited Upon by a Deputation of Irish Women.

HAWAARDEN, Oct. 4.—Gladstone, replying to a deputation of Irish women who, today, presented a mammoth petition in favor of home rule, said: He must deny the statement that he had renounced his former attitude by supporting the proposal to restore the Irish parlis.

The Manager on account of a defective sewer.

A man named Agott was sent down to the assizes; his morning for firing a revolver at a man named Lepierre last night with intent to kill. He shot at Explerre through a provider at a man named Lepierre last night with intent to kill. He shot at Explerre through a provider at a man named Lepierre last night with intent to kill. He shot at Explerre through a provider at a man named Lepierre last night with intent to kill. He shot at Explerre through a provider at a man named Lepierre last night with intent to kill. He shot at Explerre through a provider at a man named Lepierre last night with intent to kill. He shot at Explerre through a broken pane of glass in the latter's house, the ball just grazing Lepierre's clothes.

The Napoleon, after she returns from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will load for the fall trip in the Straits of Belleiale. The Lansdowne will be stationed at St. John for lighthouse service in the Bay of Fundy.

Winnipal last at the Finger has been done in both nei

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 4. - The Dafoe ouse, the largest hotel in the city, was completely destroyed by fire early this morning TORONTO, Sep. 28.—Sir Charles Tupper ad-

Dafoe's loss on the building is about twentyave thousand; insured for four thousand. The loss of Mr. Balkwell, the lessee, is estimated at twenty thousand; insured for ten thousand. Houston, lessee of bar, loses three thousand, and Glickland, lessee of billiard room, fifteen hundred. No lives were lost, but several of the inmates had narrow escapes.

Winniping, Oct. 4.—An accident occurred on

the C. P. R. express from Montreal yesterday morning about 58 miles east of Rat Portage, which resulted in serious injury to six persons. The names of the injured persons are: Engineer Tetterly, believed fatally scalded about nead and chest; Fireman Lyons, scalded in the legs; baggage man Gray, cut in the face; A. Shaw, C. E., badly burned on the left foot; F. B. Shaw and Joseph Burnett of Georgian Bay, lumbermen, sprained and injured legs; George Pearson, commercial traveller of Montreal, sprained leg. A land slip under the line was the cause of the disaster. Three cars, a large postion of real matter and the present a large portion of mall matter and the passen-gers' effects were burned, the cars taking fire. Being detached the sleeper escaped.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—The government has issued an order forbidding the Sarcee Indians to leave their reserves, as some of them have been mixed up with several horse stealing opera-

Hon. Mr. Foster leaves for the maritime provinces tomorrow.

The total revenue during the past three months shows an increase of \$1,625,000 beyond the receipts for the corresponding quarter of

TORONTO, Oct. 4 - General Booth delivered his farewell address tonight, to the Salvation army in the temple which was packed to the loors. The general will be at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on 7th; St. John the 8th; Halifax, 9th, 10th and 11th; Moncton, N. B., 12th; and

BELFAST.

Investigating the Recent Riots Under Diffi-

culties. BELFAST, Oct. 4. - The commission appointed to investivate the circumstances causing and attending the recent riots met today. All the barristers excepting two, insisted on an adjournment for a few minutes in order to decide on what course to adopt. Justice Day refused to grant the adjournment saying it would be a waste of time. The justice then despite all protests, proceeded to examine a witness, whereupon the barristers present rose and left the court room in procession, taking their bage, briefs and books with them. Several solicitors, priests and Orangemen interested in the investigation, followed. The members of the bar subsequently returned and presented a protest against the action of the commission as opposed to the interests of their clients and the public.

GETTING HOT.

Extremities Resorted to in Ireland.

** Justify was a school of the product of the produ

BARNABAS TILTON.

Reminiscences of an Octogenarian Bit of Local History-St. John's First

Grocery Store.

"A branch of my family emigrated from Tilton, Lancashire, England, to America, in 1640," remarked Barnabas Tilton to a Sun reporter, pointing to a large photograph of Tilton church, a handsome stone structure. that adorned the wall of one of the sitting rooms of his old family mansion on Lancaste Heights; "and I was born at the North End, Boston, near the spot now occupied by the wharves of the International S. S. Co., in

In 1801! Since then by what great occurrences has the world been stirred and how great has been its progress. In America, for lostance, where Mr. Tilton first saw the light, the battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815, the first railroad was built in 1826, the Southern states attempted secssion in 1861, the telephone was invented in 1876, gold was discovered in California in 1848, every American president was elected since George Washington, the sewing machine was invented in 1842, New Mexico, Upper Galifornia and the disputed border district of Texas were added to the United States in 1848. The American war was brought to a close in 1865 by erican war was brought to a close in 1865 by the surrender of General Lee, and in the same year President Lincoln was assassinated; the Brooklyn bridge was completed in 1883, the first mail steamer sailed from New York via Savannah to Ireland in 25 days, in 1819; the Savannah to Ireland in 25 days, in 1819; the first message by trans-Atlantic cable was sent in 1854, the first Pacific railway was opened in 1869, the author of Home, Sweet Home, died in 1852, Mormonism had its birth in 1830, and the first steamer ever built in the U.S. made its initial trip from New York to Albany in 1807.

Of the individual history of the founders of its business, St. John, unfortunately, has but few records. In the fire of 1877 many documents that would have been of great value to ments that would have been of great value the future historians were destroyed, and others from time to time have gone aloft in the form of kites for the school boy's delectation or served a more ignoble purpose in kindling the

kitchen fire.

Mr. Tilton stirred the anthracite, and resumed: "I was the youngest of a family of five; two daughters and three sons, of whom I was the youngest and am the only survivor. It was in 1812, I think, that one of my brothers, James Tilton, established himself in Halifax, in the picture frame and looking glass business, (I have a distinct recollection of the excitement occasioned by the war of that year) and on the 11th of April, 1815, I set out to join him, taking passage by the schooner Leonard. One hundred sail of vessels cleared from Boston on that day. I remained with my brother till 1820. I saw the embarkation of the ten regiments that left that place for Waterloo in May, 1815. At Halifax I visited the grave of Capt. Lawrence, the resiplace for waterioo in may, 1010. At Lianual I visited the grave of Capt, Lawrence, the residence of the Duke of Kent and Lord Anson's ship Centurion. Halifax then had about 10,000 inhabitants but the city was without a

ARABS DROWNED.

London, Oct. 4—Advices from Algeria report that 40 Arabs have been drowned by floods at Lag Louat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London, Oct. 14—The tinplate works, in South Wales, being closed, have thrown out of employment 4,000 workmen.

Dublin, Oct. 4—The Freeman's Journal warns Lord Randolph Churchill that if he really believes his statements that the Irish difficulty is solely agrarian "he will flounder from mistakes into crimes."

Dank."

Mr. Tilton reflected for a few minutes and then continued:—"On a matter of business I went to Miramichi in October, 1820. It was a small place doing little business except in lumber and fish. I saw one wier there in which 800 barrels of salmon had been taken that season, which sold for \$8 per barrel. After a short stay I returned to Halifax where I loaded the schooner Betsy Elizabeth with flour and provisions and set out on a trading voyage to the Magdalen islands in the spring of 1821, and arrived there on Sunday, lat May. The fishery treaty of 1818 was hardly more catisfactory to the Nova Scotians then than it is to the Americans now. My brother had a fishing establishment at the islands but he had to up killoch and leave, because every American fisherman was a smouth of the waters were and then continued:—"On a matter of business I went to Miramichi in October, 1820. It was a small place doing little business except in lumber and fish. I saw one wire there in which 800 barrels of salmon had been taken that season, which sold for \$8 per barrel. After a short stay I returned to Halifax where I loaded the schooner Betsy Elizabeth with flour and provisions and set out on a trading voyage to the Magdalen islands in the spring of 1821, and arrived there on Sunday, lat May. The fisher the Magdalen islands in the spring of 1821, and a short stay I returned to Halifax where I loaded the schooner Betsy Elizabeth with flour and provisions and set out on a trading voyage to the Magdalen islands in the spring of 1821, and a short stay I returned to Halifax where I loaded the s Americans now. My brother had a fishing establishment at the islands but he had to up killoch and leave, because every American fisherman was a smuggler, and the waters were full of them. I was always hostile to the sale of liquor," continued Mr. Tilton, "but my brother had a puncheon of run on board of the Betsy Elizabeth, and as a sort of an off-set I shipped one cask each of lime juice and honey. When we arrived at the Island we found the inhabitants in great destitution, many of them having subsisted for weeks almost wholly on mussels. Though it was Sunday, they insisted on our discharging at once: we did so, and before sundown the entire cargo was disposed of. Then we rolled out

bought Newtown pippins in New York at \$1 per bbl., and nuts at 25 cents per bushel. I continued in business on the South wharf until 1835, when I removed to the site now occupied by Turnbuil & Co., and retired in 1860. Alex. Jardine, founder of the house of Jardine & Co., was in my employ for a considerable time at £60 a year."

Co, was in my employ for a considerable time at £60 a year."

Mr. Tilton married his present wife, Miss Ann Scammell, in 1830, six of whose children are still living. To procure the marriage license in Fredericton he paid a messenger forty dollars; the trip to and from that place was made on horseback. His residence, which was built in 1840, was the first two story house ever erected on the heights, and occupies one of the pleasantest locations in Lancaster. Mr. Tilton showed the reporter a silver watch made in London which he has worn sonstantly since 1827, and a perfect time keeper; and an American half cent of the year 1804. He was a passenger with his wife on the first steamer that ever salled direct from New York to Great Britsin, the Great Western, Capt. Hodgson, The trip was made in 12 days and 18 hours,

ROBBERS TAKE THE TOWN.

Reign of Terror Prevails in the Town of Avlmer, Ont.

AN ORGANIZED GANG BID DEFIANCE TO LAW-

ONE OF THE LEADERS SAYS NO MAN CAN TAKE HIM ALIVE.

(Special Despatch to the Boston Eunday Herald.) OTTAWA, Oat., Oct. 2.-A reign of terror prevails in the town of Aylmer, nine miles from this city, which for the past month has suffered through saveral heavy robberies, which have been perpetrated by an organized gang who bid the authorities defiance. Last night who bid the authorities defiance. Last night the house of Mr. Gordon, a prominent lawyer, was entered and a cash box, which, for safe-keeping he had secreted in an empty stove, stolen. The box contained \$400 in cash and \$3 500 in promissory negotiable notes. Detectives went up from here today, and have obtained aclew to the gullty parties, one of whom is wanted in the United States for recent forgeries, and for whose arrest in the United States a warrant has been issued. Your correspondent saw the man tonight at Aylmer playing cards, but, seeing a detective and a local constable entering the deor of the room, he ran out of the rear door and escaped to the woods. He says no man in Aylmer will take him alive. He is one of a gang who last year were supposed to have man in Ayimer will take him airve. At a con-of a gang whe last year were supposed to have been connected with several heavy robberies in the Ottawa district, and a pal of Ardle, whe

shot and fatally wounded Constable Fea A vigilarca committee is being formed. Sugar for Building.

THE WONDERFUL STRENGTH WHICH IT LEEDS TO

The Mayor of Charleston has received a let-

er from an English architect, who says : "Some new facts have been discovered here lately regarding mortars that may be of great importance to you in erecting future buildings at Charleston. The addition of saccharine matter (sugar itreacle, infusion of malt. etc.) increases the strength of mortar in an extraordi-

nary degree, making common lime mortar, with sugar added to it, as strong as our famous Portland cement.

"If you refer to any good treatise on chemistry you will find that water to which sugar has been added disolves 14½ times more lime than does water without sugar. Reflecting on this fact I mentioned it some years ago to my friend? E. W. Binney, F. R. S., who said that that was no doubt the exsaid that that was no doubt the explanation of a circumstance that occurred where he was born, Vorksof. An Italian architect came down to erect a bullding, in Mr. Binney's grandfather's time, for a nobleman in that neighborhood. This architect refused to use plain water for slaking his line, and demanded and was supplied with malt for the purpose. Many years afterward the building had to be taken down, but they could not pull it in pieces and had to blow it up with gunpowder. Mr. Binney and I both agreed that it was the sugar in the infusion of malt which produced this extraordinary hardness and tenacity of the mortar.

"I have no doubt, now that that old wonderful Roman mortar, which is the admiration of

BAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 6, 1886.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

The ever youthful premier of Canada, piace his return from a tour across the Continent, has attended several public meetings as Ontario. These have been among the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the localities where they took place. Sir John makes no pretensions to be an erator. He is essentially a man who does Shings rather than a man who says things. His speeches are those of a man of action. He does not indulge in theorizing on abstract questions of politics, but discusses the matser in hand. In reply to his traducers he is able to point to his record and to theirs. The Canadian people being essentially prac-Mcal judge a man by his works rather than his professions. The popularity of Sir John Macdonald is not due to the charm of his manner, the persuasiveness of his speech, the character of his political belief. These have helped him, but the secret of his popularity is that the works he has undertaken to do he has done, and that these services have been of value to the country. Sir John Macdonald and the men about him devised large schemes of progress. Their opponents first predicted failure and afterward sought to make good their prediction. On one side has been effort on behalf of union, progress, national life, national enterprise, and national development; on the other isolation, sectionalism, a conservative clinging to the old methods and conditions. No wonder that to a generous, vigorous, and progressive race of people Sir John Macdonald is something of a hero. He merits and receives applause for what he is, for what he has done, and for have consumed at home, and buys many what he represents. Long life and prosper- kinds of provisions that his father never My to the youthful veteran John Alexander used. Instead of one wagon for all pur-

THE NEW BRUSSWICK APPLE TRADE.

No province of Canada is more interested than New Brunswick in the experiments which the minister of agriculture has had made respecting the preservation of soft fruit for shipment. It is well known that the great bulk of the New Brunswick apples are not of the long keeping kind. If this class of fruit can be shipped to England and delivered in a good state of preservation the advantage to orchard men will be great. The soft fall apples can be produced in almost unlimited quantities in this province. The trees which bear them mature here in an incredibly short time. The apples themselves notably the New Brunswicker, are attractive in appearance, large in size, and of excellent railway within a few hours drive. ments which Professor Saunders has been earrying on with regard to shipment in cold shambers, such as the Australians use in sending meat to England. It is believed that the test has proved in every way satis-and teachers has kept pace with the supply, fruit country, and the greater quantity of apples produced there are soft. The new ystem may make it possible to send some of this fruit abroad. New Brunswick has a great advantage over western Ontario in its proximity to port and consequent cheapness of transport and quicker delivery.

PENETY'S REMINISCENCES.

George E, Fenety expresses a desire to know whether our politicians lose anything by the discontinuance of his parliamentary reminiscences. It is our opinion that the politicians and journalists of the present day will find Mr. Fenety's work, when completed, exceedingly convenient, and that those of the future will have great need of such a book as the second volume of Fenety's notes. The author states that the whole work of 500 pages is completely blocked out and nearly ready for the printer. The publicasion of the work aunder the auspices of the St. John historical society "was calculated upon," and the reminiscences were to be brought down to the date of the union. The work, it appears, has been suspended sefor sufficient reasons." THE SUN hopes these causes may in some way be removed and the design carried out. The story of the days before the union will be ancient history by and by, and all that will threw light on the period will be valued.

WHEN the secretary of state was address ing an audience in a Quebec town, some man he the crowd held up in front of him and before the audience a picture of Riel with a rope around his neck. At the same meeting an attempt was made to throw a rope ever the head of Mr. Chapleau. The little pictures of Riel are distributed by the oppoments of the Quebec government, and it is boasted by the Rielites that they are hung mp in many homes beside the portaits of the maints. We do not notice that these things have been rebuked by our grit friends. But when Hon. Thomas White, in describing the scenes at those Quebec meetings, held up to an audience in Haldimand one of the same mictures which had been thrust before the face of his colleague in Quebec, the whole grit fraternity opened fire on him.

MR. BLAKE is still going about denouncing members of parliament who own stock in subsidized railways. G. G. King and Charles Burpee, members of parliament who are stockholders in subsidized railways, send him congratulatory telegrams. If Mr. King and Mr. Burpee agree with Mr. Blake they know they are sorrupt. If they do not they are cersainly acting the part of hypocrites when they profess to accept his principles. There is one way only in which they can show their respect for their leader—by resigning their seats and remaining out of public life.

Gross Bros., of Lee, Mass., lately received the contract to furnish 8,000 headstones for the Mational cemetery at \$2.75 per stone.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FARMER.

It is a favorite theory with some people that farming is becoming an unpopular employment in this country, and one writer takes the view that the decay of agriculture in New Brunswick is due to the public schools. In some measure this writer is correct, for a man may farm after a fashion without knowing how to read or write. Such a person being limited as to his choice of occupations would be more constrained to go to work on a farm than if he had received an education which would fit him for another business. It is perhaps possible to keep the people out of clerkships or professions, by depriving them of the chance to fit themselves for these occupations, or it might be done by the application the uneducated classes, it will be remembered, commenced his work of reformation hanged with his pen and lak horn around his neck, because the culprit could write his plain honest man, Within the last thirty years the number

of persons in this province engaged in the o-called learned professions, has increased about four times as rapidly as the population. Almost equally out of proportion has been the increase in the number f persons engaged in commercial occupations as clerks, and bookkeepers. There is, no doubt, a large increase in the number of artisans, though there are no returns sufficiently explicit to allow the fact to be proved. It is certain that the farmer himself requires the services of persons of other occupations more than in the good old time. He no longer makes his own boots and seldom mends them. He has a preference for tailor-made coats for Sunday. His wife neither spins nor weaves to any great extent. His daughters wear store clothes. He sells much of the produce which his father would poses he has a carriage and a wagon. He spends more money in a year for farm implements than the farmer of like means in the last generation would have spent in five. He has much purchased furniture in his house than would have been thought of in the middle of the century. His father was content perhaps with a sermon once a month; he has two every Sunday. When he was himself a boy he trotted barefoot several miles to school at spare times. His children have a school not far from the door, and they attend regularly. To the farmer of forty years ago a journey of a hundred miles

their produce to market. Now every cross road is a market and every settlement of the province has or expects soon to have a railway within a few hours drive. than farmers. The interchange of products of the farm for goods from the store and the Prior to it we had only limited manufacfactory means employment for merchants, bookkeepers, clerks, engineers, mechanics however it may be with lawyers and doctors.

was a serious matter, an event of a life time.

But if the provinces are no longer almost But if the provinces are no longer almost and we think the people abarp and intelligent as our neighbors. We made nails follow that farming is distasteful to educated people. In the old time many of those who might have preferred other occupations were shut out from them and were forced to be farmers. In the present day men are farmers from choice or not at all. It cannot be denied that the average man of educatien and refinement objects to monotonous unintellectual labor. The genius of the inventor has, however, enabled the agriculturalist to devolve this kind of labor on the unthinking horse, whom the public school

system has not yet demoralized. Despite the fact that the agricultural class has been drawn on to fill up the other classes, the farms of New Brunswick are not desert. ed. It can, we think, be shown that although the number of farmers relatively to the population has fallen off, the produce of the farms of the province has kept pace with the growth of the whole population. This means that individual farmers produce more per head than they did a generation ago. If this is true the advance has been great, for the price of such produce, reckoned either in money or the goods that farmers purchase, is far higher than it was thirty years ago. We submit the following results of calculations made from the census reports of 1851,

1861, 1871 and 1881. In 1851 the quantity of grain grown in New Brunswick was eleven and a half bushels per head for all the inhabitants in the province. In 1861 sixteen bushels per head was raised, and the same in 1871. The quantity in 1881 was seventeen and a quarter bushels. In 1851 the yield of potatoes was fourteen bushels per head. It increased to sixteen in 1861, to twenty-three in 1871 and was about the same at the last census. The quantity of hay cut shows an increase in proportion to the population between 1851 and 1881. The actual number of cattle owned in the province is larger now than in 1851, though the increase in the number is not in proportion to the increase of population. This is probably in part due to the fact that horses have largely taken the place of working oxen. Besides, the cattle are much larger, and a larger proportion of them are turned off as beef every year. In 1851 fifteen pounds of butter were made for each inhabitant of the prevince; in 1861. eighteen; in 1871, the same, and in 1881

Out of thirty-two state senators elected

(New York Herald.) DOMINION POLITICS.

Views of New Brunswick Manufac turers and Legislators.

ASKING FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Separation Movement and the Effect of Protection Discussed-No Wish for Annexation.

St. John, N.B., Sep. 22. -Mr.C. A. Everett a merchant and manufacturer of this city, a prominent citizen, conservative in politics, and a member of the Dominion parliament at Ottawa. He was elected in St. John on of Jack Cade's system. This champion of the protection, or "national policy," platform last fall, taking the place of a liberal. Mr. John Boyd, also a merchant and manufacby ordering an unfortunate fellow to be turer, and, like Mr. Everett, a vigorous conservative and protectionist, is a senator at Ottawa—a life office in this country—for the his neck, because the culprit could write his ofty of St. John, These two gentlemen own name instead of making his mark like a kindly agreed to give their views and those of their party in regard to the separation movement in these provinces and the effect of protection upon provincial industries for publication in the Herald.

They were asked: "What is your opinion of the Nova Scotia plan of a separate maritime confederation?" They replied:—
"It could not benefit us out of confedera tion with the Dominion, but a maritime union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with one seat of government, one governor, one legislature in-atead of three, might. It would greatly reduce our expenses, unite more closely our political and commercial interests and also strengthen our force at Ottawa. Maritime union within the greater union would be popular, except in Halifax, Fredericton and Charlottetown, the seats of present local governments. The citizens of these, fearing the loss of prestige and expenditure, might object, as the new capital of the united provinces would likely be at a central point,"

NEW BRUNSWICK'S DECREASING TRADE, "It is complained that confederation has njured New Brunswick and prostrated her

material interests?" "The chief exports of New Brunswick in the past have been timber and manufactured lumber, with wooden ships. The demand for lumber has largely fallen off in Europe because of the use of iron in various indus tries, while also in former years we had a protective duty in Britain for our lumber against that of Northern Europe, also besause it costs more to procure it, and our forests of valuable pine are nearly exhausted. Iron and steam have driven off the ocean wood and canvas and we have suffered in onsequence. For instance, St. John alone had invested in wooden shipping \$12,000, 000. This large capital in wooden shipping could not be realized on to put into other revenue producing means, and so we had not sufficient capital for manufactures in ether departments as they had in Ontario and Quebec, which had not their means so tied up. In no industry which we entered on has Upper Canada driven New Bruns-wick out of the field. Where we have lost For many of them it was difficult to get has not been owing to confederation. In some cases she has competed with us in the import trade of foreign goods by supplying buyers to go off, but we have also gained tures, because New Brunswick was limited to a market of 300,000 consumers. Even this was divided with the United States, while now we have a market of 5,000,000 or more. Our advantages for manufacturing are all on our side—position, cool climate, which enables us to work the year round, spikes, car wheels, axes, saws, locomotive engines, furniture, hats and had one small cotton mill. Now these have been greatly

increased and enlarged." THE PROTECTION POLICY.

Foster and Son, nailmakers, cover the whole ground on this question. They say!: The national policy of protection in 1876 saved us like other manufactories. Had i not been for it we, with others, would have been out of existence today. In 1877-78 the Americans were underselling us right and left, sending in lower than they were selling in their own land, making this a slaughter market, and we could not begin to manufacture pails and tacks at their prices in our ture nails and tacks at their prices in our markets. In 1878 we lost \$2,000 trying to compete, when the liberal conservative party came into power and gave us protection.
We are now doing a fair business, employing a large number." They are now extending their trade to England, West Indies, Upper Canada, Egypt and Australia.

'You see here what a refusal of recipro-

city in 1866, when it might have extended to manufactures before you drove us into manufacturing to sustain ourselves, has done and will continue to do. Parks' cotton mills in St. John has trebled its output and doubled its size; three-fourths of its products is taken by Ontario. This is true of the extensive St. Croix, the Gibson, Monoton, Halifax and Windsor cotton mills, Yar-month cotton duck and woollen mills, with the Oxford and a score of smaller ills, not then existing. The sugar refiners of Monoton, Halifax and Dartmouth have a large outlet in Ontario; so have the hat fac-Londonderry and steel works. Bituminous coal forms a large export to Upper Canada, having immensely increased since the national policy, in B879 the quantity of this coal sold at the mines being 686.624 tons, and in 1884, five years after, b,276.372 tons (it is been the many taken from Nova Scotia. larger this year), taken from Nova Scotia, and by Ontario and Quebec alone. As shown in the Manufacturers' Journal, the duty of in the Manufacturers' Journal, the duty of fifty cents a ton imposed on coal stimulated this trade. Of gypsum we sent to the Provinces last year 2,300 tons, while of fresh fish, which formerly went through Boston before you put a duty on our fish, we sent to Canada last year 6,600 tons. The work thus given to our railroads and coasting vessels in consequence is very great, with the labor connected. Previous to confederation each Province was abut in within its the labor connected. Previous to confedera-tion each Province was shut in within its own geographical lines; the union enlarged our borders. The proposal to go back to our former condition, as in 1866, is as if New York and New Jersey, Maine and Massachusetts had customs treaties against each other, with an officer to search every passeneighteen; in 1871, the same, and in 1881 more than twenty pounds. In 1851 there was one horse for every nine persons; in 1881 there was one for every six.

From these statistics it will be seen that if fewer of the people are farmers, the farmers are getting much more out of their business than in the good old times. And this might be learned in another way by any person who was acquainted with a farmer's life thirty years ago and knows what it is now.

other, with an officer to search every passen, of the carry ferryboat or rail oar, schooner and steamboat between these neighboring States. Even the leaders of opposition to the federal government of Ottawa now say, if restored to power, they will carry out the policy of protection, which they formerly opposed, and have assured their supporters of this to secure protectionist support. Cartwright, their finance Minister, says this must be done to meet the debt, while he professes to be a free trader. All parties in Canada are now agreed in carrying out this

their party be returned a reciprocity treaty be granted at once. This we all hope for, but are doubtful of unless the authorities at Washington agree to it. Our five millions never expected, hoped or tried to force your sixty millions into reciprocity, nor do we ask it unless it be mutually beneficial."

A COMMERCIAL TREATY NEEDED. "Do you and your party think a com-mercial treaty with the United States desir-

mercial treaty with the United States desirable?"

"Yes, always; the people of every province, with the governments of both political parties favor this, and especially has the present party in power, as also the party led by George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie; but these centlemen and they had been been to be the party led by the second seco ese gentlemen said they had been met so curtly by your government they did not propose to urge it, but all will be pleased with any action of your government in that

"What kind of commercial treaty with the United States do you and the conserva-tive party think desirable?"
"We would like a renewal of the recipro-city treaty of 1854, abrogated by congress;

but we await your action. We are prepared to discuss, and meet you fairly, keeping in view our connections with Great Britain, and that whatever we give or take with you we shall also with her. She asks only to be put on the same footing as you, only desirous of meeting all by a free interchange which would be mutually beneficial. In porof of this we quote from our tariff resolutionsthe offer of our government either to be accepted in full, enlarged or reduced, as may se agreed upon. This standing offer was nade in 1879, renewed in 1882 and again in 1886:—'Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that any or all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seed of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas, beans, barley, rye, cats, Indian meal and catmeal, flour of meal and other grain, butter, cheese, fish, salted, smoked and fresh; lard, tallow, meats, fresh or salted or smoked, and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty whenever it appears that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States on the same terms." "Do you thing the feeling for a separate maritime confederation is strong in the prov-

ace of New Brunswick ?" "It does not exist in this province, so far as we know, to any extent. Even the leader of the provincial government in opposition to the federal government, the Hon, Mr. Blair, an able man, at the meeting of his party in June last at Fredericton, at the libeaal convention, for himself and party here, most distinctly disavowed all sympathy with this movement for repeal in Nova Scotla, and the convention, when it was named, voted it down. Mr. Blair said on 29th June last, opposing a resolution to congratulate Mr. Fielding on his successful repeal agitation:—'He did not see any reason why a liberal convention should discuss the question of repeal; that was not yet a factor in Dominion politics, and if it ever became one those who desired to bring it about would not be the liberal party. That this is the sentiment in this province is true. It prevails not in the liberal conservative party in harmony with the present government at Ottawa; it prevails not in the liberal party of which the Hon. Mr. Blair is leader here; it prevails not in Prince Edward Island, for at the late elections there a few months ago neither party took it up as an issue. Had it been popular it would have been ridden. It and gentlemen who have been i has done all that it was intended to do in in successfully carrying this great

NO ANNEXATION FEELING, "Do you believe the feeling for annexation to the United States has any strength in

New Brunswick?" "None whatever deserving of notice, Previous to confederation there was some talk in that direction, born of and nursed by the reciprocity treaty. The national policy, to develop our own resources, apart from the policy of protection, was in self-defence; it was the result of the abrogated reciprocity treaty; our people believing that you had closed your ports against us were forced to see what we could do for ourselves among ourselves. In confirmation of this see this passage in the speech of the Minister of Finance, Sir Leonard Tilley, when bringing in this defensive protective measure in 1879: 'We say that while our neighbors in the United States build up a Chinese wall, we will impose a reasonable duty on their products coming into this country; at all events, we will maintain for our agricultural, and other productions largely, the markets of our own Dominion. It was then parliament passed the resolution of reciprocity with your country, which was sanctioned by a two-thirds majority vote, including ma jorities from every province in the Do-minion, and which is still there the unaltered law of the land, to be acted upon tomor row, without further reference to parlia-ment. Previous to the abrogation of the treaty our closer trade relations wrought also closer social ties. Bayers and sellers

visited often in Maine and Massachusette Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; brave mer met lovely women, courted and married and the new cousins on either side the line be-came bound by the thicker ties of blood. The abrogation of the treaty lessened trade, and in consequence our intercousse and family unions. Each year, by being forced out of your markets, dreve us into seeking out or your markets, dreve us into seeking new markets within our own borders, and wherever we could beyond—in Newfoundland, the Spanish Islands, with which we have just made a treaty—and so, as long as you refuse to trade with us as you did in 1996 no desire for annexation can find feeting here."

Going to Convert the Heathen.

ing here."

New York, Sep. 27.—Seven missionaries to Africa, sent by the foreign mission society of the Methodist Episcopal church, sat within the the Methodist Episcopal church, sat within the altar rail at a meeting in the Sands street aburch in Beocklyn yesterday, where they listened to addresses by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Howeve, and others. The missionaries are W. H. Arringdale of Baltimore and his wife and son; Louisa H. Hartley of Southampton, New Brunswick, Canada; Martha E. Kah of Hastings, Iowa; Susie F. Harvey of Des Moines, Iowa; Mary B. Lindsay of Chicago, and I. Mannie Cummings of Reading, Mass. They fare to join Bishop Taylor, who at the present time is doubtless at Leopoldville, Stanley station, planting a mission station. It is his intention to navigate the upper Congo and the Kassai River, which is a tributary of the Congo. The Kassai River crosses the pathway of the proposed line of mission stations across the continent which the Bishop intends to plant. Five stations have been planted. They extend inland several hundred miles. The missionaries, like those who have gone from New York heretofore to join Bishop Taylor, go prepared to be self-supporting. The present company will sail on Oct. 2 by the Cunard line.

For a Baby Carriage.

ASHLAND, N. H., Sep. 24.—Two French women had a difficulty today in relation to the ownership of a baby carriage. Joseph St. Clair, brother of one of the women, was in his woodshed splitting wood, when James L. Peavy, husband of the other woman, broke into his premises threatening St. Clair's life. The latter struck him with the axe, fracturing his small. It if feared that Peavy has received fatal injuries. St. Clair immediately gave himself up to the authorities. The victim is about thirty-eight years old and has a wife and two children, and St. Clair has a large family. Canada are now agreed in carrying out this policy, while some of them—notably Davies, of Prince Edward Island, in a recent speech in this province promised unequivocally that

CALIFORNIA VIA MONTREAL.

COTORIA, B. C., IN THE EVENT OF EASTER TROUBLES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE BRITISH.

'It is understood, Mr. Mackay, that you

"You must please excuse me," said Mr. rule never to give an interview.

"Well," continued the reporter, "the pub-"Well," continued the reporter, "the pub-lic have heard through the papers a great deal about the opening of the Canadian Pacific railroad; about the great enterprise, courage and perseverance the construction of it involved. Therefore any information that you may give would undoubtedly be of interest to the public."

2,905 MILES OF GRAND SCENERY. . its size I consider it one of the best built roads in the world. The magnificence of the scenery is beyond my power to describe. I may say, however, that it is the grandest I have ever witnessed, not even excepting Norway and Sweden. The trip is simply delightful, and to be properly appreciated the country must be travelled through. The accommodations provided are of the very finest. Splendid dining room cars are attached to each train, and there is an innovation in the sleeping cars. Every passenger can take a sleeper. So far as I could observe, I am of opinion that every inch of the road is exceptionally well built. The making of it was surrounded with difficulties. There was a great deal of tunnelling and treatle work to be done. One of the wooden bridges was erected by a Chicago firm. It is 284 feet algh—the highest in the world—and the ost magnificent wooden structure that I have ever seen.

A HEAVILY TIMBERED COUNTRY.

"What is your opinion of the land and re sources of the country?"
"Very good indeed. Like all other roads of this distance there are some places good and other places that are not good. The western portion of the country is very heavily timbered. The best portion is around Winnipeg, and this part is filling up rapidly. The population already exceeds fifty thousand. I think the prospects very good; much more so than I had expected. I cannot refrain from saying that the engineers Nova Scotia—that is, give another lease of power to the local government there."

In successfully carrying this gives project to completion deserve very great credit for their perseverance and courage. I consider it the most gigantic railway project of the age, and to think all this was done in the short space of five years! Just consider-five years! Fancy to yourself the many hundreds of miles gone through and the apparently insurmountable difficulties that have been conquered, and all in five years!"

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO ENGLAND. Mr. Mackay was then asked if he would give his opinion with regard to Victoria, whether or not it was likely to prove of

Mr. Mackay said :- "I think Victoria is a station of immense importance to the Eng-lish, for it gives them a position on the Pacific coast which they have long desired, It provides to them a route to China and an open route to Russia, and, in the event of war, England could ship and transport her troops to either place without difficulty. Victoria is also a charming spot, one of the prettiest in the world. The building of the railroad has done more to brighten up this

was very generous and very materially aided tors of the road?' "Yes; they were very generous indeed to the road, and it was very wise policy on their part to be so. However, were it not

Nor about the silver question?

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Attitude of the Ministry Toward

licy incautiously avowed last summer by most to carry out wictions on a wholesale scale to worry the people into outrage, and then to break up the Mational League and put an end to political agitation. Their tone on the question of Mr. Parnell's bill was one of uncompromising hostility to any measure of relief for the tenantry, and the chief sec-retary, in closing the debate on the part of his colleagues, plainly hinted that parliament might be called together again before Christmas to pass a coercion bill while, as if to complete the attempt to terrorize, Churchill, the day after, in reply to an ar-ranged question, declared that the first busi-ness of the ordinary session mext year would be to devise measures for tropplessory be to devise measures for trouble bers. The only doubt seems to be whether the ministers will wait for an act of parliament to put down the national league, or put it down first without law, and then apply to parliament for au act of indemnity. The latter, in my opinion, at least, is the course that will be adopted. Such an act, or the that will be adopted. Such an act, or the proposal of a fresh coercion act, will bring about a very complicated position of affairs, and may cost the ministry its existence.

Miles of Charming Scenery Along the Can adian Pacific.

(New York Herald.) J. W. Mackay arrived in this city on Vednesday last, having travelled from San rancisco via Montreal. When found on Saturday by a Herald reporter he was busily engaged in his private office at the Nevada bank of San Francisco, where the following conversation took place:

eturned here recently from Montreal, having ourneyed to that city from Vancouver or Port Moody, over the new Canadian Pacific railroad."

Mackay, "If I decline to be interviewed. I am very much occupied with pressing businers, and long ago I was obliged to make a

"Very well, what do you want to know?"
"The Herald would like to have your views on the road generally and its advantages, if any such exist."

"The railroad from Fort Moody to Montreal has a mileage of 2,905 miles, and for in the bath rooms attached to the

great assistance to the British in case of war with Russia or in the event of complications

n the East. part of the country than could have other-wise been accomplished in fifty years."

THE GOVERNMENT'S HELP. "Is it true that the Canadian government

for the government's generosity it seems to me the road would not have been completed at all—certainly not at the present time."

"Now, Mr. Mackay, have you anything interesting to say about California "Pardon me, I have not time."

"Nothing at all at present."

The speeches and manner of the liberal lead. ers this week leave no doubt that they will stand by the Irish party, and I have it on pretty good authority that, if the government proceeds to arrest Irish members for the specific and the sp public speeches, at least half a score of Egg. lish and Scotch members have determined to go to Ireland and challenge arrest for the go to Ireland and challenge arrest for the same cause. Under such circumstances any English government would find it exceedingly difficult to pursue a coer. sion policy. As for the temper of the Irish people, it is rising, as might be expected, especially in the face of the rejection of Parnell's bill and of the imprisonment of Fr. Faby, which is one of the most infamous to reli's bill and of the imprisonment of Fr. Faby, which is one of the most infamous incidents of English rule in Ireland in these latter days, and it will not be easy for Irish members to be less ardent in their utterances than their constituencies. At the same time, the heads of the Irish party have determined to stick to the track of constituencies. termined to stick to the track of constitu-tional agitation, and, in pursuance of that policy, have resolved on a winter campaign in England, in conjunction with leading English liberals and radicals. In addition to nolding public meetings in almost every part of the country, and delivering lectures on the Irish question, a literary bureau will be established in London for the dissemination of home rule literature, and thus no stone will be left unturned in the en-deavor to educate and convert to the Itish side the hostile portion of the English peo. ple. Having some personal knowledge of the matter, I must say I have been greatly struck by the enthusiasm displayed in this matter by the Englishmen who have moved in it, and it is the belief of more than one among the men I refer to that it is to defeat their efforts the present brutal policy of the government has been conceived; for the readlest way to prevent the Irish case from being fairly stated and heard in England is

> J. J. CLANCY. The Earthquake Off Shore.

to arouse popular passion in Ireland, which will, in its turn, arouse anti-Irish passion in

Eagland, and so put a premature end to any

Irish campaign whatever among Englishmen.

Altogether the outlook is not a pleasant one,

but if any are discouraged by it they are not

in the Irish nationalist ranks.

IT WENT UNDER CAPTAIN LEO VOGEL'S VESSEL AT THE RATE OF SIX HUNDRED MILES

NEW YORK, Sep. 27.—Captain Leo Vogel of the steamship City of Palatka sent to the Hydrographic office in Washington the first report of the earthquake at sea. The City of Palatka runs between Charleston and Palatks, Florida. In the summer she usually makes a few trips between this port and Charleston, She is now lying at the pier of the Charleston

Steamship Company at the foet of Park place. Captain Vogel said yesterday: "On the morning of the earthquake day there was a regular tropical shower along the coast. The rain came down in sheets, and the atmosphere was terribly oppressive. The barometer went down to 29,9—a low barometer for that region. I have been barometer that region. barometer went down to 29.9—a low barometer for that region. I have been studying atmospheric conditions on the southern coast for a good many years, and I knew something was going to happen. It looked like a strong blow from the southwest. My family had come down from the mountains of North Carolina and were going to Florida with me I

lina, and were going to Florida with me. I told them the trip would probably be stormy and disagreeable, and persuaded them to re-main in Charleston till the next trip. safully carrying this great project to on deserve very great credit for their shore when we felt the earthquake. The wind was southwest and a considerable sea was running. Suddenly I experienced a sensation as though the vessel was aground. I knew this could not be. I looked out and the sea had become flat. It was not my first experience with earthquakes at sea, and I knew at once that it was an earthquake. My first thought was of my family in Charleston. Judging by previous experiencer, I knew that if the abook at Charleston was as severe as where my vessel was, there would hardly be

shock at Charleston was as severe as where my vessel was, there would hardly be one brick left on another in that city. I expected to hear that Charleston had been knocked into smithereens, "The shock lasted may be half a minute, and was accompanied by a rumbling sound. After it had passed, the sea gradually came up again and ran from the southeast as before. I believe and ran from the southeast as before. I believe that what saved Charleston from utter destruc tion was the sea acting as a water custion and moderating the shock. We got the shock just five minutes before it reached Charleston, and were fifty miles away, indicating that the shock travelled at the rate of about 600 miles an

"We had to lie off the St. John's bar for a considerable time, and everybody on board who had relatives or friends in Charleston was in a state of terrible anxiety. At Jacksonville we got an inkling of the calamity. I began telegraphing to Charleston, but could get no response. At last a message came: "We are all safe on board the Delaware." My family wrecked, when the earthquake came. They believed, as almost everbody there believed, that the next moment would be their last. My little children clung together in a group, asked one another's forgiveness for every unkindness, and said their prayers.

"It is hard for anybody at this distance to have any idea of the awfulness of the reality with which the women and children is that city were brought face to face, and it is impossible to sufficiently admire the calm courage with which they waited for death after the first impulse of terror had passed. Such scenes as I have described were enseted all over the city. They show that in a moment of supreme peril there is something better and more admirable than the 'nerve' of the stoutest-hearted man.

"But one of the most pitiful features of the our. "We had to lie off the St. John's bar for a

hearted man.
"But one of the most pitiful features of the

Attitude of the Ministry Toward the League.

But one of the most pitiful features of the calamity is the effect upon women and children of the prolonged horror kept alive by the continuance of the shocks. It was something that human endurance was not made to stand, and many who were among the calmest and bravest at first are broken down by the continued nerworks, to the relief of everybody, but especially of ministers. It was a brief session, but it may turn out to have been one of the most pregnant with important consequences that has ever been held. The last week's debates especially give it a significance great and sinister by bringing out at length the true policy of the government in regard to Ireland. That policy is the Hottentot policy incantiously avowed last summer by Ired.

(London Post.) Especial attention has recently been devoted to the efficient torpedo defences of the harbors, stations, and rivers round the coast. At the present time a new equipment is being furn. ished to Tynemouth, the steamship Eider, just home from Egypt, having been employed to take from Woolwich not only a large consignment of submarine mines, moorings, and electric apparatus, but also a double set of torpedo boats, consisting of six dingies, twe gigs, two cutters, and two junction or box boats, the last named being decked fore and aft, and having a small cabin amidables for the officers engaged in laying and attending to the torpedoes. Other warlike stores have just been despatched to the various coasting stations in unusual quantities, in pursuance of special directions, and the depots being now regarded as well furnished, additional supplies are being sent to the most important of the foreign stations, among which Malta always holds the first place, being the reserve from which, as occasion requires, stores are drawn, both for the Royal Navy and for other stations abroad. electric apparatus, but also a double set of

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r Coast Defences.

(London Post.) ation has recently been devoted orpedo defences of the harbors, ers round the coast. At the lew equipment is being furn. outh, the steamship Eider, just pt, having been employed to wich not only a large consignarine mines, moorings, and is, but also a double set of nsisting of six dingles, two s, and two junction or box named being decked fore aving a small cabin amidbring a small cabin amida-bers engaged in laying and at-broedes. Other warlike stores espatched to the various coast-usual quantities, in pursuance ons, and the depots being now furnished, additional supplies the most important of the among which Malta always place, being the reserve from on requires, stores are deawn. on requires, stores are drawn, al Navy and for other stations

TALKING TO THE DEAD.

Oh, ye Dead! the tears I've shed for you have robbed me of my youth,
From your voices I can never more hear words
of love and truth.
Your friendly hands are withered, and your loving eyes decayed, And your bodies moulder in the dust of which
ye first were made.

Do ye sometimes watch the seasons as of old hey come and go? Do ye know when we have gunshine? Do ye know when we have snow?
Do ye see us? Can ye hear us? Do ye know our hopes and fears?
Can ye recollect the time when ye yourselves shed bitter tears?
Do ye sometimes wish to snow to we and help. Do ye sometimes wish to speak to us and help us in the strife? Do ye see how much we suffer in the therny path of life?

If we could know the secrets that ye know beyond the tomb,
Would such knowledge make us cowards?
Would it cheer us in our gloom?

Oh ye Daad! oh ye Dead! in your peaceful Ye can see what God has written in the books of Life and Fate! But since the day ye went away from earth, for well or ill, Ye have kept your secret from us, because it is God's will!

-THE BARONESS VON OPPEN. SERMON.

Nicodemus and the Re-Birth.

Defending the Ruler From the Charge of Cowardice.

The True Test and Significance of Conversion.

A RECENT SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, DELIVERED IN THE CITY TEMPLE, LONDON.

"Besus answersd and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cas act see the kingdom of God."—[John iii, 3. There have been a great many men that have suffered in their reputations through long periods of history, and who have been put right again by later investigations; but no man ever was more misrepresented, no man so little understood as Nicodemus.

Most persons connect with the declaration that he came to Jesus by night that other unlucky sentence, so far as it applied to him, for fear of the Jews.' But that was another person that was a secret Christian 'for fear of the Jews,' and not Nicodemus. But he came to Jesus by night—as if no other time were half so fit for what he wanted as the stillness of twilight and the earlier hours of darkness. The extraordinary imputation laid upon him of being a timid Christian is absolutely void of truth. So far from it, if I were to pick out A MAN OF RARE ENDOWMENT

and great delicacy, and great fervor, and great fidelity to his own convictions, that man should be Nicodemus.

Let us look a little into this history, and many times too—"Except a man be born again he shall not see the kingdon of God;"

again he shall not see the kingdon of God;"

wanted a quiet conversation? In the roar of the grapes, and fruit of all kinds. No tree can inner consciousness of Christ and know the truth?

If a man had inward doubts, inward long. logs, inward earnest aspirations; if he longed power to open the heaven above him, and to give him the things that his heart desired above everything on earth—treasure, repu-tation, standing, everything—if there was such a man as that, what would you say, honest man, and what would I say? me a chance where I can have this talk with him alone, that I can open my whole soul to him, and learn more of this way."

Well, there is one thing more, and that is rather a striking thing, too. Matthew, Mark, or Luke make little mention of Nicodemus; if my recollection serves me, nonat all. John, that peculiar disciple, all of whose affinities were of spiritual life and the deepest inward life-John was the one, and the only one, to bring up this history of Nicodemus. He saw and felt just what Nicodemus saw, and he makes the record of

Now, then, what has all this to do? It is interesting as biography, as mere history. It is constructively very interesting indeed. PROFOUNDLY INTERESTING

when we come to consider that this man stood apart from his fellow-men by the qualities of virtue and excellence. We should no have been surprised if, pointing to the rab-ble in Jerusalem raging, Christ had said, "They must be born again." Of course they must. Robbers must be born again, drunkards must be born again, thieves must be born again, lecherous folks ought to be born Everybody would agree that there again. ought to be a conversion of some people. Then, it is worth our while, before passing the meaning of Christ, to call your atter tion to the incidental fact that Christ never preached this in any of his sermons. Take the Sermon on the Mount, this doctrine is not announced. It is said, to be sure, and that is the nearest of anything that comes to it, "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Phari-sees you shall in no case enter in." But here is this fundamental declaration of a rebirth, a new birth, a conversion, a total conversion of a man; and when you go to Paul's sermons you do not see that doctrine preached as it now is in our churches, for the doctrine of regeneration, new birth, conversion, is one of the staple doctrines of our pulpit warfare, one of the executive doctrines f the Bible; and yet when you come to look at the sermons preached by our Saviour and his apostles, this technical form of it is not to be found, although that which they touch runs into it by construction, upon reflection

BY PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS; but to the popular mind there was another

mode of construction. In view, then, of this interpretation, "Except a man be born again"—and I might, he shall not come into that element and at priests and Pharisees; and they said unto tribute and condition in himself which is the

temple, when all was bustle and confusion, everybody asking questions, some trying to trap Jesus and others asking questions frivolous or ignorant—was that the time for a him out of which the tree and the fruit dense from the sum and if that deep-hearted man to bore into the very came; but all came from the sun, and if that had been in eclipse the tree never would have sprouted, let alone become the father of fruit; and I believe that no man in life ever thinks, and wills, or has any upward for the truth, and long hungered for it, and appirations, or any longings, any soul life there came a man that seemed to have the that God is not the author of.

Then the idea that conversion is like an inaurance policy. "I have paid the premium, and I have got my name down; I am insured against future fire; you can't disturb me." A good many men do hold their conversion as if it was

A POLICY OF INSURANCE

against future fire or like a deed that covers property. "I have paid the price; I have gone through all the legal forms; here is my deed, and the law will defend me in that sion." Men have an impression that having gone through certain spiritual ex-periences, they have a deed—and what sort of Christianity these notions make!

There is an impression, too, that conversion, or the being born again, is instantaneous, and very much emphasis is put upon that. Now, in one sense it is true that in the last analysis every act of will is instantaneous. All the sequences are not and all taneous. All the sequences are not, and all the antecedent preparations are not. When you put a thing weighing 10 pounds in that scale, and commence and put five pounds in that scale, it does not vibrate; you add four mere and it begins to vibrate a little, but mere and it begins to vibrate a little, but still the 10 pounds weighs down the nine pounds, and the nine pounds and a half, and the nine pounds and three quarters, and by and by you come so that it will look as if a

round is instantaneous, but the getting back from where he started isn't. And so there may be in the course of a man's experience many losses, many sorrows, many joys,

MUCH INSTRUCTION. and it don't vibrate his will to the right direction. God never did regenerate any man, so far as we have knowledge of it, that there was not a long process of sanctification after ward to bring the man up to the full measure of a child of God. We call them by different names, but sanctification is only a part of conversion, with another name on it. Conversion, therefore, while in one interior and philosophical sense it may be said to be instantaneous, yet it is in its very nature continuity, unfolding, unfolding, unfolding, from the beginning clear through to the

Many men have an impression that conversion is not only instantaneous and hisorically fixed, but that it implies also an absolute physical recreation of the man. They think that that which was old in sinning was taken out of him and something new put intohim. Here is an old clock; it has been ticking away and lying about the hours for ever so many days. At last we send for

universe; and his heart is poured out in soruniverse; and his heart is poured out in sorrow for as because we are so low, so weak,
so deserving of condemnation.

Dou you believe that? Do you believe
that it is by the grace of Ged that you lare
what you are—a Christian at every single
atep—and that God still lives, and that the
drawing you feel the reluctance, the regret
at anything wrong is a part of God's stand. at anything wrong is a part of God's standing, stimulating soul acting on your soul?
Why should you be in doubt, then?

Do not suppose that that man is a Christian that has a poetic and dramatic experience, and you are not one because you have only a drudging journey which, with muddy shoes, you are seeking to perform.

When a man is on the road, and slips up or falls down, he does not turn round and go home, saying, "I will not journey;" he plucks himself up, and shakes his garments, and goes on. You may be

A VERY POOR CHRISTIAN. probably you are—we all of us are—but at every stumble and lapse, and everything that reveals to us how low we are down yet on the scale, take courage; you have got God for you; he is on your side, and all the universe may be on the other side, and it me universe may be on the other side, and it won't amount to that. Who can harm us if God be for us? "Who can separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus?" Height or depth, or length or breadth, or things to

come, or powers or principalities?

Take courage, O sinner, for the publican was not condemned, the Pharisee was. The Pharisee, you know, had one of those ora-torical convictions and conversions; the publican had nothing but the conscious his own sinfulness; but he went down justi-

fied rather than the other.

But then there is a theological difficulty which good and honest men entertain. They say all this sets men a-doing their own work, and down it comes.

The outweighing is instantaneous when it comes to the exact point. A man is going north, thinking he is going south, and by and by he is arrested by some phenomenon, or some guide form strikes him, and he says:

"Have I been all this time wrong, north? Well, I've got to turn round." The turning round is instantaneous. https://doi.org/10.1001/10 he converts a man that is a poet in a way that is exactly adapted to that peculiar ma-terial he has got to work on. God does not convert paving stones into roses, but he does convert roses from roots into bushes, and ranches into roses. He works on men

AS HE WORKS ON NATURE.

There are certain laws by which he works There are twelve different gates in the Apocalypse to the New Jerusalem. There are a great many more gates than that to the spiritual New Jerusalem. The man that comes in the north gate must not throw stones at him who comes in at the south; and the man who comes in at the east must not say anything against the man that comes in at the west. Anybody that loves God, and shows it every day in his disposition and

his life, loves his fellow-men; he has found the gate for him.
Then, dearly beloved brethren, Christians all, have you been born again? Have you been born again and again and again? Have you gone up step by step, through the low-er, intermediate, and into the higher expe-riences? At every single stage of unfolding that Voice, still sweeter than music, but

letters to the papers about the matter, and the setters to the paptws about the matter, and the Selvationists were freely charged with using improper means to judice the young lady to marry, in order that the army might come into possession of her property. "That is very false," exclaimed the general. "She has no property to dispose of at present. When her father dies, which will not be for 20 years yet, she will have a fortune amounting to about £600 a year (\$3,000), and if she so chooses, she can bestow that upon the army, but it will be her own, and no one else will have a right to the money, or any part of it, without her fee the money, or any part of it, without her free consent. She doesn't want the marriage undone, She is in earnest, and has been from the

done. She is in earnest, and has been from the beginning."

Concerning the split in the American army the general had little to say. He thinks events have proven that Msj. Moore was ill-advised in his opposition, for the "loyal" corps of the army today far outnumber the seceders under Moore. Gen. Booth spoke in no unkindly tone of his rival, but declined to discuss the matter fully. His tour on this continent comprises flying visits to the principal stations of the army, in all-about two months. It has been mapped out and the work of each day fully indicated. The programme will be adhered to strictly as far as the regularity of trains and steamboats will permit. From here he goes tomorrow morning to Prince Edward trains and steamboats will permit. From here he goes tomorrow morning to Prince Edward Island, thence to Halifax and other towns in the eastern provinces, and then to Toronto and ports in western Canada. Then he will touch the wickedness of Chicago, and come east through Indianapolis, Dayton, Scranton and intervening towns. From Scranton a long jump will be made to Portland, Me., thence through various cities in Maine and Massachusetts to Boston, which place will be reached on Oct. 21; then through connections to Wash. on Oct. 21; then through connections to Wash-ington and back through New Jersey to New York city. Here a great demonstration will take place, to last more than a week. It will consist of officers' meeting—and more than 500 will be present from all over the country—public meetings in halls and all manner of street

> (Illustrated London News, 11th inst.) Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

VIEWS OF TOBOGGANING AND LUMBERING IN THE CANADIAN COURT.

Winter is the time for sport in Canada, as Captain William Clark, guide, philosopher, and friend to all visitors at the Canadian court of the exhibition, will tell you. It may be parenthetically remarked that the keen and clever executive commissioner for the Dominion, Sir Charles Tupper, who has been walcomed back to Canada, has a model representative staff, one and all of whom strive to do what they can to promote the interests of the great confederation in British North America at the exhibition. C. Campbell Chipman, in the secretarial department, with unfailing urbanity and ready intelligence discharges his important duties, affording information with a tact and courtesy which might well be emulattact and courtesy which might well be emulated in the government circumlocution offices of this city. Similarly, intending emigrants find in Captain Clark, who steadfastly remains at his post near the golden grain trophy till late at night, a patient, cheery, and sympathetic counsellor of undoubted experience and trustworthiness. Captain Clark has, in fine, established himself virtually as the sunshiny father of the Canadian court. The remarkably able statesman who has long been prime minister of Canada has no warmer admirer than Captain Clark, who chuckles as he repeats a shrewd Abe Lincolu-like anecdote of Sir John Macdonald, whom he designates "the Beaconsfield lonald, whom he designates "the Beaconsfield

And the state of the control of the

the snow. When the descent from the "landing" is steep, a "gallery road" is made by driving piles into the hillside. Down this the sledge-driver descends with great speed. It is in A will sheet the steep of the steep of the steep and the steep of th is in April, when the warm rains have war is in April, when the warm rains have washed the snow-road, and the ice has melted, that the lumbermen shoot the logs down the roll-ways into the river. As delineated in another of the views, "alidea" have sometimes to be built for the safe passage of "criba" of timber; and it is the custom of tourists to enjoy the senration of "shooting a slide" at Ottawa. About a hundred of these "criba" are fastened together to form a raft, which is towed by a steam-tug, or propelled by sails or "sweepers"; the crew often consisting of forty or fifty men, who live in little huts built on the raft. Thus do these huge rafts navigate the St. Lawrence and huge rafts navigate the St. Lawrence reach Quebec.

Deer Island Notes.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) Politics ran high Saturday last all over our sland. Public meetings were held, which were largely attended by enthusiastic voters, who were bound to be well and properly rewho were bound to be well and properly represented in council. At Moss Rose hall the nominees were A. T. Lloyd, A. H. Haney and Captain Alonzo Calden. Each candidate proclaimed his platform, defined its planks, and promised spikes to secure them. J. F. Haney occupied the chair.

Captain A. Calden has been yachting for a party of Americans from Philadelphia, but found the business rather too tame for one so active and go-ahead as he. Still anything for an honest penny is his motto.

active and go-ahead as he. Still anything for an honest penny is his motto.

Some other yachters from not quite so distant a place were in need of a pilot-wise to steer their course Saturday and Sunday last. Instead of seeking their desired haven while sense remained to them, they bore away in high glee to that hot-bed of intemperance, Welchpool; took in more ardent for ballast than was needed or safe, and put out for anywhere. Sunday was unknown to them if the report be true, as were their whereabouts during all the heavy rain of Sunday night. How they escaped the whirlpools is as much a miracle as a mystery. How they got ashore they didn't remember. They found the boats on the Round marsh and themselves scattered almost to the four winda, One was in an old barn Monday morning, others on the beach, and one under a fence, who from his color and metion was taken for a rattlesnake by our neighbors. Still by a rare instinct—some would say Providence—they all gravitated to one centre of bliss, J.W. Chaffey's hospitable roof, but at different hours. These chaps must have been born under a lucky star, or to be serious, they owe their lives to a merciful Providence. We urge on them and all such: "Beware! Trust no future, however pleasant."

them and all such: "Beware! Trust no future, them and all such: "Beware! Trust no future, however pleasant,"
Thomas Calden, on his way to New York, in his brother George's vessel, got his shoulder jammed by the boom and had to go into the hospital at Machias, where he is receiving excellent treatment. Capt. George had to ship another hand proceed. The latter said the accident was not serious.

Rev. J. A. Clark, A.M., by reason of sickness in his congregation, was unable to pay his

ness in his congregation, was unable to pay his official visit to Deer Island this week. He may be expected soon.
I omitted to mention a fact worth considering by the government, viz; that Capt. Calden will guarantee to land mails direct to Deer Island, and as regular as the steamboat does for a much less amount than is now paid for that purpose. This would be giving our mails to a British subject instead of an American.

can.
Mrs. John Dean of Fair Haven has had her cup of sorrow filled to overflowing this summer. Her husband died on the Grand Banks last July and was turied at sea. This week her daughter, Maggie, was called to a better world, after a good deal of suffering, which she bore calmly and patiently, and without a mur-

COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Addresses by Sir Charles Tupper to the Exhibitors.

Great Success of the Exposition Dwelt Upon -The Proposal to Make it Permanent Endorsed by the Meeting.

PROMISED ASSISTANCE FROM IMPERIAL, DOMINION AND ONTARIO GOVERN-MENTS.

Liberal Contributions from Sir George Etephen and Sir Donald A. Smith-Sir Charles' Efforts Recognized.

TORONTO, Sep. 29.—A well attended meeting of exhibitors at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and others was held in the city council chamber yesterday afternoon, to hear an address from Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner of Canada in England, on the proposal to make the Colonial Exhibition a permanent one. Among those present were Aldermen Frankland and Steiner, Messrs. G. W. Yarker, Geo. Booth, Fred. Nichols, John Taylor, Samuel May, Richard Brown, F. Crompton, H. Heintzman, H. S. Howland, jr., H. A. Massey, V. M. Risch, W. H. Beatty, Joseph Tait, Jas. Beatty, jr., M. P., R. Hay, M. P., and Captain Mutton,

Edward Piper and many others, His Worship Mayor Howland took the chair, and is opening the proceedings ex-pressed the pleasure it gave them to welcome Sir Charles Tupper, because of what he had accomplished for the exhibitors at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. (Hear, hear.) They had heard from exhibitors and others nothing but unqualified praise of Sir Charles' efforts in England. (Hear, hear.) His worship having another engagement, called G. W. Yarker to the chair

Mr. Yarker then took the chair and intro-

SIR CHARLES' ADDRESS.

Sir Charles Tupper on rising was warmly received. He said he desired in the first of him to visit the great Industrial Exhibition in Toronto. He had had the pleasure of visiting it a year ago, and he could assure them that he deeply regretted not having had it in his power to again see in Toronto, the al centre of this great province, the wonderful exhibits always shown on such occasions. He was also very anxious to see the exhibitors, to whom, as the executive commissioner of Canada in the great Colonial and Indian Exhibition, he was deeply indebted for the efforts they had made in regard to that work. After he received that appointment from the government of Canada he came out here for the purpose of discussing the subject with the general govern-ment, for the purpose of visiting the local governments of the different provinces of which the Dominion was composed, and eswhich the Dominion was composed, and especially for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the persons upon whom, after all, everything would depend—the exhibit-Canada, to themselves, and to the whole country, of making such a display as Canada was able to make. The government at Ottawa took the subject up with great warmth and zeal, the local governments, one and all seconded those efforts, and responded in the most kind and hearty manner to the appeal he made to them, and the exhibitors responded so thoroughly to the call that was made to make their best efforts that, while made to make their post enorse that, while his fear was a year ago that the great space of 54,000 square feet which had been allotted to Canada would be very sparsely filled up that it would be impossible to cover it with exhibits of an interesting character, it

so happened. THAT HIS GREATEST DIFFICULTY

was to find that the exhibits were there and the space to place them in was not there, The difficulty was overcome only through the difficulty was overcome only enrough the kindness of the royal commission, and especially of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, to whom he was greatly indebted, and Canada was greatly indebted, for the space of between 90,000 and 100,000 square feet. (Applause.) He thought he might say without boasting, and it was the opinion of people who had visited the exhibition, whether from Canada or from elsewhere, that the exhibition had been an unquali-fied success. (Hear, hear.) That result was owing to a variety of causes. In the first place, her Majesty the Queen had exhibited a deeper interest in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition than she had evinced in anything since the lamented death of the Prince Consort. It was the first time since that event, so long ago, that any public function was performed by her Majesty. The opening of the exhibition was the first ice that event that her Majesty's voice had been heard in public. (Applause.) He need hardly tell them that the Prince of Wales had from the outset devoted himself to the work with an ardour and assiduity and untiring zeal such as would reflect credit upon any person in any position. A great deal of its success was owing to that cause. He need hardly tell them that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise took as kindly, and deep, and warm an interest in Canada as they had done when the Marquis occupied the position of Governor General of Canada, (Applause.) But with all that, with all that the general govern-ment could do, and with all that the local governments of the provinces could do and did do, the exhibition would have been

WITHOUT THE PATRIOTIC ZEAL

with which the exhibitors themselves took hold of this great work and determined to place Canada in the position in which he maked them to place her—that of the first dependency of the crown and the first colony dependency of the crown and the first colony in the empire. (Applause.) He thought he had good authority for saying that we occupied that position today. (Applause.) The Prince of Wales having become deeply imbued with the impression which has been created by that exhibition, thought it would be almost a national misfortune, considering the influence which it has exercised not only upon the British public, but upon the whole world, if itshould be allowed to terminate with out some effort being made to keep the exhibits together as an evidence of the productive resources of the great British Empire. The feeling began to deepen in the public mind that it was highly desirable that some effort should be put forth to give some permanent form to that exhibition, which was intended at the outset to continue from 1st May till 31st October. The Prince of Weles desired ober. The Prince of Wales desired that all the executive commissioners should be called together to discuss the question and offer suggestions by which so important an object might be attained, and he might say that one of the ablest gentlemen con-nected with the great Australian Colonies, who occupied the position of agent general, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, of New Zealand, on the occasion of thus being called together to discuss the matter, referring to the merits of the different exhibits said, "The Canadian

THE MOST VARIED AND SPLENDID.

and among the Australian courts I think that of Queensland is the most attractive. (Applause.) That statement was received without the slightest murmur of dissent on the part of any one of the representatives of the other colonies. That testimony he con-sidered convincing testimony of the high po-sition which Canada occupied among the British dependencies. He felt justified, therefore, in claiming, without any question, that Canada occupied in that exhibition the proud place which her vast extent of territory, varied resources and the advanced po sition of her industries entitled her to oc cupy. (Applause.) The proposal to continue the exhibition arese from the great de sire on the part of the English public to be in a position to present to the eyes of the world, to people from all foreign countries and outlying parts of the empire, evidence of the wonderful resources and prosperity of the British colonies. The proposal, he thought would commend itself to the exhibitors from another point of view, and that was the immense value it would be to Canada and Canadian manufact turers. (Hear, hear.) There was no point more vital to the interests of Canada today than the means by which the trade of the country might be extended and improved and he believed there was no way that could be devised which would have the effect of developing the trade of Canada and keeping it in a condition of advancement and pro gressiveness more thoroughly than by lacing the exhibition

(Hear, hear.) It would be admitted that already the highest expectations in that respect had been more than fully realized by exhibitors. (Applause.) He saw around alm gentlemen who had taken an active part in matters relating to the interests of the exbition and who had contributed to its great success. He also saw around him gentlemen who had witnessed the great success which their efforts had achieved, and who would bear testimony to the universal satisfaction expressed on all hands at the magnificent display which Canada had contri buted to the exhibition, and its superiority over those exhibited by the other colonies.

If it was going to extend our trade, develop our industries and give employment to an additional population and attract wealth into the country, he thought they would agree with him that it was well worth considering what means could be devised by place to express his deep regret that circum-stances of a very painful character prevented his accepting a kind invitation tendered to was not only in reference to the manufactures of Canada, attractive as they had been and much as they had done, that the good would accrue, but he believed that a continuance of the exhibition would tend to bring steadily year by year into this country an amount of capital and industry which it was the duty of the Canadian people to encourage, considering

UPON A PERMANENT BASIS.

THE VAST UNSETTLED TERRITORY of the country. In conversation with one of the most important members of Her Majesty's government, who had carefully inspected the exhibition from end to end, and who represented an agricultural constituency, that gentleman had told him that during a recent visit to his constituency he found considerable excitement amongst the people over the display in the Canadian courts at the exhibition. Many of them were despairing of the agricultural future in were despairing of the agricultural future in England in face of the powerful rivalry of Canada. The result was that that feeling had grown up, and he had no hesitation in saying that he anticipated at no distant date a great influx of tenant farmers with a considerable amount of capital to take up cultivated and improved properties that parties who were disposed to become ploneers in the Northwest left behind in Ontario. He would be greatly surprised if, in connection with the exhibition, there was not a steady influx into Canada of industry and capital, which alone were required to make the country great and progressive. (Applause.) Under those circumstances he had given his attention, in connection with his colleagues attention, in connection with his colleagues from other colonies, to the careful considera-tion of the question of the best means of carrying on the exhibition. The best suggestion he could make, and one that was adopted in the first instance by the Prince of Wales, was that the royal commission should ask the governments of India and of the various colonies represented to provide

CONTINUATION OF THE EXHIBITS

on their present site at South Kensington, after narrowing down the expenses to the smallest possible point and condensing the exhibition somewhat, but keeping up such attractions as the gardens and concerts and al fresco entertainments, which were found so attractive by the British public as well as by foreign people. In this way the means might be found to make it self-sustaining, but if it were not then self-sustaining, the govments, which provided guarantees to the extent of £150,000, sterling might be invited to continue their guarantees and new guaranters might be invited. Thus, if there was a deficiency it might be met. This was adopted by the Prince of Wales and sent in offilal form to the various Colonial governments. In the meantime a new element arose. Her Majesty's jubilee, the fifthleth arcse. Her Majesty's jublice, the nithieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the most remarkable and prosperous reign that any sovereign in the world had ever enjoyed, would take place next year, and a great desire was felt to mark this anniversary in some appropriate way that would commend itself to the approval of the Queen, and show the satisfaction that Her Majesty's subjects in England and in all the colonies felt with regard to that jubilee. He was not violating any confidence in saying that when Her Majesty was approached upon the subject it was found that she infinitely preferred a national to a personal testimonial as a memorial of the jubilee, and she intimated that the most acceptable form that that memorial

WOULD BE A PERPETUATION

of this great Colonial and Indian Exhibition. (Applause.) Under these circumstances his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor of London asking him to open subscriptions for the purpose of giving the Queen's subjects an opportunity of testifying, not only their de-votion, but their gratitude for the blessings

hibition. Her majesty's government would, he felt sure, appropriate a considerable sum of money for such a laudable purpose. It was found that the exhibition was not only useful and instructive, but that it supplied ion was becoming stronger day by

a long felt want in the city of London, day that there was no step the government could take more in the interests of the British empire than to provide a place of instructive amusement where parties could go with their families and enjoy at a compartively small expense instruction combined with pleasure and enjoyment in the sur-roundings of the South Kensington grounds. Under these circumstances he had no hesita-tion in coming to the conclusion

THAT IT WAS HIS DUTY.

witnessing as he had done the great interest felt in the exhibition and the vast advantages that Canada would derive from its continuance, to come out and discuss the matter with the government at Ottawa and ascertain their views on the subject and urge the adoption of such measures as would show that Canada was prepared to do her part in the great work. He was glad to be able to teil them that at four o'clock on Monday afternoon he received a communication from his colleagues at Ottawa authorizing him to communicate through Sir Philip Cunliffs-Owen to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that the government were prepared to ask parliament to appropriate government at Ottawa and ascertain their prepared to ask parliament to appropriate £20,000 sterling towards the celebration of the £20,000 sterling towards the celebration of the jubilee year of her Majesty's reign. (Loud applause.) He had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion no message that had ever crossed the Atlantic would give greater satisfation to his Royal Highness or her Majesty the Queen than the one he had despatched according to his instructions. He was also very happy to be able to tell them that private individuals, to whom he had appealed in reference to the matter, had shown that they were quite prepared to recognize the value to Canada arising from the continuance of the exhibition. He stated the case to two gentlemen oition. He stated the case to two gentlem who were deeply interested in the progress of Canada, Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A Smith, both of whom had

GENEROUSLY SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION f contributing the sum of £5,000 sterling each. of contributing the sum of £5,000 sterling each.
(Applause.) Thus, with the support of the imperial government and the British public, which they might confidently rely upon, he thought there was no fear in the matter falling through from a monetary standpoint. He had asked for an interview with the Ontario government, and although he regretted being unable to see Mr. Mowat, who was indisposed he able to see Mr. Mowat, who was indisposed he able to see Mr. Mowat, who was indisposed ne had talked the matter over with two of his colleagues, Hon. Mr. Ross, minister of education, and Hon. Mr. Fraser, commissioner of public works. He asked them to assist him, as the on a former occasion, when he appealed on behalf of the educational interests of the province of Ontario, for an exhibit in that department for the exhibition, which they kindly farnished and which formed one of the greatest and which formed one of the greatest attractions at present in the Canadian court. He asked that the government would give him that exhibit, and also that they would keep it supplied with the latest evidences of educational attainments in the province. The government had kindly consented to hand over the entire exhibit for the purposes of the purposes and the prepagant exhibition and the purpose of the permanent exhibition, and the purpose of the permanent exhibition, and had undertaken to co-operate with him in maintaining it in a thoroughly efficient state. (Applause) As he had said before, all the efforts of the Government of Canada, of the local governments, of the British government and of the British public, would fall if the exhibitors—to whom Canada was indebted for having made the archibition a magnificant spaces. made the exhibition a magnificent success

DID NOT MEET HIM

out or it, but in which he was giad many of them had been agreeably disappointed. Some of these gentlemen had no object but the patriotic one of putting Canada in her true position before the world, and maintaining that first position which she was entitled to occupy among all the dependencies of the amount. He asked these gentlemen to come

occupy among all the dependencies of the empire. He asked these gentlemen to come forward in the same spirit again, and assist in making the exhibition a permanent institution, where people from the continent, and from all parts of the world who are looking for a place in which they may invest their capital, in which they may extend their trade, in which they may buy. or persons looking

in which they may buy, or persons looking for a country to which they may go to reside for

may have the means of seeing constantly, from

may have the means of seeing constantly, from year to year, as they may now see, the great and incomparable attractions Canada presents for capital and labor. He was deeply grateful to them for having attended in such large numbers, and for the deep interest they had shown in the question by giving him their countenance and support. After all that had been done, and a great deal had been done, the making a suncess of the effort to make the eviding

ing a success of the effort to make the exhibi-tion permanent would rest with the Canadian exhibitors. He would place himself in direct

exhibitors. He would place himself in direct communication with the exhibitors, and would look for a hearty and zealous response to the efforts that were being made under such singularly favorable circumstances. They had the wealth of the empire brought into operation in a way best calculated to advance the interests of Canada, and he would look to them with great confidence to second those efforts and to make the exhibition the great success they alone could make it. He again returned

they alone could make it. He again returns

thanks for the attendance, and concluded by asking for an expression of opinion. (Loud

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

After speeches by Ald, Franklin, H. A. Massey, W. H. Beatty and others, it was moved by W. B. Beatty, seconded by H. A. Massey and carried amid applause:—"That this meeting of exhibitors at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London during the year 1886, and citizens of Toronto wish te express in earnest terms to Sir Charles Tupper, C. M. G., High Commissioner of Canada to England, their grateful acknowledgments for his action today in reference to the permanent establishment and perpetuation of the exhibition in London as carried on this year, and for the special and eminently useful services he has rendered te Canada in connection with that exhibition. This meeting also express their concurrence in the suggestion made that exhibitors should aid in every way possible to maintain the exhibition as a permanent institution."

Over 30fi in Matamoras. in the same spirit in which they had met him

THOUSANDS HOMELESS AND DESTI-GALVESTON, Tex., Sep 29 -Advices from the southwestern coast give accounts of the great rain storm during the past week. From the

21st to the 23rd inst, a tremendous rain storm and hurricane swept over the vicinity of Brownsville, reaching to Matamoras. Twentysix inches of rain fell up to the night of the 23rd, and the wind reached a velocity of 100 miles per hour. Over 200 houses in Brownsville were blown down, and a large number were damaged, rendering homeless about 300 families. In Matamoras over 300 houses were levelled and many persons were injured. The entire rear part of the city, embracing over thirty blocks, was flooded to the depth of from three to eight feet, and the people living there were rescued only with the greatest difficulty. All eight feet, and the people living there were rescued only with the greatest difficulty. All telegraph lines were blown down, and the Rio Grande and the Matamoras & Monterey railroads were washed. All the traffic has net yet resumed. All the surrounding country been inundated, and many houses were blown down and groundestround. There is great suffering inundated, and many houses were blown down and crops destroyed. There is great suffering both at Matamoras and Brownsville. In the latter place fully 150 families are destitute, and in the former 400 families are homeless. Relief measures have been adepted, and a large amount of food and money has been raised and is being distributed. At Point Isabel the quarantine station was swept away, and other damage done. An unknown English four-masted steamer was wrecked 50 miles south of the mouth of the Rio Grande, and is said to be a total loss. Her captain and crew were saved. At Colorado, Tex., the river has risen 25 feet, and at last accounts was still rising. All tributary creeks are overflowing and large sections of the country are submerged.

Enforcing the Scott Act.

Says the Beddeck, P. E. I., Reporter: The long talked of liquor prosecutions commenced last week. Messrs. A. McKinnon and M. Mc-Leod were summoned for selling liquor, and their trials set down for Friday. McKinnon took fright and on Wednesday night packed up his belongings and departed for a foreign shore. McLeod was brought up for trial be-fore Justice Ferguson, and pleading guilty, was convicted and fined \$50 and costs. Ma McLeod refused to pay the fine and was com-mitted to jail. Several others have been sum-moned.

We were sorry to see the excess of drunken-We were sorry to see the excess of drunkenness in Georgetown yesterday. Nothing like it is now seen in Charlottetown. It was almost unsafe to be on the streets. In the afternoon a woman was run over by a team whose drivers were intoxicated, and thrown into the gutter. She was carried insensible into the market place, and Dr. Jenkins summoned. She is not dead, but is very seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.— Charlottetown Patriot. 1st.

At Alberton, P.E.I., Mr. McCaull, the government prosecutor, has been making things lively for the rumsellers up west, as the following convictions made by Messrs. Weeks and Gordon, J. Ps. will show: Jas. F. White, three offences, \$150; Peter Gallant, one offence, \$50; Edmund Wallace, three offences, \$150; C. M. Callaghan, one offence, \$50; John Goff, do., \$50.

shading first or giving the General subjects in another the propose of giving the General subjects in the suggested space of the singularly appropriate, as illing to be singularly appropriate, as illing the singular appropriate, as

A SHOCKING DEED.

Shot by Her Gwn Son-A Probable Murder in Portland, Maine. PORTLAND, Me., Sep. 29.—Patrick Feeney,

abiding portion of the community to have no rum sold in Fredericton.

The Amherst correspondent of the Moncton Times writes on the lat inst: Three Scott Act cases were before Justices Greenfield and Hicks on Thursday. (That makes seven cases this week). Conviction for \$50 and costs was given against George Leadbeater. The other two were adjourned to Saturday on account of witnesses refusing to give evidence. These two witnesses, Archibald Madden and John Hodges, were committed to jail for three days each for contempt of court. The above cases were all Spring Hill citizens.

Peter Oresphan, clerk for J. P. Dilahunt, and Dennis Hogan of Moncton were fined each \$50 and costs on Friday for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. boy about 16 years of age, son of Patrick Feeney, a laborer employed by the Portland Water Company, while talking and laughing with his mother at her house on Chatham street, this afternoon, discharged a pistol which he held in his hand and the ball entered the woman's body, inflicting a dangerous wound. The boy at once ran from the house and down Chatham and Fore streets and disappeared. Young Feeney has not borne a good reputation. He was committed to the State Reform school in January, 1885, and remained there until last June, when he escaped. The superintendent of the Reform school says that Feeney was an average boy. THE NECESSARY PAPERS ARBIVE FROM ENG-He escaped by running off when in charge of a lady teacher. Since his escape reports of feeney being in the city have been received city on Sunday of Mrs. Dion Boucicault, proby the authorities, but they did not find fessionally known as Miss Agnes Robertson

THE MOTHER'S STORY.

After Mis. Feeney had been laid on her playwright and actor would be actively reped and recovered consciousness she said that the boy had brought her letter from his sumed. eister who is in Portsmouth, and said his sister had offered to take him away with for Mr. Boucicault, said yesterday to a Herald her. He was much elated and slapped his reporter: "I do not think that there will be any further difficulties, but I suppose that the teatimony will be take before the commissionmother on the back, telling her now he would get away from Portland. Mrs. Feeney testimony will be take before the commissioner. The present action was commenced in England by Mrs. Boucicault, who sues for a divorce. In answer it is claimed that there never was a marriage. A commission has been issued to take proof as to the facts and as to what is the law of marriage in this state as applicable to the facts. I received some of the papers in relation to the commission on Saturday, and other papers today, but I have not had time to even glance over them. Four names are mentioned in the said, 'Oh! whist now,' and turned away. The boy had drawn his pistol, and as Mrs. Feeney turned from him the shot was fired. Mrs. Feeney says the boy turned and said:
'My God! I've shot my mother.' Then
bending over her he kiesed her and said:
'Mother, I didn't know it was loaded.' Aften
this the boy ran out and Mrs. Feeney lost consciousness. Mrs. Feeney has no doubt that the shooting was accidental, ANOTHER WITNESS.

course, but I have not had time to even glance over them. Four names are mentioned in the commission from which I am to select one to take the testimony. The commission is appointed by consent of counsel in England. Under the circumstances it would not be fair for me to mention the names of the four gentlemed proposed for commissioner. The papers came by mail terms at M. Mrs. Griffin, a young woman who lives opposite, corroborates Mrs. Feeney's story. She was standing in the yard looking through the window. Patsy was talking to his mother and they had a letter. All then came by mail from the English High Court of Justice Divorce Division. I shall soon select the commissioner and there will be no time lost in taking the testing the countries. appeared pleasant between them. She turnd round and then heard a shot and heard in taking the testimony."

Ex-Judge W. H. Armoux, who was once connected with case, said: "I was called to Patsy say he had shot his mother. Kate Feeney, a sister, was not home at the shooting. Patsy came home three days ago. Had spent two nights at the house, but had been away a good deal of the time. She knows of no trouble beexplain the bearing of our laws upon the facts in the suit brought by Mrs. Boucicault, but, having completed my work, I did not follow the litigation any further, and therefore can-not give you any information upon the present tween the boy and his mother. Some boys, who had been associates of Feeney, said he had saved his money to buy a pistol. He is quoted as saying that he was going to buy a platel to

FIX THE OLD WOMAN.

One boy says that when Feeney drew the pistol in the room with his mother he put it against her breast and, saying 'Look out old woman, fired. Mrs. Feeney is wounded in the left breast, between the third and fourth ribs, and the doctor says the wound is fatal and that Mrs. Feeney cannot long survive.

TREMENDOUS RAIN STORM IN TEXAS. 200 Houses Destroyed in Brownsville and

to the government, and under these circumstances the government have no right to withhold the grants to these settlers. The surveyor general examined each of the claimants under oath and took down their evidence, and no doubt oath and took down their evidence, and no doubt if the government do not carry out its portion of the agreement with these people the matter will be brought before the house of assembly at its next session for special legislation to give them those rights just claimed by them and to which they are legally entitled.—Union Advace.

Westmorland Notes.

The weather continues changeable but no long storms. The gale of Sunday was not unusually heavy for the time of year. The late haying is dragging along and present prospects indicate that it will be some days, perhaps weeks, before it is all secured. The crop, however, is good, and it is a kind of hay that is not easily spoiled. If the secretary of agri-culture could give the public a correct or fairly culture could give the public a correct or fairly correct estimate of the hay crop of the province some time next month, it might be of some advantage to those who have hay to handle. The estimate submitted in July was of very little value for two reasons: 1st, because you cannot estimate the yield of any crop so well before it is cut as after; and 2ad, because the growing weather, the last of July and the early part of August, improved the crop very much in many districts.

Roots have done well the latter part of the season, potatoes promise a good yield and all

season, potatoes promise a good yield and all kinds of grain crops are quite up to the average.
The demand for beef does not improve, but there is a quiet business being done in that line all the time, and there is a prospect that

the parties, but I have no doubt his acquaintance began long after that event in their history.

Morrice Wells, a farmer in Point de Bute, when coming home from the marsh on Satur.

day last, was selzed with a fit of apoplexy and is now lying in an apparently uncorscious. is now lying in an apparently uncorscious state. His friends have small hope of his re-

New Kincardine.

overy.

Mrs. Boucicault's Divorce Suit.

LAND AND TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN SHORTLY.

New York, Sep. 28 -The arrival in this

caused theatrical circles to conclude that Mrs.

Boucleault's legal battle with the veteran

Ex-Judge Abram J. Ditienhoefer, counsel

The Local Government and Settlers.

Quite an excitement has existed of late

among the new settlers along the south side of

ment the right of fishing as well as a depth of

previous to the passing of the act, as before stated, were not sent in to the government and hence the dis-

New Kincardine, said one of the settlers, to a Sun man, yesterday, is progressing in a very creditable degree and more than holds its own with the most thrifty portions of the Upper St. John section of the province. The colony, established 13 years ago, now numbers some 1,000 souls. Almost every farmer has a good frame barn, some several barns, and full one. half possess comfortable frame houses. Live stock abound and there is an average of about ten head of cattle per family. Over \$500 worth of lambs, alone, were sold to Yankee buyers this season. J. B. Adam has ahippad 1,000 lbs. of wool and four tons of butter so far this year, with eggs in proportion. A car load of year, with eggs in proportion. A car load of cattle just brought to the St. John market will compare favorably with anything in the way of fat steers to hand this fall.

or far steers to hand this fall.

The crops are the best ever known in Kincardine. Hay is good and in the upper section of the settlement is unusually heavy. Potatoes are an extra yield. Oats, hay and potatoes form the chief crops. The colony possesses one of the best grist mills in the maritime provinces, supplied with the latest improved machine; and turns out magnificent catmend on the colony and turns out magnificent catmend on the colony. with the latest improved machine; and turns out magnificent oatmeal—an article, by the way, that is now one of Kincardine's staple experts. Said The Sun's informant: "We make all cur own wagons, sleighs and iron plows, the latter made by Wm. Paul having a high reputation. We have four good district schools and a Presbyterian church, with the Rev. Dr. Fiske as paster. There is not a dissenter in the settlement; we are all Presbyterians. dissenter in the settlement; we are all Presby-terians."

Kincardine's annual agricultural show, which

takes place on the 13th inst., will sff visitors a good opportunity to judge of the ma-terial prosperity of the settlement,

Knowlesville.

KNOWLESVILLE, Carleton Co., Sep. 29.—The Sunday school; here, which is at present under the superintendence of Rowland Kinney, gave a concert on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, quite a large number turned out. A well arranged and interesting programme was successfully carried out. The music was fine, Miss Goodwin presided at the organ. Mr. Miss Goodwin presided at the organ. Mr. Machum, our day school teacher, has also taken part in the Sabbath school work since coming to the place, and has informed the superintendent that he will offer several prizes for his class during the ensuing

Last Saturday evening the ladies of the the Restigouche river and on both sides of the thriving little settlement held a pie social in aid of the F. C. B. church. Chas. Cook Upsalquitch. It appears that the proper applications of many settlers were handed in to kindly gave them the use of his house for the the government official with the necessary de-Mr. and Mrs. Cook did all in their power to make the evening an enjoyable one. The proceeds amounted to \$15 90.

The weather here has been quite cold of late, four rod act," which reserves to the governfour rods along all the government lands on the river front. The settler is allowed to cultivate the four rods and have access through it to the beach, but the ownership remains with the government. Some of the applications made

and rains have been frequent. At last the grain crops have been gathed in, and Mr. Ryan gets plenty to do with his new threshing machine. The potato crop this year is -in general-good.

Youthful Murderer on Trial.

to the government and hence the dispute, as the settlers claim, with good ground it is thought, that the government can not retais these four rods where application was made previous to the passing of the act, all the other requirements of the law being complied with. For the balance of their payments work was assigned them on the roads under the provisions of the labor act, but in the meantime the official who received their application had left the country. A meeting was held at the office of W. Murray, M. P. P., at Campbellton, on Tuesday, Sep. 21st, there being present between twenty and thirty persons to give their testimony in regard to what was claimed by them.

It will be remembered by some that at the last session of the local house Mr. Murray moved for a return of the names of all parties, who had applied for grants on these rivers. The return was made and the government appointed a commission to investigate the matter and hence the meeting. The commission was issued to the Hon. James Mitchell, surveyor general, who met the parties at the said meeting. Hon, J. C. Barbarie gave evidence of payments made by him, for and on behalf of many of the claimants, to the commissioner under the labor act, but of which no return had been made to the government have no right to withexhausted and only five jurors had been obtained. Much sympathy is excited for the prisoner on account of his youth, the willingness to plead guilty to a lesser degree of crime and the respectability of his parents.

Fishery Question.

MEETING OF THE U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE. BOSTON, Sep. 28. - The members of the subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations of the United States senate, gathered at the Tremont House at noon today to confer on the preliminaries of the investigation on the the Tremont House at noon today to confer on the preliminaries of the investigation on the fishery question, in accordance with a vote passed at the last session. Senator George F. Edmunds, chairman, presided. The other members of the committee are Senators John F. Morgan of Alabama, W. P. Frye of Maine, W. W. Evarts of New York, Ell Saulsbury of Delaware. Senator Edmunds said: We shall consider the fishery question in general, but we have not yet decided as to the order of procedure. Whether our hearings shall be made public or private is a matter for consideration.

RECENT DEATH. - Dr. Joseph Steverman, an old and respected physician of Lunenburg, N. S., is dead.

Wm. Robertson, one of Yarmouth's henored shipowner's and shipmaster's died last Friday, in his 79th year. The Times says :-Of late years he had devoted much of his time to the study of the geology of this country and had abounding faith in the ultimate success of honest effort in developing our mineral resources. He was a man of strong constitution, and until his last illness was a more active man than many who were some years younger. He left a family of three sons and a daughter. His some are Cart. Wm. D. Robertson, or a constitution, and until his last illness was a more active man than many who were some years younger. His sons are Capt. Wm. D. Robertson, one of Yarmouth's well known ship master's, Mr. Chas. E. Robertson of Boston; and Mr. Geo. H. Robertson, superintendent of the Yarmouth water works. His daughter is the wife of Rev.

October 6

West's Cough always gives sati Cough Syrap, go three sizes. All

Maint Fol Evening classes Oct. 11th. Many compete fied themselves by A discount of will be allowed th winter term. Circulare maile Hours 7.30 to 9

West's World's is a remedy that should be withou rheumatism. It bruises, burns, so external applicat All druggists.

Odd Hellow

In James McMurdo 4 B.B.B. as a remed and kidneys, has locality. I have use as well as observation wai and I advise o

West's Liver P for liver complain and dyspepsia. P 30 pills, 25c. All

As a speedy cure Diarrhea, Colic, Cra the Stomach and Bo Complaints, there is who sell it, and thos grounds in confiden

Thousands of te demand attest the Syrup, the popula lung diseases. To giats.

ANOT

I beg leave to
"Futtner's Emuls
with great satisfac
Liver Oil was call commend it as an so successfully the

West's World's wounds and all d

In a Dan Any man, wom dition when neglect bowels. There can regular action of the ters cure constinati all the secretions. West's Liver 1

for all liver and vegetable. All d In a recent letter i Ont., he states that form of Dyspepsia

and when a conneil curable he tried Bur which restored his h Consumptives, hope. Try Wes

The well-known dr of Kingston, writes Strawberry has long for Summer Comple their customers spea merits. Wild Stray for Cholera Morbus

bottle of your dr

Wonder or Famil sprains, cuts, bradiseases requiring stands without a l All druggists,

Among the most p

tacks of diseases, ar and fall, such as Diarrhou, Dysente Extract of Wild 8 use in emergency. Beware of ca West's Liver Pil ways reliable an readily yield to

On the 22nd inst.,
Keegan, Thos. E. B
daughter of the late
On Tuesday, 25th
bride's mother, Gres
by the Rev. T. B. Re
J. Robertson of 8t,
eldest daughter of th
Gon the 29th ult., 12
father, Charlettetow
McLeod, Richard S.
Farguharson & Son. Farquharson & Son of Benry Douse. On the 30th ult, mother, by the Rev of Coldbrook, Paris of this city.
On the 28th ult, so Boston, Mass, to J. R. Lawson, of Ba On the 30th ult, the Rev. J. E. Flewellit On the 30th ult, the Sound daughter of Mr. Rev. J. E. Flewellit Second daughter of Second daughter of the Second daughter daught second daughter of Ludlow, Maine, U. On the 30th ult. by Rev. F. R. Mu

On the 26th inst. On the 26th inst.,
tion of the lungs, M
years, youngest day
Spears
On the 21st inst.,
McVicar, relict of th
66th year of her age
On the 23th ins years. On Monday, the 2 'Bryan, after a lon year of his age. He in the city.

At Moncton, Alor

Cotia.
On the 4th instanter, Waterloo str.
D. W. Newcomb to both of St. John.

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New Kincardine.

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dine's annual agricultural show, which ce on the 13th inst., will sfford all good opportunity to judge of the masperity of the settlement.

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ESVILLE, Carleton Co., Sep. 29.—The chool here, which is at present under intendence of Rowland Kinney, gave on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. tanding the unfavorable state of the quite a large number turned out. A ged and interesting programme was ly carried out. The music was fine, odwin presided at the organ. Mr. our day school teacher, has also rt in the Eabbath school work since the place, and has informed the ident that he will effer several or his class during the ensuing

aturday evening the ladies of the little settlement held a pie social in he F. C. B. church. Chas. Cook we them the use of his house for the and a very pleasant time was spent. Mrs. Cook did all in their power to evening an enjoyable one. The proather here has been quite cold of late, s have been frequent. At last the ps have been gathed in, and Mr. plenty to do with his new threshing The potato crop this year is in cod.

uthful Murderer on Trial.

Y., Sep 27.—The trial of Bartholoney, indicted for murder, for killing ons, was begun before Justice arker today. The accused, who is seventeenth year, on April 11 acs seventeenth year, on April 11 acil William Lansing to the home of
Fifth street. The "growler was workMahoney acted in an insulting mand Lyon's daughter. Upon this the
scted him from the house. Mahe was being put out, threatened to
up." About two hours later Lyons
sion to go to the upper part
city, and while on his way
hat Mahoney was following him.
Third street Mahoney attacked Lyons
ad him in the head with a three corhim in the head with a three corblank, set in an iron handle, and be-as captured made a desperate fight olice. Lyons was removed to the here he died a few days later. The where he died a few days later. The bday offered to plead guilty of mursecond degree, but the district at-lined to accept the plea. When the urned this afternoon the panel was and only five jurors had been obfuch sympathy is excited for the account of his youth, the willingad guilty to a lesser degree of crime spectability of his parents.

Fishery Question.

G OF THE U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE. Sep. 28. - The members of the subof the committee on foreign relaie United States senate, gathered at nt House at noon today to confer on nt House at noon today to confer on inaries of the investigation on the setion, in accordance with a vete he last session. Senator George F. chairman, presided. The other f the committee are Senators John of Alabama, W. P. Frye of Maine, arts of New York, Eli Saulsbury of Senator Edmunds said: We shall be fishery question in general but t general, but t general, but t yet decided as to the order of Whether our hearings shall be cor private is a matter for con-

DEATH. - Dr. Joseph Steverman, respected physician of Lunenburg,

bertson, one of Yarmouth's honorner's and shipmaster's died last his 79th year. The Times says:rs he had devoted much of his time y of the geology of this country and ling faith in the ultimate success of fort in developing our mineral He was a man of strong constitunany who were some years younger, amily of three sons and a daughter, re Capt. Wm. D. Robertson, one of well known ship master's, Mr. cobertson of Boston; and Mr. Geo. on, superintendent of the Yarmouth B. His daughter is the wife of Rev. lart. The deceased at the time of ras secretary of Milton school sech was caused by some disease of the
hich prevented food being taken,
wo weeks previous to death he had
aratively nothing. In politics Mr,
e long conservative,

A Cool-Headed Girl.

use of Dr. J. P. Barnum, Saturday able gas jet fell upon a hed and In a crib four feet away slept an Dr. Barnum's daughter, 15 years lone in the house and down stairs and fearing that something was stairs. She found the bed a mass p stairs. She found the bed a mase parts of it burning fiercely. Insing excited or sounding an alarm, n set to work and threw the burnthe bed out of a window. She blanket, wet it and smothered the e. By her great presence of mind the young lady not only saved her is life, but prevented a confiagramille Conview. Journal

is now applied to the Lambing of

West's Cough Syrup, pleasant to take and always gives satisfaction. Do not be put off with any other but insist open having West's Cough Syrup, genuine wrapped only in blue, three sizes. All druggists.

October 6, 1886.

Esint John Business College. Evening classes will be resumed Monday, O.t. 11th.

Many competent book-keepers have qualifind themselves by attending these classes. A discount of ten per cent from regular fee will be allowed those who enter at once for full winter term.

Circulare mailed to any address. Hours 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. ar Odd Fellow's Hall, S. KERR, PRIN.

West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment is a remedy that no well regulated household should be without, as it is a positive cure for rheumatism. It is invaluable for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, ecalds, and all diseases requiring external application. 25 and 50c, per bottle. All druggists.

In Good Repute. James McMurdock, writing from Kinsa'e, says: B.B.B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this ocality. I have used it, and speak from experience, [Boston and Providence papers please copy] wai and I advise others affi cted to try it."

West's Liver Pills, the world's best remedy for liver complaint, sick headache, indigestion and dyspepsia. Purely vegelable, sugar coated, 30 pills, 25c. All druggists.

A Speedy Cure.

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus Diarrhosa, Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summe Complaints, there is no remedy more reliable that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it, and those who buy it are on mutus grounds in confidence of its merits.

Thousands of testimonials and an increasing demand attest the popularity of West's Cough Syrup, the popular remedy for all throat and iung diseases. Try a 25c. bottle. All druggists.

ANOTHER PROOF.

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

D. M. Johnson, M. D.

West's World's Wonder, the magic cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, burns, bruises, wounds and all diseases requiring an external remedy. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood B ters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to

West's Liver Pills, a never failing remedy for all liver and stomach diseases. Purely vegetable. All druggists.

A Modern Miracle. In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton of Deloraim

Ont., he states that he has recevered from the worst form of Dyspepsia after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him in-curable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of

Consumptives, do not despair. There is hope. Try West's Cough Syrup. It will always cure in early stages. Procure a dollar bottle of your druggist and be cured.

Highest Praise.

The well-known drug firm of N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild trawberry has long been considered the best remedy for Summer Complaints in the market, and adds that their customers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Strawberry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Bowel Com-

Wonderful is the effect of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment in rheumatism, sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and all diseases. diseases requiring external application. It stands without a rival. 25 and 50:, per bottle.

Fatal Attacks.

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the summer and fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic Diarrhæs, Dysentery, etc , that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable ramedy, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for

Beware of calcmel and mineral poisons, West's Liver Pills are purely vegetable. Al-ways reliable and effectual. All liver diseases readily yield to this magic power. All drug-

Marriages.

On the 22nd inst., at South Boston, by Rev. Father Keegan, Thos. E. Sabin of Moncton, to Mary C., daughter of the late John Kelly, of Halifax, N.S.
On Tuesday, 22th inst, at the residence of the bride's mother, Great George street, Charlottetown, by the Rev. T. B. Resgh, Rector of New London, Wm. J. Robertson of St. John, N. B., to Marion Jean, eldest daughter of the late Wm Crabbe.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Charlettetown, P. E. I., by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, Richard S. Farquharson, of the firm of D. Farquharson & Son, to Miss Julia E., third daughter of Henry Douse.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's mether, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, Pearce Wilks, of Coldbrook, Parish of Simonds, to Emma E. Betts, of this city. of Coldbrook, Parish of Simonds, to Emma E. Betts, of this city.

On the 28th ult, at Bairdsville T. Beverly Fenwick, of Boston, Mass, to Alice, third daughter of the Rev. J. R. Lawson, of Barnesville, N. B.

On the 30th ult, at Greenfield, Carleton Co., by the Rev. J. E. Flewelling, Joseph Ritchie, to Nancy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart.

On the 30th ult, at Greenfield, Carleton Co., by the Rev. J. E. Flewelling, William H. Stewart, te Clara. Second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mooers, of Ludlow, Maine, U. S.

On the 30th ult, at St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, by Rev. F. R. Murray, assisted by Rev. J. Scandrett Edwards, garrison chaplain, Captain A. T. Ewaine, R. I. R., to Cordelia Florence, only daughter of Hon. Mr. Justice Smith, of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. Cotia,
On the 4th ins', at the res'dence of the bride's
father, Waterloo street, by the Rev. D. Macrae, D.D.,
D. W. Newcomb to Maggie, daughter of Alex. Caird,
both of St. John.

Deaths.

On the 26th inst., after a short illness, of conges-tion of the lungs, Miss Mary Caroline Spears, aged 36 years, youngest daughter of the late Mary and John Spears Spears
On the 21st inst., at L'Etang, Charlotte Co., Mrs.
McVicar, relict of the late Archibald McVicar, in the
S5th year of her age.
On the 28th inst., Catherine Sullivan, aged 70 Yoars.

"On Monday, the 27th inst., at Halifax, Lewis W.

"Bryan, after a long and painful liness, in the 85th
year of his age. He was one of the oldest sallmakers

the after ear of his age. He was one of the oldest salimakers in the city.

At Halifax, 27th inst, 33 British Queen, from London; 28th, 35 Damara, from London for this port.

At Hills boro, 27th inst, schs J E Pettis, Million, from Bow York; F A Drisko, Drisko, from Boston.

On Weinesday, 19th inst, at Handford Brook, 8f.
Martins, of bronchitis, Aubury Leonard, aged 8 weeks
and 1 day, youngest son of Robert and Lizzie McFee.
On the 22nd inst, at Upper Hampstead, after a
short illness of hasty consumption. Edith Reberta,
aged 12 years and one month, eldest daughter of John
and Ellen M. Glichrist, Safe in the arms of Jesus,
(Mastneyt maners please cony.) Castport papers please copy.)
On Wednesday, the 28th ult, at the Home for Aged Females, Mrs. Catherine Cole, aged 75 years
On the 29th ult, at Dorches er, Elizabeth W.
Chapman, wife of W. R. Chapman, in the 65th year of her age.
On the 1st inst, at Fairville, after a short illness of congestion of the lungs. Daniel Hooley, a native of the County Cork, Ireland, in the 62nd year of his age, awing a widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn their sad loss heir sad loss.
On the 1st inst., at Sus ex. Annie, relict of the late on the 1st inst., at Svs ex. annie, relict of the late Capt Thol. Berr. R. N., in her 91st year.
On the 1st inst, at Fredericton, George S. Miller, son of the late E. W. Miller, aged 31 years.
On the 1st inst., pamiel Poherty, aged 61 years.
On the 2nd inst., of membran crupp. Willie C., only child of Annie F. and the late James O'Regan, aged 8 years and one month
On the evening of the 1st inst. at his late residence, Wright street, Portland, William Jack, Advocate General, Q. C., barrister-at law, in the 76th year of bis age.

cate General, Q. C., barrister at law, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., at Greenfield, Carleton Co, after a long illness, which she patiently bore, Ellen, aged 44 years and 27 days, belaved wife of James Hunter and daughter of Toomas and Ann Oliver, leaving a husband and one son to mourn her departure.

Outhe 26th inst, at English Settlement, Queens Co., Richard Heber, youngest son of the late John and Joanna Pearson, in the 18th year of his age.

'In Christ shall all be made alive."

In the city of Portland, on the 4th inst., after a stort illness, Robert H. Maxwell, printer, aged 43 years

Ship News.

Port of St. John, ABRIVED. Sep 27-Sch Malirda, Byrne, from Windsor fo Sep 27—Sch Malirda, Byrne, from Windsor for Saco—in for harbor.

Coastwise—Schs Victoria, Amberman, from Annapolis; O E Thernton, Hicks, from Sackville; Susannah R, Roberts, and Star, Blake, from Parraboro; Panope, Young, from Yarmouth; Sea Bird, Blake, from Delap's Cove.

App 28—Star Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mass and pass

Sep 29—Bark Orlent, Collins, from Dublin, W Thompson and Co, bal.

Brigt Edmund, Burns, from Barbados, Turnbull and Co, sugar. Oct 2—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdss and pass.

Bark Anna, Hansen, from Sharpness, Guy, Bevan and Co, bal.
Bark Velkengen, Hannestadt, from London, Guy, Bevan and Co, bal.
Bark Oscar II, Glu'gen, from Fouthampton, Guy, Bevan and Co, bal

Bark President, Lie, from Liverpool, W M Mackay, Sch Roy, Lister, from Eastport, Elkin and Hatfield, bal,
Sch Yreka, Faulkingham, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.
Sch Lampedo, Holder, from Rockland, T S Adams, Sch Nell, Cosman, from New York, Troop and Son, sch Acacia, Grady, from Boston, Scammell Bros. bal.

Sch Ethel Granville, Foster, from Portsmouth, J W
Smith bal.

Sch M L St Pierre, Amos, from Boston, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch May Bell, Coldell, from Thomaston, Elkin and Hatfield, bal. Hatfield, bal.
Sch Roger Drury, Delay, from Boston, Scammell
Bros, bal.
Sch Teresa, Glass, from Portsmouth, R C Elkin, bal. Sch Riverdale, Barton, from Boston, J F Watson, bal. Sch Carry Walker, Starkey, from Salem, R C Elkin, Sch Glyde, Sypher, from Boston, T S Adams, bal. Sch Carrie Bell, Teavey, from Portland, DJ Seely, bal.
Sch Ethel, Peck, from Providence, B.C. Elkin. bal.
Sch Nettie, Price, from Boston, V.S. White, bal.
Sch Forese Belle, Belyes, from Rockland, J. W.
Smith, bal.
4th—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan
via Kastport, J. W. Smith, mdse and pass.
Bark Heiga, Schulstake, from London, Wm Thomson and Co. bal. Bark Chapman, Jacobsen, from Montrose via Mus-quash, Geo McKean, bal. Sch Irene E Meservey, from St George, Scammell Bros, bal. Sch Addie Fuller, Sanborn, from Machias, D J Seely, bal, Sch Daphne, Munro, from Kew York, A Mills, Sch Sea Bird, Andrews, from Rockland, T S Adams, Sch Olivia, Williams, from New York, D Carmichael. coal.
Sch Julia S, French, from Portland, Miller and
Woodman, bal.
Sch British Queen, Williams, from Rocklard, T S
Adams, bal.
Sch Maggie Willett, Hamm, from Portland, Bonnell and Cowan, bal.
Scn Frank L P, Lawson, from New York, C H Peters, gen cargo. Sch Glad Tidings, Glaspy, from Boston, T S Adams, gen cargo
Sch Luta Frice, Price, from New York, Parker and
Hatfield, gen cargo.
Sch Maud and Bessie, Janes, from Bostor, Driscoll

bal.

Coastwise - Schs Falmouth, Fhlder, from Campobello; Electric Light, Leonard, from do; Eliza Bell, Outhouse, from Tiverton; Buena Vesta, McAnulty, from Musquash, Enchantress, Belding, from a fishing CLEARED. Sep 27—Bark Europa, Lowe, for Penarth Roads f e. Bark Elgin, Robinson, for Cork. Sch Ayr, Stevens, for New York. Sch Jas Was m, Holder, for New York. Sch Blizabeth DeHart, McIntyre, for New York. Sch Blizabeth DeHart, McIntyre, for New York. Sch Aldine. Dennison, for sew York. Sch Aldine. Dennison, for sew York. Sch Aldine. Dennison, for sew York. Sch Aldine. Dennison, for Seston. Sch Aldine. Dennison, for Boston. Sch Ald Watson, spragg, for Boston. Sch Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston. Bark Hypatia, Eowan, for Trangier f o. Sch Clifton, McLean, for New York. Sch Helen H, Giggey, for Rockland. Sch T W McKay, Roberts, for Boston. Sch Plymouth Rock, Farris, for Vineyard Haven, f o. 30th ult—Ss Damara, Smith, for London via Hilffax.

Bros, bal, Sch Marysville, Glaspy, from Boston, F Tufts and Co, bal, Sch Myrlle Purdy, Farris, from Newbur; port, D J

Purdy, bal. Sch Bess and Stella, Haux, from Perth Amboy, R C

Ekin, clay. Sch Lottle B, Scott, from Boston, B C Elkin,

Sch Druid, Cole, from New York, Parker and Hat-

field, coat, Sch BN Fullerton, Newcomb, from Boston, J W

mith, gen cargo, Sch Glenera, McKiel, from Boston, T S Adams,

Hallfax.

Ship Selkirk, Crowe, for Liverpool.

Ship Nettle Murphy, Cosman, for Liverpool.

Bark Lottle Stewart, Kinney, for Penarth Roads, fo.

Bkin Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, for Penarth Roads.

Brigt Loyalist, McLellan, for New York.

Sch Spring Fird, Cameron, for Boston.

Sch Annie Gale, Gale, for Boston.

Sch S K James, Bissett, for Boston.

Ist—Stmr State of Maine, Eilyard, for Boston.

Ship terman Lehmkuhl, Faulsen, for Fenarth

Boads, fo. Ship Herman Lehmkuhl, Paulsen, for Penar Roads, fo.

Bark Premier, Rowenberg, for Newport.

Bark Ernst, Ahren, for Fiestwood,
Sch Anita, Seely, for New York.

Sch Eben Fisher. Beynolds, for New York.

Sch Ensac Burpee, McLennan, for New York.

Sch Sunbeam, Spragg, for Bockland.

Sch Mower, Furdy, for New York

2nd—Str New Brunswick, Colby, for Boston.

Brigt Bell Star, Kearson, for Millord Haven, fo.

Sch Littleet, Wasson, for Canden.

Sch Sultan, Camp, for Thomaston.

Sch Vesta Pearl, Hanselpecker, for Reckport.

Sch Afton, Odell, for Boston.

Sch Lank, Clark, for New York.

4th—Sunr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Sch Evelyn, Wasson, for Rockland.

Sch Essic C, Colwell, for Rockport.

Sch Elmu, Colwell, for Rockport.

Sch Liewellyn, Colwell, for Rockport.

Sch Liele G, Granvill, for Rockport.

Sch Liele Henrich, for New York.

Sch Lillie G, Granville, for Rockland.

2ch Clara Jane, Allen, for New York.

8ch Glen, Hamilyn, for New York.

8ch Lyra, Demings, for Providence.

8ch Abbie Ingalls, Kelly, for New York.

8ch Maud W. Kingston, for Providence.

8ch Victor, Jenkins, for Rew York.

Coastwise—Schs Eliza Bell, Outhouse, for Freeport; Dolphin, Wilbur, for Harvey; Buena Vista, McAnuity, for Musquash; Trader, Knowlton, for Advocate; Clarine, Teare, for Alma.

Canadian Ports. ABRIVED.

for Marseilles 24th ult, schs Only Son, Wood, for Rockport; Clara, Haley, for Malden.

At Newcastle, 29th u.t, bark Ashantee, Meikle, for Liverpool,
At Halifax, 28th ult, bktn P I Palmer, Kay, for
Buenos Ayres—having repaired.
At Parraboro, 26th uit, schs Cecelia, Benjamin,
for Newburyport; Belvidere, Willigar, for Malden;
Winma, Haws for this port; Atlanta, Woods, for
Windsor; Wm Wallace, Fales, for Economy; bark
Brioida Olean for Economy.

John M. Harry B. Harr

At Dartmouth, 29th ult, ship Canara, Robinson, from Lobes de Atuera, all well.

At Liverpool, 26th ult, ship Anglo-America, Smith, from New York; bark Capenhurst, Burnley, from Chatham; ship County of Yarmouth, Scott, from Quebec; barks Amer, Reynolds, from Bale Verte; George Peake, McDonald, and brig Zara, Murchison, from Charlottetown; ships Hilaria, Dick, hence; Maggie E Seed, Whiting, frem Montreal

At Garston, 29th ult, bark Mariner, Thurmot, from Dalbousie.

At Liverpool, 29th ut, bark Hildur, Gundersen, from Eale Verte; Claribel, Walsh, from Charlottetown; Belvidlere, Trefry, from Chatham; brig Norrona from Buctouche.

At Mersey, 28th ult, bark Cathings, Organization Buctouche.
At Mersey, 28th ult, bark Cathinca, Overgaard, from Richibucto
At Glasgow, 29th ulf, barks Rebeka, Agerup, from Balifax via Sheet Harbor; Vanadis, Pettersen, from Richiburch Richibucto.
At Belfast, 29th ult, bark [Donald Ferguson, Campbell, from Dalhousie.
At Belfast, 29 h ult, bark Donald Ferguson, Camp-

bell, from Dalhousie

At Cardiff, 30th ult, bark Milton, hence.

At Fleetwood, 29th ult, bark Milton, hence.

At Fleetwood, 29th ult, bark Marian King, Smith, from Quebec.

At]London, 30th ult, ship Frank Carvill, Chapman, from Hastings Mills, bark Janet Ferguson, Sims, from Montreal; bark Arklow, Sanford, from New York.

At Foynes, 1st inst, brigt Fidelia, Anderson, hence.

At Plymouth, 30th ult, bark Lucy Pope, Donalad, from Bay Yorte. At Foynes, 1st iost, brigt Fidelia, Anderson, hence, At Piymouth, 30th ult, bark Lucy Pope, Donalad, At Liverpool, 30th ult, bark Ganger Roif, Nelson, rom Sheet Harbor, NS.

At Avonmouth, 1st inst, bark Erato, Peterson, from alhousie via Queenstown.

At Belfast, 29th ult, bark Erato, Peterson, from At Belfast, 29th ult, bark Erato, Peterson, from At Belfast, 29th ult, bark Erato, Peterson, from Bay Verte Roberts, for Mandrain, Hatfield, and Davida, Roberts, for Windsor. At Avonmouth, 1st inst, bark Erato, Peterson, from Dalhousie via Queenstown.
At Belfast, 29th uit, barks Arathusa, Dunn, from Newcastle; Ossuna, McKay, from do; 30th, Matilda C smith, Brownrigg, from Three Rivers via Quebec; 1st inst, Lothair. Hawthorne, from Newcastle, (lost part of deckload)
At Connah's Quay, 30th uit, brig Kimon, Anderson, from Halifax.
At Fleetwood, 20th uit, bark Arsturus, Smith, hence. aence. At London, 30th ult, bark Hebe, Gram, from Chatnam. At Hong Kong, prior to 30th ult, bark John Trahey, Byan, from Newport, E.
At Dundalk, 30th ult, brig Artos, Robertson, hence.
At Liverpool, 30th uit, bark Lucy Pope, Docald, from Bay Verte (not as before reported); 1st inst, bark Aftensjernew, Hansen, from Bay Verte
At Giasgow, 1st lost, brig Martha Reid, Jones, at Limerick, 29th uit, brig Fidelia, Anderson,

At Newport, 30th ult, bark Lorenzo Padre, Bozzo, OLBARRD, At London, 27th inst, ship Lord Dufferin, Ellis, for BAILED.

From Newport, 24th inst, bark Maggie Dart, Edgett, From Newport, 24th inst, bark Maggie Dart, Edgett, for Buenos Ayrea.

From Newcastle, NSW, 12th ult, ship Hospodar, Lloyd, for San Francisco.

From Limerick, 24th inst, bark Arizona, Churchill, for New York.

From Cardiff, 26th inst, ship Monarch, McKenzie, for Yokohama; 27th, bark Harriet Upham, Floyd, and brigt Echo, Bogart, for Pernambuco.

From Liverpool, 25th inst, bark Arizona, Churchill, for New York.

From Troon. 24th inst, bark Junista. Oneto For From Troon, 24th inst, bark Juniata, Oneto, for From Troon, 24th Inst, bark Juniata, Oneto, for Demerara.

From Cardiff, 28th ult, bark A E Killam, Kenealy, for Batavia; brig Alaska, Buck, for Buenos Ayres.

From Penarth, 29th ult, bark Petitoediac, Steeve, for Montevideo.

From Queenstown, 1st inst, bark Et Olaf, Lund, from Halifax for Bristel.

From Fleetwood, 80th ult, ship Troop, Parker, from Barrow. Barrow. From Liverpool, 4th inst, ship Munster, Brown, for New York,

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED. At Rio Grande do Sul, 24th inst, sch Florence,

at Gloucester, 28th ult, sch Wa'ter P Hall, from Port Glibert, NS
At Newcastle, Del—28th ult, bark St Andrews, Heegstra, from Antwerp for Philadelphia
At New York, 28th ult, brigt Eugenle, Monroe, from Vieques; barks Annie Burrill, Haines, from Swansea via Sydney; Minden, Smith, from Amsterdam.
At Hyantis, 29th ult, schs Frank W Watson and Olivia, Williams, from New York for this port; Dionis, Archibeld, from Turks Island for Halifax.
At Stettin, [29th ult, bark Scammell Brothers, Innis, from New York from New York

At Machias, 28th u't, brigt Mary Bartlett, Thompson, from Hillsboro for Philadephia.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 29 h ult, sch Jennie Brigé Edmund, Burns, from Barbados, Turnbull and Co, sugar.

Sep 30—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Beston, H W Chisholm, made and pass.

ES Damara, Smith, from London via Halifax, Schofield, gen cargo.

Sep 30—Ship Tob que, Sloan, from Cork, Wm Thomson and Oo, bal

Oct 1—Sch Wallula, Keast, from Rockland, Jas Watson, bal.

Oct 2—Stmr Cumberland Themson and Co, bal

At Millsboro, Soih ult, esbe Sebago, Clark, for New York, sch Nell, Cosman, from Mindsor, the Company of the Compa

At Dutch Island —, sch Wandrain, Hatfield, from
New York for Windsor.
At Salem, 30th ult, sch Daniel Pierson, hence for
New York
At Portland, 1st inst, sch Sea Hound, Haycock, for Westport.
At Boothbay, 30th ult, sch Ethel, Peck, from Providence for this port; sch Willie, from Portsmouth for Plymouth, NS.

CLEARED, At New York, 25th inst. ship Annie E Wright, Wright, for Antwerp; bark Thomas Kellor, Thomson, for Hamburg; £ch3 Ethel B, Irving, for Moncton; Adelene, Starkey, for this port; Lynx, Finley, for Parth Ambar. Adelene, Starkey, for this port; Lynx, Finley, for Perth Amboy.

At Salem, 25th inst, schs Carrie Walker, Starkey, and John S Case, Faulkingham, for this port.

At Boston, 27th inst, schs Arizona, Lohnes, for La Have; Mary P, Philpot, for North Sydney.

At Pensacola, 25th inst, bark Sappho, Jones, for. Mentavideo. At Pensacola, 20th mas, Dark Sappho, cones, 10th Montevideo.

At Boston, 27th inst, str Dominion, Blauvelt, for Yarmouth; brig Alaric, Saith, for Liverpool; Darling, Doucette, for Rustice; J and J Locke, Banks, for Pubnico; Donna Bell, Leblanc, for Belleveau Cove, NS; L'Edua, Moore, for Quaco; Ada Barker, Rogers, for Hillshore.

schs Wandrain, Hatfield, and Davida, Roberts, for Windsor.

At Boston, 28th ult, schs Glenera, McKiel, for this port; Emma E Potter, Jones, for Clementsport; Norman, Smith, for Windsor, MS; Lulu, Doane, for do; 20th, brig Matilda Buck, Chisholm, for Port au Prince; brig Eliza, Gerrior, for Sydney, CB; schs Gondola, Martin, for Wallace, NS; G Day, Slocomb, for Harborville, NS; Louise, Doucette, for Tusket Wedge, NS; Grace Blce, Marshall, f.r Weymouth; Mary L Peters. Wyman, for Windsor; Wm C French, Sherman, for Hillsboro; Marysville, Glaspy, for this port via Lubec.

At Sagua, 20th ult. sch Calabria, fer Boston.

At Sagua, 20th ult. sch Calabria, fer Boston. At Sagua, 2000 unit. Son Calabria, for Boston.

At San Francisco, 28th ult, ship Loanda, Scott, for Queenstown.

At New York, 28th ult, ship Warsaw, Le Blanc, for London: ship Bride of Lorne, Fraser, for Antwerp; sche Olifford C, for this port; Neille Parker, Corbett, for Hallisax; Sower, Dickson, for Kings Cove, NJ.

At Boston, 29th ult. brigt Matilda Buck, Chisholm, for Port-au-Prince; sche G F Day, Slesomb, for Harborville; Marysville, Glaspy, hence via Luebec; Gondola, Martin, for Wallace; William C French. Sherman, for Hillsboro; William H Allison, from Kingston for do; Glengariff, Goff, for Quaco; B N Fullerton, Newcomb, for Parrsboro; Maud and Bessie, Janes, for this port; J P Blake, Durant, for ficket's Wharf; Grace Rice, Marshall for Weymouth; Louise, Doucette, for Tusket Ledge; brigt Eliza. Gerri v., for Sydney; Mary L Peters, Wyman, for Windsor.

At New York, 29th ult, ship Stamboul. Cann, for Ristol; bark Nelson, Davies, for Rotterdam; brigt Carrick, Branscomp, for Montevidee; sch W M Mackay, Balmer, for this port

At Philadelphia, 30th ut, bark Exi'e, Pearce, for Dunkirk.

At Roston, 30th ult, bark Katie F Troop, Hibbert At Philadelphia, 39th u.t., Dark Ext.e, rearce, for Dunklik.
At Boston, 30th ult, bark Katie F Troop, Hibbert for New York; Oct 1st. sche Thetis, Parrier, for Arichat, CB; sch Knight Templar, Downle, for Hallfax; Audaclux, Deveau, for Fort Acadla, NS; Lottie B, Scott; Alba. Tower, for this port.
At New York, 30th ult, barks Francis Herbert, Harting for Exmouth: Argyll, Allen, for Liverpool; Hartigan, for Exmouth; Argyll, Allen, for Liverpool schs Busiris, Morris, for Newark; D W B, McLean fer this port.
At Portland, 1st inst, bark Emmanuel Swedenborg,

At Portland, 1st inst, bark Emmanuel Swedenborg, 8t Clair, for Buenos Ayres
At New York, 1st inst, ship Honolula, Leary, for Antwerp; bark Falmouth, Malcom, for Windsor; schs Hattle C, Stewart, for Moncton; Holmes, Branscomb, and Mabel Purdy, Dykeman for this port; Clifford C, Kennedy, for Fredericton,
At Boston, 1st inst, schs Thetis, Porrior, for Arichat; Knight Templar, Downle, for Halifax; Audacleux; Devan for Port Acadia; Albs, Tower, for this port, Etta, Godett, for Weymouth, Florence Christine, Chute, for Bear River. SAILED.

From San Francisco, 27th inst, ships Desdemona, for Queenstown; Cathcart, for do; Et Cuthbert, for Havre.
From Salem, 27th inst, sch John S Case, for this Curry, from London.
At Port Townsend, 20th inst, bark Arcturus, from San Francisco.
At Eew York, 27h inst, bark Blue Bird, Dickie, from Bahia (below); brig Eugenie, Munro, from Orab Laland.

Trom Hyannis, 27th inst, sch J L Cotter, for this port. from Bahla (below); brig Eugenie, Munro, from Crab Leland.

At Genoa, 23rd inst, bark Alessandro, Sturlese, from Dunkirk, 25th inst, Fredenburg, for Mirator Bridgewater, NR.

DEFOREST, HARRISON & CO.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.

55 Charlotte at

or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of box of pills. Find out about them, and you do more to purify the will always be thankblood and cure chronful. One pill a dose. ic ill health than \$5 reens'Pills contain worth of any other thing harmful, are lasy to take, and the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

From Amsterdam, 26th inst, bark Transit, Coggswell, for New York.
From Perth Amboy, 25th inst, sch Bess and Stella, House, from Woodbridge for this port,
From New York, 27th inst, ships Annie E Wright, and Coringa, for Antwerp; Austria and Besthoven, for London; bark Thomas Kellel, for Hamburg.
From Boston, 29th ult, brig Alaric, Smith, for Liverpool; sch Glenera, McKiel, for this port,
From Machias, 26th ult, brig Raven, Stuart, for Cienfuegos; sch Magnet, Leighton, for Providence.
From Perth Amboy, 29th ult, sch Lynx, for this port.

BESS GOODS.—Owing to the great advance in Wool, Dress Materia's of all descriptions have been advanced by the Manufacturers from 20 to 30 per cent, over March quotations.

We were fortunate in securing all our various

From Perth Amboy, 29th ult, sch Lynx, for this port

From Hart Island R a.js, 30th ult, bark Robert S
Besnari, from New York for Rouen.
From Bordeaux 28th ult, bark Oliver Emery, Swatridge, for this port.
From Oarthagena, 25th ult, bark Kings County, Potter, for New York
From Parcelana, 25th ult, bark Bessie Parker, Reed, for Almenia and New York
From Vineyard Haven, 30th ult, sch Alma, for Washington.

30 per cent. over March quotations.
We were fortunate in securing all our various ranges of Dress Fabrics prior to the advance, when wool had touched the lowest point quoted for many years

We beg to say that we have received

56 CASHIS

of French, German and British Dress Goods, embraced ing every choice novelty placed on the market. ashington. From New York, 30th ult, brigt Carrick, Bransomb, for Montevideo.
From Hiogo, 2nd inst, ship Honauwar, Smith, for From Higgs, 2nd inst, ship Honauwar, Smith, for New York. From Boston, 1st inst, brig Eliza, for Sydney. From New York, 2nd inst, ship Stamboul for Bris-tol; bark Argyle for Liverpool. From Sourabaya, Aug 16, bark 2t Julien, Fritz, for

Passed Port Mulgrave, 21st inst, bark Wm Owen, McDonald, supposed from Eay Verte for United Kingdom.

Passed Low Point, 80th ult, strs West Cumberland, Brown, from Montreal for Sydney; Brentford, Payne, from Sydney for Brisrol; Berbice, Walker, from Montreal for Glace Bay; bark Raby, Morris, from Sydney for Brisrol; bark nauerola, Brien, from Sydney for Brisrol; bark nauerola, Brien, from Sydney for Brisrol; bark Lingle Curry, McCulliough, from Liverpool for Sydney.

Passed Low Point, 1st inst, stra, west Cumberland, Brown, from Sydney for Great Britain; Berbic, Walker, from Glace Bay for Great Britain; Berbic, Walker, from Glace Bay for Great Britain; bark Draupner, Everge, from Dublin for Sydney; bitms Kalmia, Bursell, from Sydney for St Johns; Myride, Carter, from Sydney for St Johns, Myride, Carter, from Sydney for St Johns, Passed through Hell Ga'e, 29th ult, Bch Sower, Dixon, for King's Cove, Nfil; Adelene, Starkey, for this port; Wandrian, Ha'field, and Davida, Roberts, for Wingsor—all from New York.

Passed Malin Head, 29th ult bark Lothair, Hawthorne, from New York for Antwerp Passed Uniqueness, 59th ult, ship Lansdowne, Lockhart, from New York for Antwerp Passed Isle of Wight, 29th ult, brig Willie, Wood, from Parna vis Falmouth for—Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, bark Cathinca, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, brig Willie, Wood, Arrived in the Mersey, 58th ult, bark Cathinca, Arrived in the Mersey is the Mersey in University of University of University of University of University of Univer

Overgaard, from Richibucto.

Paesed Tarifa, 20th ult, bark Maria, Olivari, from Passed Tarita, 20th uit, bark Maria, Olivari, from Digby for Genoa Passed Elsinore, 27th uit, bark Sarah B Cann Sabean, from Stettin, for Philadelphia. Quebec, Sept 29—Bark Choice, before reported examined by a civer, was found to have sustained no damage. She will finish her shipping cargo and proceed.

amined by a civer, was found to have sustained no damage. She will finish her shipping cargo and proceed.

London, Sept 30—Bark Cathinea, Overgaard, arrived in the Mersey from Richibucto, lost a portion of her deckload during her voyage.

Bark Lucia B, Marinovich, which put into Lisbon leaking while on a voyage from Chatham, NB, for Bristol, has been surveyed. It is recommended that she discharge her cargo.

Passed Low Point, 2nd inst, bkins A'ert, Hughes, and Blanche, Pelifery, from Sydney for 8t Johns; brigts Biberia, Bradly, from Ocieraine for Sydney; E W Gale, Cameron, from Sydney for St Johns; Bizsbeth MoLean, Bake, from Sydney for St Market Square.

Market Square.

Market Square.

OCTOBER 1st, 1886.

OCTOBER 1st, 1886.

Choice Hand-picked Beans, Mess Pork, Morgan Pork, Plate Beef, Clear Pork, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Sydney for Bras d'Or Lake; barktn Fran Minna, Peterson, Eilis, from Sydney for St Johns; brigt Golden, Fleece, kait, from St Johns brigt Golden, Fleece, kait, from St Johns brigt Golden, Richele, from Moatreal for Sydney; Jernholm, Ritchle, from Moatreal for Sydney; Fernholm, Ritchle, from Moatreal for Sydney; Fernholm, Ritchle, from Moatreal for Sydney; Fernholm, Ritchle, from Moatreal for Sydney; Johns Johns Hansen, from States Bristol, Lawrenc

Disasters, Reports, etc. I ondon, Oct 1—Bark Somand, Selmer, from Pug-wash for Dublin, foundered off Achlil Head, Ireland. Crew saved The vessel is bottom up and the cargo is washing about. Spoken.

Notice to Mariners. Washington. Oct 1—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Foard that on or about oct 27, 1838, a bell buoy, painted black, will be moored in about 7 fathoms of water, about one and one-fourth miles outside of Earnegat Phoals, New Jersey.

Earnegat Lighthouse bearing W by N, distant 2½ nattical miles.

Forked kiver life saving station bearing NNW, W. F. Harrison & Co.

W.
Love Ladies Island life saving station bearing W.
SW.
This buoy will be rung by the action of the sea. Vessels bound up or down the coast should pas the seaward of the buoy. 200 Bbls Granulated Sugar : Pears, Pears, Pears, " Refined 50 Boxes Paris Lumps;

of French, German and British Dress Goods, embracing every choice novelty placed on the market.

OUR STOCK IS

complete, with the various new weaves and Winter colorings, making the most complete assortment of Dress Fabrics ever submitted in New Brunswick.

Washing Machines,

Best Makes, Large Assortment

JERH. HARRISON & CO.

32 TUBS Barktn Alexander Campbell, Bunker, from Windsor or Baltimore or Philadelphis, Sept 30, on Nantucket BUTTER.

SMYTHE ISTREET. GRAPES, GRAPES, GRAPES,

Cranberries. Citron Melons. Quince.

WHOSE CHOICE?

Some faces are supinely fair, Some sparkling in their splendor; Some are demure and debonair, And some divinely tender,

Some win us with one fatal glance, From eyes too brightly beaming. Some smile that smile that brings a trance, Tili life is lost in dreaming.

Some flit before us, sweet and gay, To fill our hearts with laughter; Then fade as fancies fade away, And leave no achings after.

And wone some faces, sorrow-kissed,
When holiest thoughts are thronging,
Come back, come always in that midst
Of everlasting longing. So faces come and faces go;
Some make existence sweeter;
And some, they make life sad, we know,
Yet being sad, completer.

Until one face comes up at last (Heaven knows each heart; don't doubt it). The Future fades, the Past is past!

We ask not if men call her sweet. We ask, we passionately entrea "Will you be mine for ever?"

-Wilfred Woollam, B. A., in Cassell's Family Magazine.

THE BABY'S THINGS.

Just as he left it—softly pressed—
We'l put the little crib away;
The pillow needs no smoothing now—
The baby went from home zoday.
We may not watch his sleep tonight;
Oh, loving angels! guard his bed,
And stars, look down with kindly eyes,
Where rests the downy baby head!

Take, tender hands, and fold from sight The little garments, love has wrought, And fashioned with such dainty care And skill, the baby's coming brought.
Will wear them now, ah, never more!
Death clothed him in such pure array,

We cast aside the garb of earth When he went forth from home today. His carriage! It is useless, too. He needs it not where he has gone, For God's own hand will lead him safe, And angel pinions bear him on; And yet, because it held him once, And soothed him in his earthly stay,

We'll keep it, for the baby's sake,
Whose going broke our hearts today. The scattered play-things gather up— The little rattle where it fell The little rattle where it fell
From out his hand; the headless horse;
The woolly dog he lov'd so well.
The baby's things—such trifles once!
Ah! could I see, asleep, at play,
The little one; how fair would seem
The dreary home he left today!

-Adelaide Preston, in Good Housekeeping. THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Man cannot draw water from an empty well, Nor trace the stories that gossips tell, Nor gather the sounds of a pealing bell,

Man never can stop the billow's roar, Nor change the winds till they blow no m Nor drive true love from a maiden's door,

Man cannot o ertake a fleeting lie, Change his wheat to a field of rye, Nor call back years that have long gone by,

Man cannot a cruel word recall, Fetter a thought, be it great or small, Nor honey extract from a drop of gall.

Man never can bribe old Father Time, Gain the peak that he cannot climb, Nor trust the hand that hath done a crime,

Man never can backward turn the tide, Nor count the stars that are scattered wide, Nor find in a fool a trusty guide.

Man cannot reap food from worthless seed, Rely for strength on a broken read, Nor gain a heart be hath caused to bleed, Man never can hope true peace to win, Pleasure without and joy within, Living a thoughtless life of sin.

GREEN SLEEVES.

Green leaves will come again,
Green leaves will come again,
Though the yellow leaves are falling
And the year is en its wane:—
But Green Sleeves, with her tender eyes,
Tahali not sea again I shall not see again.

And the birds that in the orchard
Were wont to build and sing,
Will come with the earliest whisper
Of the zephyrs of the spring:—
But Green Sleeves!—In the orchard
I shall not hear her sing.

I shall hear the pleasant murmu Of the brook 'swixt banks of fern, And the tinkle, tinkle of the bells As home the cattle turn: -But Green Sleeves, O Green Sleeves!

Green Sleeves! Green Sleeves!

My heart is full of pain,
And sometimes at a thought of you
My tears fall down like rain!

For Green Sleeves! Green Sleeves!

We shall not meet again.

H. L. SPENCEE,

ILL-STARRED.

Oh, prayers and sympathetic tears,
For each and every ill-starred knight,
For whom ring no victorious cheers;
For those who, early in the fight,
Saw daylight turning into night
And yielded up to Fate their spears.

The dented shield, the pierced cuirass, Sad story is it that they tell Of brave young knights whose hopes, alas i Bore meagre fruit, who fighting fell Before the foes they could not quell; Who found no wine within the glass,

For some there are but ill equipped
To face the world; some weak of will
And some faint-hearted, feeble-lipped.
Fit but the lowest posts to fill,
Soon shivering with the coward's chill,
And of the armor courage stripped.

O ye 'gainst whom the fates are set,
E'en though you've failed on every field
To gain fair honor's banneret,
Let high above be held each shield,
Each one with purpose strong annealed,
And each shall win a victory yet,
— Will Meredith Nicholson.

THE WIND.

I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky;
And all around I heard you pass,
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,
But always you yourself you hid;
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song !

A CASTLE IN THE AIR.

built a castle in the air, it rose at my command. For fairy bul'ders realed the pile in Fancy's happy 'and;
And in i' a vast embhanted halls there dwelt
"Dy lady fair—
"Tw' a all for love of her I built my castle in

I wooed her there with tender words, I won her for my bride.

Miss Hirata, a Japanese lay, has just entered Western Maryland College for a three years' course before beginning mission work in Japan. And through long years of dreamy bliss I kept her by my side; All joy and peace surrounded us, for wordly want or care
Had never found the entrance to my castle in

But years went by, the victor years that surely conquer all;
With tempest's breath and battle's rage they shook my castle wall;
They wrought their cruel work at length, and now, in lone despair,
I stand amid the ruins of my castle in the

But beautiful in ruin still its crumbling walls appear.
To me the very moss that hides its grey-worn stones is dear; For the its wall are empty now, and the its hearth is bare,
The love that built it has outlived my eastle in
London Truth,

"IN DUE SEASON."

The harvest fields lie bleak and brown, Beneath the winter snows; There is no breath of violet, No fragrance of the rose; Of birds or brooks no roundelays— O weary days!

Yet somewhere, in her sweet content, Spring waits God's loving call, And sets her buds, unquestioning,
Since He is over all;
Beneath the snows that fall today
Sleep blooms of May.

O patient souls, storm-beat and driven, And robbed by wintry blast, Who hold, through all God's chastening, His promises so fast— Or soon or late His love shall bring

LITTLE CHIPS.

The conscience fund in the U.S. national reasury aggregates nearly \$250,000. Blondon, the famous tight-rope walker, is living quietly in London.

The most wonderful copper mines in the world have recently been discovered near Sunbury Junction, Ont. The blow from a knife may be easily cured; not so a blow from the tongue,

Over \$18,000,000 have been expended or monuments in Massachusetts since 1861. John Russell Young netted \$50,000 on his book, "A Tour Around the World." Frank H. Cushing and three Indians are geting up a dictionary and grammar of the Zuni

The Owen Sound police magistrate has been fined \$5 and costs for assaulting the chief of police of the same town. An English preacher has been sentenced to ix months' imprisonment for brutally ill-treat-

A Mexican in the city of Aguas Calientes, Mex., is said to have pawned one of his children for \$1 in order to obtain money to buy pulque. The severe simplicity of the Bank of England note has not been altered since its first issue in the seventeenth century.

It is a mistake to suppose that women have stronger attachments than men. A man is often attached to an old hat, but who ever heard of a woman being attached to an old bonnet.

The wealthiest colored gentleman in the United States is Tonie Lufton, a French quadroon of New Orleans. He can sign his check for a round million. The remains of a house that experts venture

to say is fifteen centuries old have been un-earthed in Rome. They are in a comparatively good state of preservation. James Howe, founder of the New York Spirit of the Times, now Wilkes Spirit of the Times, died yesterday in Lafayette, Ind., in his 80th year.

Turks never drink, never abuse animals, are polite to women, and invariably kind to children. This distinguishes the Turks from civilized people. The census shows that M. Chevreul is not the only centenarian in France, there being 126 others who can show that they have lived

The supreme court of Vermont has just held a man liable in damages for an assualt made by his wife upon a neighbor, although the husband did his best to prevent the assault,

Califernia has the youngest telegraph opera-tor, it is believed, in America. She is Miss Nellie Welch, eleven years of age, and has full charge of the office at Point Arena.

Mrs. Leland Stanford is about to build a handsome and well-appointed hospital for old men and women in Albany in memory of her One hundred and seventy-two printers and binders and six clerks will be discharged from the U.S. government printing office on account of the reduced appropriations.

Rhode Island's census shows a preponder-ance of 11,000 females in that State, which the Providence Star attributes mainly to the immigration of women to work in its factor-

A piece of land in London was sold recently at the rate of \$10,000,000 an acre. With such land as that it would be tolerably easy to agree with Horace Greeley's dictum, "ten

The three Boston editors who have put forth books of poems this week are all engaged on the weekly press. The editors of the daily papers go in for truth rather than for poetry.—Boston The Canadian Pacific R. R. Co. is distribut-ing to the public clock and watch dials, upon which are indexed the numerals of the new twenty-four hour time system adopted by the

Forty years ago the sales of cut flowers in New York city at New Year's amounted to less than \$250. Last New Year's the sales reached \$100,000, while over \$3,000,000 were paid for cut flowers here during the year.

It is reported that an eel twenty-seven feet long was recently caught in a Chicago water pipe. Chicago, determined not to be outdone by other localities, will have the son of a sea serpent if it cannot have the old patriarch himself. The corn crop in Kentucks is figured by the department of agriculture at 4,000,000 bunhels more than last year. This will not reduce the price of bread for the poor man, but it may influence the whiskey market.—N. O. Pic-avane.

An Egyptian nummy on Exhibition at the Iowa State fair was selzed by a landlord in payment of the owner's board bill. An Egyptian Pharach dead and turned to dust may stop a

It is asserted that Bartholomew, the Connecticut defaulter, is in Montreal. And now it is said that Daniel Webster once saw the sea serpent. We should have been surprised if he had not.

An enterpising agent might make money this fall in Mexico selling American flags for door mate. - Baltimore American.

Women's milk is sold on the streets in some Chinese cities for the sustenance of infants and old people. It is thought to be peculiarly nour-ishing to aged persons.

A contract for building a million dollar bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City has just been let. It will be another bridge of

Garat's daughter, whose death was recently announced, bequeathed to her native town the first plane ever made by Erard, bearing the date 1799. Old Dr. Sam Johnson knew what he was talking about when in his dictionary this definition: "Network—anythin reticulated or decussated at equal distance reticulated or decussated at equal distance with intersection."

The Burlington (N. J.) We den's Christian Association has offered \$50 m gold as a prize for the best sample of drunkard that any the coming Mt. Ho) as their handlwork at the gold that any fair.

It is said that the Egyptian mummy cases were made of oppress wood, and that a statute of Jupit, carved out of oppress, lasted 600 years. Thus sticklers for the lasting qualities of cypress can swear by Jupiter that its so. The profound conundrum as to who really fought the battles of the Union seems to be fully answered by the official announcement that 52 per cent, of the army and navy pen-

cioners are of foreign birth. "Here is a little thing I just dashed off," said a buxom maiden as she entered the sanctum. The editor was just about to state that he didn't use poetry, when the young lady pro-duced a beautiful golden roll of butter. It was accepted with thanks.

In the town of Werda, in Dahomy, is a temple of serpents. It is a long building, in which the priests keep upward of 1,000 serpents of all sizes, which they feed withibirds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the

Were it not for the tax collector, the island of Martinicus would enjoy an almost idyllie freedom from the restraints of social machinery. On the little domain of seven hundred acres and forty families there is no doctor, lawyer, minister or rum seller.

Miss Abbie Pierce of Brookline, Mass., is Miss Abbie Pierce of Brookline, Mass., is eighty years of age, and as fond of a joke as Joe Miller of ancient fame. The other day she took a run out among the neighbors, and meeting a friend said: "My dear, what is it that burns yet keeps a secret." Her friend "gave it up." "Well," said Miss Pierce, "it's sealing-wax. Now, air't that good? I made it up myself over fifty years ago."

A battered old piece of wreck, covered with barnacles and moss, was washed ashore on Brigantine beach, New Jersey, recently, and closely following it was a large school of fish, altogether new and strange to the fishermen of that neighborhood. Some 400 of the strange fish were washed ashore with the wreck. They averaged about one pound each in weight, ware black, and had large eyes and queerly shaped heads.

ing his children.

A fashionable lady at Saratoga is said to have spent \$300 for doctora' bills for attendance on her pet dog, which was recently taken sick.

A Mexican in the city of Aguas Calientes, Mex., is said to have pawned one of his children for \$1 in order to obtain money to buy pulque.

It is estimated that the submarine cables of the world have cent \$175,000,000. The receipts from all sources are now upwards of \$16,000,000 annually, leaving a net revenue of a little less that \$11,000,000. Allowing for renewals on existing lines, the cable stock of the world yields on an average four per cent, per annum. There is a very religious restaurant in Boston, on the walls of which there is an odd jumble of texts of Scripture and items from the bill of fare, as follows: "He shall feed his flook like a Shepherd—Hot Sausage, 10 cents."

"If ye be obedient ye shall eat of the fat of the land—Hot Apple Sauce, 5 cents." "God moves in a mysterious way—Hash, 10 cents."

A silver dollar was received at the Boston A silver dollar was received at the Boston sub-treasury recently that evidently got there by mistake, for some skillful worker in retals had hollowed out the centre so that it could hold the photograph of a child, where the face of the coin formed a cover, fastened by hinges and class. So excellent was the work that the change in the piece would not be detected at a casual glanca.

It is suggested that a reunion of the dethroned—or—uncrowned—royal personages of Europe would be an interesting event. The group would include Isabella and Don Carlos of Spain, Eugenie, "Plon-Plon" and the Count de Paris of France, the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover) and Alexander of Bulgaria. Bulgaria,

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins has so modified his predictions as to let Charleston out of the next earthquake. The professor was probably fearful lest the incensed Charlestonians might kidnap him and insist on his sharing the horrors with them. By the way, Wiggins ought to be indicted as a nuisance.

Philadelphia Record: Reciprocity in trade with Canada is very desirable; and if the reciprocity shall extend to mutual exchange of forgers, embezziers, defaulters and other criminals, why, all the better. Anything that makes trade brisk helps the whole world along and makes it cheerier.

It is related that two years ago Mrs. Florence induced her husband, the actor, to swear off on all intoxicating drinks. She thought Billy was all right until they went to a circus this summer and an elephant, near which William was standing, put the end of his trunk in the actor's pecket and pulled out a flat bottle half full of rye whiskey. L'ke a good wife she never said a word, but Billy carries no more flasks.

more flasks.

The climate of Greenland in summer, as described by Civil Engineer Peary, of the U. S. Navy, is hardly alarming. "Flowers are blooming," he writes, "alongside of beds of snow," and "rain, snow, fog, wind, calm, tropical sunshine, and freezing cold" follow each other in such rapid succession that the place would hardly be chosen as a permanent residence. The sun is hot at noon, but "the moment he disappears ice begins to form."

A Chicago artist suggests the erection of a beautiful structure from 25 to 50 stories in height, of solid masonry, with thousands of vaults, to be sold or rented for interments of the dead. The immense building should be hollow in the centre, and a huge fire burning at all times in the basement, which would destroy all poisonous vapors and gases. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

estimated cost is \$500,000.

The Boston Past says of its founder, Chas. Gordon Greene, who died a few days since, at the age of \$4 years: Old age seemed powerless to lay its hand upon Colonel Greene. His eightieth birthday found and left him as young as ever, active in body and mind. He passed the scriptural limit of years with elastic step and ercet figure. The gradual failing of his powers which presaged the end has but recently been noticed. There was no lingering decreptude to make his last days weary, but he passed wished he might go. The ending of a well-rounded life is not an occasion for mouraing. It stands for work well done, a grateful memory to those who are coming. It represents a completed addition to the sum of successful human endeavor which will always live.

In Madison Square, N. Y., a favorite place.

Peasmey, within 30 minutes drive from rall-road station, containing 200 acres, about 120 of which are under cultivation. There are on the premises at the premise at large two story house finished in modera style, also there are under cultivation. There are on the premises a large two story house finished in modera style, also there are under cultivation. There are on the premises a large two story house finished in modera style, also the story house into the sure of successful his powers which will always live.

For further particulars apply to walter, lead in both house and barns.

For further particulars apply to walter, lead in both house and walter, lead in both house and barns.

For further particulars apply to walter, lead in both house and large two story house finished in modera style, also were failing of his purple walter, lead in both house and large two story house, set, and with a never failing of his purple walter, lead in both house and large two story house, set, and with a never failing of his pow

I celt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

O you that are so strong and cold,
O blower, are you young or old?
Are you a beast of field and tree,
Or just a stronger child than me?
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Ocean waves caused by earthquakes are telegraphic. Those started in Japanese waters on August 27th, 1883, were registered by side gauges on the California coast the same

Ment of the owner's board bill. An Egyptian Pharaoh dead and turned to dust may stop a hole for some one who is bust.

The shipments of buffalo bones from the Northwest are growing larger. From twenty for Canadian Pacific cars loaded with this class of freight arrive at Fort Benton, M. T., every week, consigned to fertilizing works in the east.

In the canton of Zurich in Switzerland there is a law which requires the proprietors of land to catch two quarts of cockchafers every third year, when they are supposed to appear. If any proprietor fails to respond he is fined quite heavily. It was officially announced that 1886 was the cockchafer year. The proprietors are in deapair, for cockchafers have not put in an appearance, but the law is imperative.

In Madison Square, N. Y., a favorite place of resort for children, George Francis Train virtually occupies one particular bench during the greater part of every day. He is old, bent and very gray, but of late very comfortable in appearance. Sitting with both paper and over his head, he never speaks to any but children, of the same is a law which requires the proprietors of land there is a law which requires the proprietors of land there is a law which requires the proprietors of land there is a law which requires the proprietors of land there is a law which requires the proprietors of land there is a law which requires the proprietors of land there is a law which requires the proprietors of land there is a law which requires the proprietors



1886. Summer FArrangement. 1886. O^N and after Monds 7, June 114th, 1886, the trains of this P allway will run daily (Sun-

Trains w'Al leave St. John.

to P selfax.

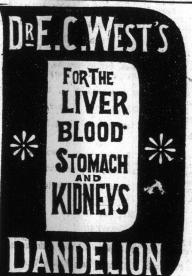
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John. Express from Haltfax and Quebec 5 30 a.m.
Express from Sussex ... 8 30 a.m.
Accommodation ... 12 55 p.m.
Day Express ... 6 10 p.m.
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent

RAILWAY OFFICE, oncton, N. B , June 8th, 1886. \$500,00

WE will pay theabove Beward for Omplaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Costiveness we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents; 5 boxes \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The geouine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & GO., 156 Queen St. East, Toronto,



Infallible B cod Purifier, Tonic, Diurectic Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepeia, Billiousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kidney Diacases, Scroftls, Discases peculiar to Females, Balt Rheum, Ecsema, and all Skin Discases, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach and Heartburn. Purely varetable.

JOHN C. WHEN & CO., Toronto, Ont. **HEALTH IS WEALTH**



DR. E. C. WHET'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Diskiness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Nearalgia, Headache, Nervous Prostrations, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery and decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex. Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-extended to the Brain, self-abuse or over-indivgence. Each box contains one menth's treatment, \$100 a box, or six boxes for \$5,00, sent by mail repaid on receipt of price,

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXE To cure any case With each order received by us for six boxes, accompained with \$5,00, we will send the purchaser cur written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only R. D. McArthur, HOhemist and Druggist, St. John, N. B.

To the Sheriff of the County of Cloucester or any Constable within the said County. Greet-

W HEREAS JOHN KENNY, the Administrator of the Estate of the late Michael Kenny, late of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, deceased, has filed an account of his Administration of the said Estate and hath prayed that a citation may issue calling upon all puries interested in the said Estate to attend the passing thereof: You are therefore require i to cite the heirs, next of kin, creditors, and all others interested in the said Estate to astend the passing thereof: You are therefore require i to cite the heirs, next of kin, creditors, and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Bathurst, on wednesday, the twenty-several day of October next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause if any they have) why the said accounts should not be allowed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this eleventh day of September A.

B. 1886.

THEOPHS. DESERBIGAY

W. H. THORNE & GO.,

Market Square.

Market Square.

Market Square.

STRAWBERRY BOXES

Walso-Landing today ex[Alta ::

250 Bbls.; HAZLETT'S CORNMEAL:

W. F. HARRISON & CO.,

Sep16 SMYTHE STREET.

THEOPHS. DARBRISAY, Judge of Probates, Gioucester.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM, in Sussex, Kings A VACUABLE FARM, in Sussex. Mings
A County, within 30 minutes drive from railroad statio-a, containing 200 acres, about 120 of which
are under cultivation. There are on the premises a
large two story house finished in modera style, also
barns, outhouses, etc., etc., and with a never failing
supply of pure spring water, lead in both house and
barns.

The above property was owned by the late John H
Barnes.

PRICES to suit all. Exhibition Birds a specialty, 200 Cockrells, fourteen different varieties.

ents each.

Write for particulars, enclosing stamp for reply. PHILIP/LAW, MOTICE.

A LL persons transacting business with the estate of NOAH WEBB are hereby notified that the subscriber and John Inch, and committee of the estate are jointly the Trustees, and I notify all persons not to pay money due the estate to him alone but to him and me jointly, and I require all the business of the estate to be transacted with us both. Dated 7th September, 1883.

JAMES M. WEEB.

C. N. SKINNER, Solicitor.

SKIN DISEASES!

DIMPLES, Boils, Blotches, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scaled Head, Ring Worm, Tetter, Eczema, etc., appear on the skin, and may be traced directly to an imperfect action of the digestive organs, but yield readily to a persistent use of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON and TONIC DINNER PHILE Ships by sistent use of HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IKON and TUNIUDINNER PILLS, which by purifying the blood remove these unsightly evidences of inward disorder. If the blood is pure, the skin is exempt from these blemishes, and the value of these medicines as a blood purifier caunot be overestimated. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's" the original and genuine. For sale by all drugglets and general dealers in Canada. Price 50 cents. Six bottles for \$2,50.

BARRY & MACLAUCHLAN,

Axes, Grindstones, Horseshoes, Chain, Glass and Machine Oils,

Also a fine assortment of SHELF HARDWARE

at bottom WHOLESALE prices, 37 DOOK STREET.

S. H. SHERWOOD & CO., General Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS And Farm Implements of the most approved kinds. Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Bakes, Steel and Iron Plows, Sulkey and Floating Spring Tooth-Harrows, Cultivators, Thrashing Machines, Straw Cutters, Seed Drills, i Hay Forks, Pumps, Fanning Mills, etc.

REPAIRS FOR THESE 2GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. HACYARDS

CURES RHEUMATISM FREEMANS

WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their of.

"negative Is a safe, sure, and effectua Mentrover of worms in Children or Adults HAZARD POWDER

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Hazard Indian Rifle Powder. Hazard Sea-Shooting Powder. Hazard Duck-Shooting Powder, Hazard Electric Powder.

Paris Green.

P. NASE & SON, Indiantown, Saint John, N. B. SHARP'S PLUMS.

A small supply just market. The season for them is short. Don't delay buying, if you want them. received. The qual-

JEREMIAH HARRISON & CO., THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to Survey, Explore, Report on, and Market Timber, or Mineral Lands, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada; sep10 11 and 12 North wharf,

O.J. McCULLY, M.A., M.D. Memb. Roy. Col. Surg. Eng. Specialty: Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat. OFFICE:

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NEY, Yarmouth, M. S.

EIG SHIRTINGS

30 NELSON STREET

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As it has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being so d to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.

We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours any Shirtings which have not our label

Parks' Fine Shirtings

FULL WRIGHT. FULL WIDTH of 28 inches FAST COLORS, and woven the same on both sides, solas to be

reversible.

They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale Houses from whom the Retail Trade can always get them, if they insist upon being supplied with our Shirtings instead of interior goods. WM. PARKS & SON, [Ld.],

5194 SAINT JOHN, N. B. Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the manufacturing business heretofore carried on by Mr. Alexander Willis at the Golden Grove Woollen Mills will hereafter be conducted under the name, style and firm of WILLIS, MOTT, & CO. ALEXANDER WILLIS, T. PARTELOW MOTT. Golden Grove Woollen Mills. WILLIS, MOTT & CO., Proprietors.

Blankets, Flannels, Yarns, etc., etc. Wool taken in exchange for goods or manufactured on shares.
The productions of this mill have received highes awards wherever exhibited.
Horse Blaukets made to order.
Highest Cash Price paid for wool, Ten Ton

Mills at Golden Grove, St. John Co. Warehouse and Salesroom, 19 Brussels street, near cor. Union.

Manufacturers of Tweeds, Homespuns.

Wholesale and Retail, 19 Brussels street. ALEXANDER WILLIS. T. PARTELOW MOTT, Flour and Cornmeal.

In atore and to arrive (purchased on most favor-(able terms:)

PLUMS. PLUMS.

I. PORK. WE are daily receiving from F. P. Sharp's Celebrated Orchards,
AROTIO AND GREEN GAGE PLUMS,

Fresh from the tree on day of shipment. JARDINE & CO.

Timber and Mineral Lands.

Fredericton, 17th December, 1185. THE WEEKLY SUN

THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. AT THEIR Cor. of Main and Church Sts., Moncton. Printing Establishmen Steam Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B., TERMS:—One Dellar per year, Liberal inducements to Clubs. Address

THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VO.

Poday with The praye And gently The sweet Till, at the r With sudder

That old, old Had falled My life turn The stretc Near me my And yet I w

Outside the The winte But I could And hums And feel, in A summer b To find the p And held i With all my No other s And quite no My mother's And not bee Exultingly Lest I should Upon her For years he My mother's

Full well I k
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I, Arnold B

down, checker

was nearing m tently down Mexico that Then, tempte went to Geno ship with him a very health any one coul niary point o verse. After most, to mak and I moved took a turn formed a nich quite an auth Then, acting branch bank known one in well; I had ju do, was able even begun to the proverbial bright town to old friends a ones, who vectors, or at M pleasure of eit making a tidy body else's po One afterno sounting hou mail, when th

old acquainta with a parcel. Blake?' said he to get me out wife's jewels. with her passes my und Fact is I don't I want to kno keep them in Whenever lad her friends w round and as Naturally, corner for the an inventory d placed them locked the dance those lead met

A few days party I met I and happy lo dially, express and asked if I a gay one. kind of you, valuables. pair about th suggested you going to troub row. Fred w knives and re that the Nice ruffian in the I answered worthy of an e The morning must have bee

a quiet and re side me as if a at once that have happened despair would for an artist. 'Get up, sir the office. and cleaned Roscoe breat I cannot re the few minu ed, and Rosco ever reminded first thing I d in my office, comfortable n the most aud place in Nice gazing at my drawers, and papers, ameng siced a few go the robbers ha in some way of from the spot sective, whom fiacre to fetch

unwittingly disant piece of e eyes would disahort time he

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coe, my com