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The Weekly Sun.

VOL. 8. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1886. NO. 15

AT THE BARS.

F. D. SHERMAN IN OUTING.

The ripened corn tossed in the air
Its locks of amber silk,
When Betty, trim and rosy fair,
Brought home the pails of milk;
And oh, how gaily did she sing
Unto the trembling stars!
I heard the silver echoes ring
Down at the meadow bars.

Barefooted was the little lass
As she came through the field;
To her small feet it seemed the grass
Cares singly must yield;
And oh, how sweetly rose the notes
Unto the trembling stars!
Like music slipped from robins' throats—
I heard it at the bars.

I watched her as her way she went
Beneath the summer sky;
With every breeze was softly blent
"A comin' through the rye!"
And oh, thought I, amid the grain,
Beneath the silent stars,
What bliss 'twould be to prove the strain,
And kiss her at the bars!

A BALL ROOM EPISODE.

BY GUINEVEREE.

'Is she not lovely?'

'Ah, yes, a charming woman.'

'Of whom are you speaking,' said Guy Bellaire, one of a gay group in the illuminated parlor of the Mansion House.

Garlands and trailing vines festooned the tinted walls—music rose and fell upon the atmosphere—through the open windows drifted the cool, sweet summer air.

Guy Bellaire was thirty, handsome, and a trifle cynical. With his usual indifference he put the query, but at the answer a gleam shot into his dark brown eyes.

'Lucie Arnold.'

'Ah, she is here?' he said.

'Why, you knew her once, did you not? the name is familiar,' said a slender blonde woman at his side.

She was pale and fragile as a lily, with blue eyes, over which the white lids dropped half-wearily, and a pathetic red mouth—Guy Bellaire's wife.

'Yes, we met four years ago, answered her husband.

Then his roving gaze fell upon a face under the blaze of the chandelier, and rested there as if fascinated.

It was not a beautiful face; the outlines and features were far from being regular, but the olive skin was so clear, the full lips so scarlet, the dark eyes so luminous and long-lashed.

About the rounded form fell draperies of pale amber, and scarlet blossoms gleamed here and there; the masses of purplish black hair were crowned by a jeweled coronet.

'She is not a beauty,' said Mrs. Bellaire, 'but something about her fascinates me. What is it?'

'She is picturesque, that is the charm,' answered a pretty little brunette. 'Lucie Arnold with her hair combed plainly, her jewels laid aside, her costume a gown of calico, would be as unattractive as the plainest woman here.'

'Pardon me, you are unjust,' said Guy Bellaire. In a gown of calico Miss Arnold is as charming as in amber and gems.'

'Ah, you know?' cried the brunette.

It was almost a flush that rose into the man's features, and then he smiled slowly.

'I knew Miss Arnold years ago,' he said.

'And the calico gown?'

'She wore once in my presence. We were two of a party that started to visit a noted spot in the mountains. A storm came up, we were separated from the others in the rush for shelter, and took refuge in a cottage. Miss Arnold's habit was wet, and she laid it aside, donning a dress of our hostess. It was a calico gown, but I never saw her looking better than when she wore it.'

'Not even now?' said the brunette.

He looked again, and under his heavy mustache his lips trembled.

'Not even now!' he answered.

In fancy he saw the little cottage room with its crimson hangings, and the rose-bushes blown against the latticed window with the silver rain.

Beside him Lucie Arnold sat, and her dark face upturned was brilliant and witching. Her soft white hand was in his clasp, and her lips smiled at his words of tender passion.

Would he ever forget that scene?

'Where are your thoughts?' said his blonde wife, 'I have spoken to you three times and you have not replied.'

"I am all attention,' he said, and moved down the long room, with his wife leaning upon his arm and his face bent smilingly upon her.

They passed Lucie Arnold.

Her eyes met those of Guy Bellaire, yet the glances exchanged were indifferently polite.

The next moment he had passed with a bow, and felt, rather than saw, the earnest gaze that followed him.

An hour later Lucie Arnold stood alone on the vine-clad balcony that jutted out from one of the lower windows.

She had wrapped herself in a scarf of pale rose chenille and drawn one fringed end over her dusky hair, and so stood silent as a statue, with one hand resting upon the low rail.

A hand drew aside the curtains behind her, a man's form appeared, and then withdrew with a murmured apology.

'It is I, Mr. Bellaire,' said Lucie, scarcely turning her head.

At the sound of her voice he paused irresolutely. He did not wish her to think he was avoiding her.

'I do not want to intrude,' he said coldly.

'You will not.'

'But you came to be alone.'

'Yes; did you not too? I think under the circumstances, we should either accept the situation and share with each other the pleasant seclusion, or return to the crowded ball-room.'

She spoke in a light, jesting tone, but he was in no mood to answer in the same way.

He let the curtains fall from his fingers, and stood regarding her in silence a moment with dark lines on his forehead.

How calm and stately she stood before him, as though the wrong she had done him in the past awoke within her heart no regret, no remorse.

She turned and met his strange gaze with a faint smile.

'It is a long time since we last met,' she said. 'I did not expect to see you here.'

'I had hoped we should never meet again.'

His tones were low and intense; his eyes were flashing.

Some wild emotion had awakened within his heart, and for the time everything was lost to his mind save the scene before him and the presence of the woman he had loved so madly.

He sprung forward and closed his fingers upon his slender wrist, looking down into her face with blazing eyes.

'Lucie Arnold, how well you have learned the lesson of hypocrisy—how the world has hardened you to all womanly feelings,' he said passionately. 'I would have left your presence, but you bade me stay, and then you torture me with light words and careless smiles. I have never reproached you, never censured you, but when I learned of the cruel wrong you had done me, I——'

'Stop, Guy Bellaire,' she cried. 'It is not for you to speak of wrongs. How dare you refer to the past! I have tried to forget. It was you who were very cruel.

He started back with a look of incredulous wonder on his face.

'You are still jesting,' he said hoarsely.

Her lovely eyes were dim with tears, her lips were quivering, and she turned away with her hands over her face.

'Lucie, what do you mean?' he cried. 'Is there a mistake? You act strangely—you have accused me. What have I done? But first tell me—were you not pledged to marry Winthrop Dale when we parted?'

'No.'

'Then—my God, Lucie, how I have wronged you! I believed you false. I left you with a heart filled with scorn and anger and despair. He, Winthrop Dale, told me a lie—and for that I have ruined my life. Oh, Lucie, Lucie! do you realize it?'

She shrank from his outstretched arms with a shiver, and a pallor came into her features; her eyes grew dark and strained, and she drew her scarf closer as though a sudden chill had crept into the evening air.

'It was all a mistake,' she said slowly.

For the first time since their meeting he thought of his fair, blonde wife, and a cry broke from his pale lips.

'Viva—it is too late!' he gasped. 'Oh, if I were but free!'

'Hush! such words are sinful,' she said in tones of low reproach, though she was trembling in every limb.

'Ah, I was mad to wed!' he went on recklessly. 'But she loved me, and she was so frail, so helpless. I, moved by pity more than by aught else, made her my wife, and I have tried to do my duty; but now, how can I bear it?'

Lucille turned and laid a hand on his arm.

'You do not love her?' she breathed.

'You are the only woman I ever loved!' he answered passionately.

A low cry broke the stillness that followed, between the curtains beside him a slender white figure fell, and lay prostrate at the feet of Guy Bellaire.

When he stooped to raise it in his arms, he saw the golden head and fair face of his wife; over the laces above her breast a crimson stream of life-blood was flowing.

Standing within sound of their voices, Viva Bellaire had heard all, and her frail spirit had broken beneath the blow that robbed her of joy and happiness.

'Is it death?' whispered Lucie, bending nearer with bated breath,

'I do not know. I must get her home,' he answered, speaking in rapid, tremulous tones.

'Wait, I will summon assistance.'

With the words Lucie drew aside the curtains, and the next instant Guy Bellaire was alone in the moonlight with the senseless form of his wife in his arms.

Can we blame him that through all the grief and remorse that had fallen upon him, there was a strange sense of resignation—a vague gladness that he tried to crush as unworthy, but which would not be repressed.

He did not see Lucie again.

On the morrow she heard of the death of Viva Bellaire, and a week later a letter came from him requesting an interview.

This was her reply:

'GUY,—We must never meet. I had no chance that night to tell you the truth. I was married six months ago—I am the wife of Winthrop Dale.

LUCIE.

A Clergyman's Triplets.

(Dayton (O.) Special in Cincinnati Commercial.)

Rev. B. F. Dimmick, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, who became the father of girl triplets last Sunday morning, has been in receipt of scores of letters from all parts of the country asking as to the health and prospects of the children and mother. It is needless to say that Dayton also has been alive to the welfare of the little creatures, and the female portion of the community especially has taken the greatest possible interest in the family. On Monday the ladies of Grace Church met and made up a large quantity of baby clothes to meet the unusual demand, and the cows of the neighborhood have been required to hump themselves to supply milk for the splended appetites of the babies.

Strangely enough the news comes that Mr. Dimmick's brother, of Newport, Ky., had this week become the father of twins.

Woodstock.

BURNING OF THE OLDEST HOUSE IN TOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 16.—The old hotel situated on the bank of the St. John river near the old steamboat landing caught fire at seven o'clock this morning. The fire caught in the kitchen in the ell which is considerably damaged, principally by water. The building is owned by Mrs. John Marshall and occupied by her partly as a hotel and partly as a tenement. The wind was blowing hard at the time, but owing to the exertions of the firemen and the splendid supply of water the fire failed to make much headway. This hotel is the oldest building in the town, and owing to its isolated position has hitherto escaped in all the disastrous fires with which we have been visited. A great many years ago it was known as the "Mrs. Grover house," later as the English hotel, the Woodstock hotel, etc.

The water is high in the river and streams; the ice is breaking up in places.

The roads are in a wretched condition.

Advertising in Japan sometimes attains a height of originality and force unsurpassed in the most progressive country. A bookseller of Tokio advertises: 'Books elegant as a singing girl. Print clear as crystal. Paper tough as elephants' hide. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife,' and other advantages which, it is strange to say, the advertiser finds 'too many for language to express.'

MORRISON'S NEW TARIFF BILL INTRODUCED.

Reduction of the Tax on Sugar—Necessaries of Life on the Free List.

Slight Changes on Metals and Glassware.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Morrison's tariff bill, introduced today, makes the following additions to the free list after July 1, 1886:

ADDED TO THE FREE LIST.

Lumber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for; sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only; staves of wood of all kinds; pickets and palings; laths, shingles, pine clapboards, spruce clapboards; wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for. Proviso—Inoperative when imported from a country laying an export tax. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, and other packages; salt in bulk; hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp, not specially enumerated or provided for; jute butts, jute sunn, sisal, grass and other vegetable substances, not specially enumerated or provided for; iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore; also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites; sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphuret of iron, in its natural state; sulphur imported in the form of ore; lead ore and lead dross; chromate of iron, or chromic ore; mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought not specially enumerated or provided for; coal, slack or culm; coal, bituminous or shale; coke, Indian corn or maize; oats, hay, potatoes; chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared; acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for; bristles, grease, tallow; grindstones, unfinished; stones, unmanufactured or undressed; freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone, except marble not specially enumerated or provided for; beeswax; glycerine, crude, brown or yellow, of the specific gravity of one and twenty-five hundredths or less at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refining or distilling; extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for. Indigo, extracts of, and carmine; lees crystals, barytes, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured; borate of lime, crude borax; potash, crude; carbonate of or fused and caustic potash; nitrate of or saltpetre crude; logwoods and other dyewoods, and extracts and decoctions of; coal tar, crude; ochre and ochrey earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths when dry; all earth or clay, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for.

RATES OF DUTY.

The bill provides that from and after July 1, 1886, the following rates of duty shall take effect: Wood—Sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, and bass wood and all other articles of sawed lumber when planed or finished, for each so planed or finished, 50 cents per 1000 feet, board measure. Cotton and cotton goods—Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp-yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or coops, or in any other form valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound; over 25 cents and not exceeding 40, 13 cents per pound; over 40 and not exceeding 50, cents, 16 cents per pound; over 50 cents over 60 cents, and not exceeding 70, 27 cents per pound; over 70 cents and not exceeding 80 32 cents per pound; over 80 and not exceeding $1, 36 cents per pound; over $1, 40 per centum ad valorem. On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per square yard), 2 cents per square yard; if bleached, 2½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained painted or printed, 3 cents per square yard. On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 2½ cents per square yard; if bleached, 3 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 4 cents per square yard; provided that on all cotton not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 8 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 13 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.

On all cotton cloth exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 3 cents per square yard; if bleached, 4 cents; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 5 cents; provided that on all such cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 15 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem; 40 per cent. ad valorem on cloths less than 100 threads to a square inch less than five ounces in weight; and no duty on above over 40 per centum.

Spool thread of cotton six cents per dozen spools containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread; exceeding 100 yards on each spool for every additional 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof, in excess of 100 yards 6 cents per dozen.

DUTIES ON METALS.

Metals—Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegelleson, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Iron railway bars, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, $12.50 per ton. Steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, $12 50 per ton. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising rough iron not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-quarters of an inch square, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound; comprising flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eights of one inch thick; round iron less than three-eights of one inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, 1 cent per pound; iron or steel T rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, and iron or steel flat rails hunched, $15 per ton.

Round iron in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars of shapes of roller iron, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 1 cent per pound.

Sheet iron, common or black, no duty over 60 per centum. Polished, planished or glanced sheet-iron or sheet-steel, by whatever name designated, no duty over 60 per centum. Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron eight inches or less in width and not thinner than No 10 wire, wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound, provided that all articles not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, whether wholly or partly manufactured made from sheet plate, hoop-band, or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay two-tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made or which shall be such material of chief value, no duty over 60 per centum.

Iron or steel railway fish-plates or spice-bars, 1 cent per pound. Horseshoe nails, hob-nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 3 cents per pound.

Boiler tubes or flues or stays of wrought iron or steel, 2½ cents per pound.

No duty or rate of duty shall be levied, collected or paid in excess of 6 per centum advalorem on any files, file blanks, rasps or floats.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs by whatever process made, die blocks or blanks, billets and bars, and tapered or bevelled bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, plates of all thickness and widths, steamer, crank and other shafts, wrist or crank pins, connecting rods and piston rods, pressed, sheared or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel or combination of steel and iron punched or not punched, hammer, molds or swaged steel; gun molds not in bars, alloys used as substitutes for steel tools, and descriptions and shapes of dry, sand loom or iron molded steel castings, all of the above classes of steel, not otherwise specially provided for in this act, no duty over 60 per cent., and on steel circular saw plates the rate is reduced one-half cent per pound. Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles channeled, car truck channels, T T columns, and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and building frames, together with all other structure shapes of iron and steel, 1 cent per pound. Steel wheels and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car and other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 2 cents per pound; iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, 1½ cents per pound; iron or steel wire, covered with cotton, silk or other material, and wire commonly known as crinoline, corset and hat wire, shall pay 3 cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. No duty over 60 per centum on any iron or steel wire or article made from wire, and after Dec. 31, 1886, no duty on iron or steel or any article of iron or steel above 50 per centum ad valorem. Copper regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement 2 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; old copper fit only for remanufacture, clippings from new copper and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 2 cents per pound; copper in plates, bars, ingots, chill or other pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or enumerated in this act, 3 cents per pound.

Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, 1½ cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, 2¼ cents per pound; zinc, spelter or tutenog in blocks or pigs and old worn out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound; zinc, spelter or tutenog in sheets, 2 cents per pound; sheathing or yellow metal not wholly of copper, not wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, in sheets 48 inches long and 14 inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot, 3 cents per pound.

EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.

Earthen and glassware—China, porcelain, parian, and bisque earthen stone and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes painted, printed or gilded or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 50 per centum ad valorem; China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, plain white or not ornamented or decorated in any manner, 45 per cent. ad valorem; all other earthen, stone or crockery ware, white glazed or edged, composed of earthy or mineral substances not specially enumerated or provided for in this act or act of March 3, 1883, 45 per centum ad valorem. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, about 24x30 inches square and not exceeding 24x60 inches square, 16 cents per square foot; all above that 30 cents per square foot; unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1¼ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 x21 inches square, 1½ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 1¾ cents per pound; all above that 2¾ cents per pound; cast polished plate glass unsilvered, above 24 by 30 inches square and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; all above that 30 cents per square foot; cast polished plate glass, silvered or looking glass plates above 24 by 30 inches square, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 25 cents per square foot; all above that 50 cents per square foot.

ON ALL SUGARS.

Sugar—On all sugars 80 per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on the said sugars. Inoperative as to sugars from countries laying export duties.

VARIOUS PROVISIONS.

Provisions—Potato and corn starch, 1½ cents per pound; rice starch and other starch, 2 cents per pound; rice, cleaned, 1¾ cents per pound; uncleaned, 1 cent per pound; paddy, 1 cent per pound; broken or granulated rice, 2 per centum ad valorem.

HEMP, JUTE AND FLAX GOODS.

Hemp, jute and flax goods—Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cloth bottoms, draper's crash, huckabucks handkerchiefs, lawns and other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act or the act of March 3, 1883, 30 per centum ad valorem; flax, hemp and jute yarns, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Flax or linen thread, twine pack thread and all manufactures of flax or of which flax shall be component material of chief value not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Oilcloth foundations or floor-cloth, canvas or burlaps exceeding sixty inches in width made of flax, jute or hemp or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value, 35 per centum ad valorem. Oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, and all other oilcloths (except silk oil cloth) and on waterproof cloth, not otherwise provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Gunny cloth, not bagging, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 2 cents per pound; valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per pound; bags and bagging and like manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, (except bagging or cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags or other material, 35 per centum ad valorem. Bagging for cotton or other manufactures not especially enumerated or provided in this act suitable to the uses for which cotton-bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, jute-butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth or other material and valued at 7 cents or less per square yard, 1 cent per pound; valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 1½ cent per pound.

WOOLS AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

Wools and woollens—Wools of the third class, such as Donskoi, native or South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Smyrna and elsewhere, 2 8-10 cents per pound.

Woollen cloth, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act or act of March 3, 1883, valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 25 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods and all goods made on knitting frames, balmorals, woollen and worsted yarns and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound; above 30, and not exceeding 40 cents, 10 cents per pound; above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents, 16 cents per pound; above 60 and not exceeding 80, 20 cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles 35 per centum ad valorem.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; if composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, or of a mixture of them, 8 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; but all such goods with selvedges, made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification shall be dutiable at 8 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem, provided, that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 35 cents per pound and 35 cents per centum ad valorem. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, (except knit goods), 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, ribbons, fringes, gimps, cords, and tassels, dress-trimmings, head-nets, buttons of barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms or tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wood or worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, or of which worsted, wool, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals is a component material, 30 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 45 per centum ad valorem.

Druggets and bockings, printed, colored or otherwise, 10 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 30 per centum ad valorem.

After Dec. 31, 1886, no duty over 70 per cent. on any wools or woollens.

SUNDRIES.

Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or square, 50 cents per cubic foot; veined marble, dressed or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving tiles, $1 per cubic foot.

Pencils of wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, 25 cents per gross and 30 per centum ad valorem; pipes, pipe bowls and all smokers' articles whatsoever not specially enumerated or provided for in this act or act of March 5, 1886, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Stones—Freestone, granite, sandstone and all building or monumental except marble, when hewn, dressed or polished, 20 per centum ad valorem. Chemical products—Acid, Acetic, Acetous or pyroligneus acid, exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, 18 cents per pound. Castor beans or seeds, 40 cents per bushel of fifty pounds.

Castor oil, 60 cents per gallon.

Iodine, resumblimed, 30 cents per pound.

Licorice, paste or roll, 6 cents per pound.

Strychine or strychine, and all salts thereof, 40 cents per pound.

Refined borax 3 cents per pound; pure boracic acid 3 cents per pound; commerce boracic acid 3 cents per pound; whiting and paris white, ¼ cent per pound.

Acetate of lead, brown 3 cents per pound.

Acetate of lead, white 4 cents per pound.

White lead when dry in pulp, 2½ cents per pound; when ground or mixed in oil, 2½ cents per pound.

Litharge, 2 cents per pound; orange mineral and red lead, 2½ cents per pound.

Nitrite of soda, 2½ cents per pound; potash, nitrate of potash or refined saltpetre, one-half cent per pound; soda, bicarbonate of, or super carbonate of and salaratus, calcined or pearl and ash 1 cent per pound.

Ocher or ochery earths, umber and umbery earths, and sienna and sienna earths, when ground in oil, 1 cent per pound. All earths or clays, wrought or manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, $2 per ton. China clay or kaoline, $2 per ton.

Acid, tannic and tannin 50 cents per pound; santourne, $2 per pound.

Preparations—All medicinal preparations known as essences, ethers, extracts, mixtures, spirits, tinctures and medical wines of which alcohol is a component part not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound.

Centreville.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., Feb. 15.—The great rain of Saturday broke up the travelling on the roads and it is now almost impossible to move about with teams.

Friday evening we had both of our local representatives present, John S. Leighton and Geo. W. White. The appointment of Donald Munro as registrar surprised some of us, as we thought one of the above M. P. P.'s would receive that office. Possibly the appointment is only for a short time.

Fred Prior of this village was very seriously injured by logs tumbling over him while he was working in the woods for Fred Moore. No bones were broken. Dr. McCrea is attending him.

David Irvine, M. P., leaves in a few days for Ottawa. We can't say we shall miss him from the village for he has not visited us very often since his return from Ottawa.

Centreville Union Lodge, I. O. G. T., had a visit recently from the G. W. C. Templar of the order, Bro. Wm. Vaughan of St. Martins. We enjoyed his visit very much. Two degrees were conferred upon about 20 charter members. It is hoped that a district lodge may be formed soon in this county. The following are the officers of the lodge for the ensuing quarter: W. C. T., Robert N. Gibson; Vice, Bertie West; Sec., Edward L. West; Fin. Sec., Harvey Howard; Treas., Chas. A. West; Chap., Rev. J. E. Flewelling; Mar., Elijah M. Hawkins; Dep. Mar., Clara Johnston; Guard, Samuel A. McKenzie; Sen., Samuel Belyea; A. Sec., Maggie M. Harold; R. H. S., Mary West; L. H. S., May Vandine; Past Chief, Alex. C. Gibson.

The Wood Trade.

A. & F. D. Mackay, of Liverpool (W. Malcolm Mackay, St. John), in the timber trade since 1st February, 1885, say:—

Like other branches of commerce the timber trade has suffered from the general depression. The year that has gone will in Liverpool at least be long remembered from the stagnation that has prevailed in the timber market. Large quantities of timber were brought from the North American ports. A great deal of these was either sold at low rates to dealers up the country or placed in stock. The stock of Quebec square pine was in January, 1885, 277,000; 1886 370,000; while the consumption in January, 1885, was 59,000, and at the same period in 1886 48 000. Spruce deals, stock 1885 25,865; 1886 20,002; consumption 1885, 68,157; 1886, 66,408. Possibly, as the new year develops, trade may increase, and we hope that soon we shall be fortunate enough to have to report a better condition of things in the timber trade as well as of the commerce of the country generally.

BIRCH.

The import has been one of the largest if not the largest known, being double the quantity which arrived during 1884 and 63 per cent above the five years average. The bulk of the import has gone into consumption, but we are left with a stock three times as large as that held twelve month ago, and 71 per cent above the average of five years. The very large import has greatly depressed prices, and averages which were sold at 17 pence in the spring months have been difficult of sale at 13 to 13½ pence during the autumn and winter, when three steamers arrived in the course of a few weeks, having on board some 120,000 cubic feet. The prices above quoted are for St. John wood of the usual quality. Birch from other ports has been sold at comparative rates, viz., Picton timber of 16 inch average at 12 pence. Nothing but a judicious curtailment of shipments will bring the prices to anything like remunerative rates.

N. B. AND N. S. SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS.

The import has been the smallest known for above ten years, being 17 per cent less than last year and 20 per cent. below the average in the five years 1880-84. The consumption has been in excess of the import, but still shows a large decrease on former years, being 12 per cent lower than the five year average and 8 cent. less than 1884. The stock remains comparatively small, being 20 per cent [illegible] that held 1st Feb., 1885, and 10 per cent [illegible] the average of 5 preceding years. [illegible] quoted above are as follows:—

	Import.	Consump	
1885	61,000 stds.	66 4[illegible]	
1884	73,552 "	68,15[illegible]	
Average of years 1880-84.	76 406 "	75,578	

The year opened with the pri[illegible] about £6 5s for St. John deals, [illegible] maintained, if not slightly augmen[illegible] the spring, but as soon as the impo[illegible] opened rates dropped to about £6. [illegible] they have remained until the present [illegible] with the exception of a rise of five shilling[illegible] which only lasted about a fortnight. Only the reduced import has kept the prices at this level, and should any increase take place in shipments during the present depressed state of trade a decline is certain to take place. Halifax, Parrsboro, and deals of similar quality, have sold at from £5 15s. to £5 17s. 6d., Bay Verte and Pugwash £5 5s. to £5 10s. Miramichi, Bathurst, etc., pine deals have been imported in fair quantities, but difficulty has been found in disposing of them at remunerative rates, so that a rather large stock remains. Prices have been from £12 to £14 for 1st quality, £7 10s to £8 for 2nd quality and £6 to £6 7s 6d for 3rd quality. Spruce boards and scantlings have found a ready sale at from £5 to £5 10s for boards and £5 10s to £5 15 for scantling. The stock in hand of the former is 140 stds., and of the latter 197 stds.

Dr. G. L. Fitch, who has been for five years in charge of Kakaako leper hospital in Honolulu, thinks that in fifteen years there will be only enough natives left to make curiosities. Liquor and leprosy are killing them off.

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 24, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

THE Dominion claim against the Exchange Bank at the time of the suspension amounted to $237,000. Two dividends each of twenty per cent. have been paid, and it is expected that another like dividend will be declared. This will leave a balance of $94,800, and the Government have the personal security of Senator Ogilvie for $100,000 advanced. The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* says the Federal Government will not lose any of its funds by the judgment, as the sum for which A. W. Ogilvie is responsible, will more than cover the deficiency. But the ministerial explanation of last year leaves the impression at this security only applies to the last $100,000 advanced, in which case the Dominion would be a loser to the extent of $60,000 or thereabouts, instead of $300,000 as given by the Opposition press.

WE learn from a very reliable source that in case the United States congress decide against a renewal of the fishery treaty a large force will be immediately commissioned to protect the fisheries from Gaspe to Eastport. The force employed on this service in 1870 was one steamer mounting two guns with a crew of 33 officers and men, well armed and drilled; there were also six schooners, carrying one long gun and 23 officers and men to each, also well armed and drilled. It is expected that the force for this season will be stronger than the above, and will therefore be better able to look after our interests upon such an extended coast line. Nothing is yet known as to when this marine police force may be expected to undertake their duties, but present appearances indicate that action will soon be taken.

A NEW element in Nova Scotia politics is the workingman's party. The organized working men are for the most part coal miners. There are a large number in Cumberland, Pictou and Cape Breton counties. The coal miners propose to put a man in the field in each of these constituencies. If either of the present political parties will place the labor man on its ticket the proposal is that the workingman's vote will be thrown or that party. At the Cumberland Liberal Conservative convention, one Mr. Wilson, the candidate of the Springhill miners, was put in nomination and received five votes, while the successful candidates obtained, respectively, 30 and 21 votes. It remains to be seen what action the local government party may take in regard to the labor ticket.

MR. CAMERON, M. P., says he drops the record of the scandalous nepotism of the Government with disgust. Before he drops it with disgust he charges Sir Leonard Tilley with "appointing Mr. D. E. Hanington, his uncle, collector of customs for Shediac." And accuses the late Hon. J. H. Pope of appointing his father, aged 75, to an office and pensioning him off after three years. Mr. Hanington was appointed to the Shediac collectorship when Sir Leonard Tilley was sixteen years old, and twenty years before Sir Leonard entered political life. The late Hon. J. C. Pope was six years old at the time of the appointment of his father to office. When Mr. Pope senior was superannuated he had been in the service fifty-two years. It will be seen that Mr. Cameron, whom a judge once pronounced guilty of personal bribery at elections, is also much given to lying.

IN Nova Scotia the nominations for next summer's local contest have commenced. The Liberal Conservatives of Cumberland have selected George Forrest, of Amherst, and R. L. Black, of River Philip, as their candidates. The present representatives for Cumberland are Ex-premier Pipes and Thomas Black. Mr. Pipes is not at present in high favor with his late supporters. He 's not without gifts, but he got disgusted 'th his associates in the local government, up his seat in the executive and now himself with laughing idly at both Mr. Forrest is a near connection of

ontreal board of trade is of the at the freight rates on the I. C. R. ate against Montreal and in favor ower provinces. The Halifax sugar y men think that the I. C. R. management is partial to Montreal at the expense of the lower provinces. As the *Globe* says the I. C. R. management is satisfactory to neither the east nor the west. Unfortunately our contemporary does not suggest any way to meet the views of the two sections.

WHEN the Inch Arran charges were first made, THE SUN proposed a parliamentary investigation. We regret to observe that this proposal is not received with favor by the parties who set the scandal afloat. The *Transcript* thinks parliament cannot be trusted, and demands an investigation at Moncton. The *Transcript* does not want an investigation.

THERE is something remarkably audacious in this remark of the attorney-general of Great Britain in the Crawford-Dilke case: "Were we to put Dilke in the witness box his cross-examination would be on indiscretions in life from which no man is free." The confession of Mrs. Crawford was that she was guilty of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke and on this confession, uncontradicted as it was, the divorce was granted. If the attorney-general calls this offence an "indiscretion" it would be interesting to know what is his idea of vice.

THE following correct and full account of the proceedings and platform of the Provincial Liberal Convention is going the rounds among our distant Grit contemporaries:—

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 18.—A Provincial Liberal Association has been organized here. Resolutions were adopoted denouncing the present Dominion administration and eulogizing Blake.

New Books.

UPLAND AND MEADOW.—Emerson says of Thoreau that if waked from a trance at Walden Pond he could tell by the plants what time of the year it was, within two days. Charles C. Abbott, the author of Upland and Meadow, is not a recluse like Thoreau, but he has studied the plant and animal life of Poetquissings Creek with equal success. There is no bird, beast, fish, or plant known to the portion of the middle states covered by the author's inquiry with which he has not become intimate. Nothing can be freer from conventionality and more productive of interest in natural history than Mr. Abbott's account of his daily visits to his wood-bordered stream. One learns from such a writer that the most familiar wild birds have striking traits which most persons never notice. Perhaps the pleasantest feature of this book is that the writer does not try to prove anything. He tries all sorts of experiments with bird, beast, and fish, apparently for his own amusement, and writes it down as the village gossip tells his story. New York, Harpers; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE.—It was thought that the young clergyman set a rather heavy job for his senior when he asked for a book which would post him up "on general information." Some such demand is to be filled by the person who undertakes to write a history of Modern Europe in one volume. But the latest book of Harper's Student's series makes a fairly successful attempt to cover the ground, from the fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the treaty of Berlin in 1878. The author, Richard Lodge, M. A., an Oxford professor, is in the first place a most painstaking writer. He is careful and methodical in his arrangement of topics and periods, in his chronological tables and index. This gives his history great value as a reference book. His treatment of the subject is at times mechanical, as needs be when 750 pages must contain three hundred years history of twenty nations. On the other hand the confusing events which led up to establishment of the first French republic, and the equally bewildering disputes about the Austrian succession, are more fully discussed. New York, Harpers; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

Amateur Oarsmen.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE RULES OF ROWING.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The following circular has been issued by W. Howard Gibson, secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen:—

At the last meeting of the executive committee of this association the following important amendments to the laws of boat racing were favorably reported:

12 The umpire, when appealed to, shall decide all questions as to a foul.

13. A claim of foul must be made to the judge or the empire by the competitor himself, and, if possible, before getting out of his boat.

15 Every boat shall abide by its accidents, provided that if, during a race, a boat while in its own water shall be interfered with by any outside boat, the umpire may order the race to be rowed over, if, in his opinion, such interference materially affected its chances of winning the race.

18. (A new rule.) The judge at the finish shall report to the umpire the order in which the competing boats cross the finish line, but the decision of the race shall rest with and be declared by the umpire.

21. (A new rule.) Contestants rowing a dead heat shall compete again after such interval as may be appointed, and the contestant refusing to so row shall be adjudged to have lost the race.

The amendments reported were accepted by the unanimous vote of the executive committee and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the revised laws of boat racing recommended by the executive committee be submitted to each club a member of this association, and its vote be requested either for or against each and every change suggested.

Heavy Note Forgeries.

HOW ECKERSDORFF AND CO. OF MONTREAL CARRIED ON BUSINESS.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 20.—John S. Dyde, junior partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Eckersdorff & Co. here, was committed today to stand his trial at the next assizes for forging notes, which the firm discounted in the Bank of British North America, where it kept its account for some years past. When the forgery was first discovered, a week ago, Eckersdorff, the senior partner, absconded, and a detective from here is searching for him in Boston, for which city he took a ticket. From inquiries made by the bank, it is found that the firm has been carrying on business for a long time by forging the names of customes, and then discounting the notes, the bank of British North America alone having over a hundred of such worthless notes, on which advances to the extent of $15,000 have been made. Other local bankers and brokers hold their firm's paper to a considerable amount, but it is not known definitely yet whether it is all forged. Suspicion was aroused in the bank by the fact that the firm always retired the notes when they matured. Eckersdoff is a German, and Dyde a native of this city, highly connected here.

Among the inmates of Auburn, Me., jail is John Turner of Livermore, an old man who is serving time for refusal to pay his poll tax. He is hearty, rugged, strong framed man of past seventy. For many years he has been a well known resident of Livermore, and always considered a man of property. He was brought to Auburn jail, several days ago, and still remains there, refusing to pay his poll tax or to permit any one else to pay it. He says that this shall be a test case as to whether a pauper shall be taxed by a town. It is understood that he has recently transferred all of his property to his son who is more than willing to pay the $2 poll tax levied upon his father. Mr. Turner has, however, refused to allow this to be done, claiming that he was past the age when men should pay a poll tax and that he had no property and would not pay the tax.

A tract of phosphate and rich mineral lands to the extent of about six hundred acres, situated in the phosphate districts of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac will be sold in May next, and inquiries have already been received from extensive mining firms and capitalists at the crown lands department, eliciting information. The lands are already enhanced considerably in value, as all lands, including gold and silver, asbestos, lead, mica, graphite, plumbago, copper, and generally all mines other than iron and ochre, which were formerly offered at two dollars per acre, are now up to five dollars.

LOCAL MATTERS.

LUMBERING.—W. A. Quinton, M. P. P., has at present seventy men in the woods at Mispec and Black River. There are fifteen camps in all.

LUMBERMEN in the upper St. John and Miramichi woods report that the present winter is unusually favorable for their operations. More lumber is being got out this season than for several previous ones. There is just enough snow in the woods to enable the men and teams to work easily.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Campbellton Division No. 300, has been organized at Campbellton, Restigouche Co., with the following officers: J. E. Price, W.P.; J. Ferguson, W.A.; H. H. Bray, R. S; Miss Doherty, A.R.S., H. H. Pride, F.S; Geo. Asten, T.; Rev. G. W. Fisher, Chap.; Jas. A. Patterson, C.; Miss Robinson, A.C.; Miss Currie, I.S.; Geo. Fawcett, O.S.; A. McKendrick, P.W.P.; J. E. Price, D.G.W.P.

SUDDEN DEATH AT NEWCASTLE.—Herbert Parker, an assistant in the Newcastle custom office, took ill on Saturday with cramps, and after suffering greatly died at an early hour Monday morning. He was a quiet, unassuming young man, and was a favorite with everybody. He was the eldest son of Wm. Parker, for so many years collector of customs in Newcastle.

BOSTON'S FISH TRADE.—On account of the breaks in the tracks of the railroads leading out of Boston, and the inability of the roads to handle freight, the wholesale fish dealers in this city have refused to buy any stock today. Consequently several vessels are now lying at the wharf with their cargoes on board. It is not impossible that several thousand pounds of fish will be lost. *Herald, 15th.*

PETERSVILLE, Q. C.—By the spreading of the sides of a barn at Petersville, Q. C., a few days ago, the roof fell in. Frederick Graham was in the barn at the time and had a narrow escape from death. Two boys who were in the vicinity at the time gave the alarm, and several persons succeeded in rescuing Mr. Graham from his perilous position. The heavy weight of snow on the roof was the cause of the accident.

S. OF T.—Grand Scribe Thomson, accompanied by P. W. P., H. P. Sandall, proceeded to Springfield, K. C., on Monday evening, and organized Rising Star Division, No. 303. The following is a list of officers: W. A. Fowler, W.P.; Samuel Northrup, W.A.; S. L. T. McKnight, R. S.; Ida Parlee, A. R. S.; Howard Freeze, F.S.; Martin Freeze, T.; Walter Murray, Chap.; Beverly Falkins, C.; Alice Northrup, A. C.; Hazen Murray, I. S.; Edward Northrup, O. S.; John McKnight, P. W. P.; Martin Freeze, D. G. W. P.

PETERSVILLE ELECTION.—The election for councillors for this parish, consequent upon the Queens municipal council declaring the late contest invalid, took place yesterday and resulted in the return of the old members by the following vote:—

Armstrong	193
Corbett	177
Johnston	165

ROCKLIN MILLS BURNED.—The fulling, dying and carding mills of Alexander Fraser of Rocklin, M. R., were totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. There was consumed at the same time $3,000 worth of cloth. Mr. Fraser's mills and machinery were valued at $3,000. No insurance.—*New Glasgow, N. S., Chronicle.*

SACKVILLE.—Blair Estabrooks, coroner, of Sackville, died on Friday of hemorrhage, aged 43. As proprietor of the Brunswick house, some time ago, he was widely known. He was a man of upright character, genial in his disposition, and hosts of friends will regret his death.

ANNAPOLIS.—On Wednesday last, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sypher of Maitland, Annapolis, celebrated their golden wedding. They are the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Sypher's maiden name was Mary Roop, daughter of John Roop of Clementsport. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are enjoying good health. He is 73 years of age, she is 68. —*Spectator.*

DIED AT ANNAPOLIS.—On Sunday morning, James Rice, one of the oldest residents of Annapolis, passed away. He had reached the advanced age of 96, and up to a short time ago was in fairly good health. Mr. Rice came from a very long-lived family, his great-grandfather living to the age of 110, his father 72, and mother 92. He was born in Annapolis on the south side of Allan's river, in a house built in 1772, and in which he died—dying in the same bed on which he was born. He died as he lived, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

TEMPERANCE.—Plumweseep had a lodge of I.O.G.Templars instituted on the 16th, by J. M. Herrett, which promises much usefulness. The lodge is called Vanguard, with officers as follows:—John F. McLeod, W.C.T.; Mary A. Cougle, W.V.T.; Hattie M. Sheek, W. Sec.; Mary E. McLeod, W.F.S.; Mrs. James A. Cougle, W.Treas.; Thomas Long, W.Chaplain; H. Wood Coates, W.M.; Mrs. Wm. Marshall, P.W.C.T.; James McFarlane, I.G.; Wickliff Long, O.G.; Mrs. Mary J. McFarlane, R. H. S.; Mrs. Abner Coates, L.H.S.; Miss Celia McLeod, D.M.; Miss Nettie A. McLeod, A. Sec; John F. McLeod, D.G.C.T.

MR. GEORGE BAIRD of Bairdsville, Victoria County, who has been for the seventh time elected Grand Chaplain of the Orange Lodge, is now attending grand lodge for the twenty-first time. He has been an orangeman for thirty-nine years, and master of Gowan Lodge No. 34, at Bairdsville for twenty-four years. Nothwithstanding his advanced age he was not to be deterred by the railway washout from visiting St. John, but drove forty miles through the slush to Woodstock. Mr. Baird's devotion to the cause does not prevent him from being one of the hon. Mr. Costigan's strongest supporters. He mentions that the member for Victoria is an honest, able, and liberal minded man.

MAYFLOWERS IN BLOOM.—Two fine bunches of mayflowers have been sent us this week. One from George Ross, of Broad Cove, and the other from William Jones, of Brighton. The almost unprecedented mildness of the weather has tempted this hardy and fragrant little flower to put forth its blossoms thus early in the season.—*Digby Courier.*

THE FLOOD.—On Saturday the tide at Musquash was higher than at any time in the past thirty years. The water rose above the dykes which, being frozen, escaped any serious damage. The Grand Southern Railway track at Musquash station was covered with water in several places.

THE ST. CROIX.—On Saturday the tug Wm. Hinds broke up the ice in the St. Croix river at St. Stephen, which in consequence of the late thaw was unsafe. The river is now open at St. Stephen, which is earlier by forty-five days than last year.

SOCIALISM IN CHICAGO.—A former resident of St. John, now doing business in Chicago, writes to a well-known barrister of this city, under date Feb. 17, as follows:—"The weather is very cold here, and business is quite flat. Large strikes are the order of the day now. The McCormick Reaper Works had a strike yesterday and shut down; 1,200 men thrown out of work by their own acts. The socialistic element is going to destroy this country if not put down. They are now preparing to sack the wealthy portion of the city; the London riots have given them a fresh impetus."

RICHIBUCTO.—Citizens' ball at Richibucto Wednesday evening last, was a great success, about seventy couple being present from St. John, Moncton, Shediac, Dalhousie, Kingston (Kent), and other points along the line. Music was furnished by the Moncton band, under the leadership of Prof. White. An elegant supper was provided at the Kent hotel by Mrs. Wheaton, at which all the delicacies of the season were provided. The party broke up in the "wee sma' hours," every one highly pleased with the evening's diversions. The dance was held in the Masonic hall, which was finely decorated by the ladies of Richibucto. It was a dress ball, and some of the costumes of the ladies were very elegant.

BEAR KILLING ON SALMON RIVER.—R. D. Richardson, merchant, and government surveyor of lumber for Queen's Co., while on a recent official visit to the lumber camps on Salmon river, killed a bear under somewhat exceptional circumstances. Observing bear tracks around an old pine stub, on the route to one of the camps, Mr. R. went to work to investigate as to the bear's whereabouts. Climbing a small tree which stood in close proximity to the hollow trunk, he peered down into its interior and there saw a bear. Clinging to the tree with one hand, he succeeded in bringing his rifle to bear on the animal and with one shot fatally wounded it in the neck. By the time he had accomplished the task of splitting open the old tree trunk at the top, the bear was dead By its side lay two lively cubs. Mr. R. then returned to the nearest settlement, where he procured a sled and assistance and had the dead bear and cubs removed. The entire feat required considerable skill and courage. Such, at least, is the way in which a respected resident of Gaspereaux told the story to a SUN reporter.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.—This institution has been in existence for over sixty years, and out of an authorized capital of a million has half a million paid up. It has a dozen agencies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has deposits to nearly thrice its value, and bears the reputation of doing a steady-going and safe rather than a showy business. We find its last statement showing, at the end of 1885, circulation $392,000 and deposits $1,321,000 of which only a fourth is at call; total liabilities $2,291,030, of which $576,600 is to shareholders. The assets consist of $155,000 in specie and Dominion notes, $201,000 in notes, cheques and debts of other banks, $1,877,000 in current discounts and other loans; $36,000 in overdue debts; Provincial bonds and other assets to balance. Net profits for eleven months were $39,450, out of which dividend at the rate of six per cent. has been paid, and a balance of $6,000 carried forward. Reserve fund is increased to $85,000.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A despatch to the *Globe* from Grand Falls of the 17th says: Yesterday morning Hilaire Martin, who lived about four miles above here on the American side of the river murdered his wife in the door yard of his own house. It seems that the deceased had been away from home on a sick call the day before, and had just got home when Jule Carbien came for her to go to his place. Martin forbid her going and sent Corbien away. Before Corbien got away from the house Martin struck his wife a blow on the head with an axe, killing her instantly. He then dragged her in the house, left her lying on the floor and went up stairs, taking with him his gun, axe and a cup supposed to be water, threatening to take more lives. About 11 o'clock several neighbors gathered about the house and saw the woman lying on the floor dead. They went in and discovered blood coming from the ceiling, which caused them to think he had killed himself. On opening the trap door which led to the upper flat there they discovered him dead. He had shot himself through the breast, the charge passing through his body and out through the roof of the house. It is said jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. The couple had not lived agreeably together for years. Martin had previously been known to threaten her life, and at one time had discharged a gun at her. Martin was 62 years of age and Mrs. Martin was 60 years old.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENT.—Geo. U. Hay, a master in the St. John Grammar school, has been appointed assistant professor in The Correspondence University of Chicago. In addition to his general scholarship, Mr. Hay's knowledge as a naturalist, and particularly his acquaintance with our native plants, give him high rank as a specialist. By the consolidation of the *Ithaca Correspondence University* with the Correspondence University of Chicago the latter has acquired a faculty of upward of 70 professors, the most distinguished of the faculties of the various American colleges, and has become a remarkable institution—a unique product of the age. It has been incorporated recently, and will henceforth confer on its graduates all the usual college degrees, protecting them with all the safeguards of examinations and other tests common to the best colleges. The entire teaching is done by correspondence and summer institutes; but the thoroughness of its instruction is guaranteed by the character of its faculty whose members have absolute control of their respective departments. It is strictly philanthropic and non-sectarian. It aims to popularize collegiate education, and too assist the struggling masses.—*Globe.*

THE CHARLOTTETOWN MURDER CASE.—Facts which have developed since the conviction and sentence of Alexander Gillis, for the murder of Patrick Callaghan, the Sherwood cemetery keeper, justifies the hope that the man will receive a new trial before the death penalty is carried out. There are no doubt many new features in the case, several of them of a startling nature, that could be brought forward at another investigation, and might possibly lead to the acquittal of the condemned. It is believed that several of the witnesses, whose testimony at the trial undoubtedly had great weight with the jury, could now tell more than was then told, and put the question as to who committed the crime in an entirely new light. The legal gentlemen who conducted the case for the defence are preparing a memorial to the minister of justice praying for another trial and a stay of the execution.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

THE RIVERSIDE FIRE.—In the destruction of Capt. Kyffin's house by fire, that gentleman lost everything, including about $600 worth of books, charts and valuable marine instruments Capt. Kyffin places his loss at $4,800; insured for $2,600.

MARINE EXAMINATION.—Charles Logan Patterson, of New Orleans, and James M. Dernier, of Dover, N. S., have been granted mate's certificates by the Board of Marine Examiners.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for March has been received through D. McArthur, King street. Two of its most interesting articles are The City of Cleveland, by Edward Kirke, and Cape Breton Folk, by C. H. Farnham. Both are finely illustrated.

TWO CARLOADS of smelt passed through Bangor from St. John Sunday morning for points west.

WM. LOGAN has been reappointed to the ferry service and is acting in the capacity of deckhand.

THE MAN McHale who was hurt in Hazelhurst's foundry on Saturday, was not as badly injured as was supposed. He is now able to walk about town.

WILLIAM CAXESON, of Sackville, had his leg broken at Rankin's wharf, Portland, yesterday, while assisting to place an anchor aboard the schooner Lyra.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL meeting of the Queens County Prohibitory Alliance will be held at the Waterborough hall, Wiggins' Cove, on Tuesday, March 2nd, at one o'clock p. m.

DISTRICT ENGINEER JACKSON of the fire department had one of his legs injured by being knocked down by a sled on St. David street on Friday night.

A Supply of Servants, &c.

Ira Cornwall, jr., as will be seen by the following letter, is now in a position to supply English servants, farm laborers, &c., to those who may give him their order. Rev. J. Bridger, emigration chaplain at Liverpool, G. B., writes as follows:—

MY DEAR MR. CORNWALL—

I promised you last year that I would try and pay your province a visit this year when I came out. I do not know whether I shall be able to do so, but I mean to try and shall land at Halifax by probably the last ship that goes there, or perhaps the one before.

Have you any vacancies in your district for men who want to go on farms? They are hard-working, sober young men who are anxious to take agricultural work, and what are the chances for laboring men?

I shall probably leave on the 8th or 15th April for Halifax, with a party.

Send me at once full particulars, and say what openings there are for servants, laborers and for emigrants generally.

The Country Market.

The market presented a most empty appearance yesterday, and, with the exception of one day, the week has been unusually quiet and supplies scarce. Smoked meat was more liberally supplied than any one article. Eggs were fairly supplied during the week, and yesterday about 300 dozen were added to the stock on hand. Butter of an inferior quality is plenty, but real good butter is getting somewhat unknown to the market. Not a single pound of choice butter was offered for sale in the market for the week. Poultry, killed about Christmas time, that had been frozen and packed away, was on hand in small quantities, and only one lot of ten fresh killed turkeys arrived yesterday. Considering that the weather has been soft, potatoes are also scarce. One small lot arrived from Sussex. The prices remained unchanged.

The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6½; butchers' beef, 4 to 7½; lamb, 5 to 7; mutton, 5 to 6 per lb; pork, 6 to 7; butter, 18 to 20; roll do., 22; lard, 12 to 13 per lb.; eggs, 23 to 24; chickens, 40 to 50 per pair; turkeys, 14 to 15 per lb; geese, 60 to 70; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do, 10 to 12 per lb; green shoulders, 7; smoked do., 8 to 9 per lb; rabbits, 10 per pair; carrots, 95 to $1 per barrel; beets, 90 to $1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel, 65 to 70; parsnips, $1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, $1.25; kidneys, $1.70 to $1.80; other varieties, $1.40 to $1.50; buckwheat, rough, $1.70 per cwt.; grey do., $1.90 per cwt.

Death of James McMillan.

The public will hear with deep regret of the death of James McMillan, which occurred at his residence on the 17th inst., after a very brief illness. Mr. McMillan was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, an everyday christian, who was closely identified with many good works, and one who will long be remembered by hundreds who have been favored by his friendship. He was a steadfast friend and judicious counsellor of those who sought his advice, devoted to the business which under his oversight grew to large proportions, and by those who knew him best will be most deeply regretted. To his family and friends THE SUN extends its heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. McMillan was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1810, and between 1820 and 1825 arrived in St. John with his parents. His father, John McMillan, had had some experience in bookbinding in his native city, and soon after his arrival here (1822) established himself in business in a small frame building on the site which has for many years been occupied by the establishment of Jardine & Co. The business was small compared with the proportions which it has since assumed, but its founder never doubted the future growth and prosperity of the city of his adoption, and his house soon became the leading book and stationery establishment in the maritime provinces—a position which it has held to this day. Previous to his retirement from business in 1836, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, David McMillan, John McMillan removed to the stand now occupied by the firm of J. & A. McMillan. David McMillan largely extended the business of his father, and at his death, in 1845, he left to his younger brothers, James and Alexander McMillan, a firmly established business in books, stationery, printing and bookbinding. At, or some time previous to the death of Alexander McMillan, George W. Whitney became a member of the firm, and about twenty-two years ago John McMillan was admitted, but the business continued to be conducted under the old firm name of J. & A. McMillan. In 1860, the deceased, leaving the business here, in which he still retained an interest, in the charge of Mr. Whitney, proceeded to Philadelphia where, in connection with Mr. Parry, he established the publishing house of Parry & McMillan, which was famous for the sterling literary character of the books it issued. After remaining in Philadelphia six or eight years, the firm of Parry & McMillan was dissolved, and Mr. McMillan returned to St. John where he resumed his position in the house established by his father near half a century before. Aside from Parry & McMillan the leading publishers of their day were J. B. Lippincott, & Co., and Henry Carry Baird of Philadelphia, Harper Bros., D. Appleton & Co., Carter & Bros., and A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, and Little, Brown & Co., Phillips, Sampson & Co., and W. D. Ticknor & Co., of Boston.

Since its establishment the house of the McMillan's has five times been subjected to the ordeal of fire; that of 1877 was most disastrous, sweeping away in a single hour the fruits of many year's of assiduous labor, but though severely buffetted they were neither disheartened nor subdued. The business was never in a more prosperous condition that at present, and it is not unlikely that the name of McMillan will be as familiar in the trade two or three generations hence as it is today.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A young girl in the vicinity of eighteen years of age, arrived by the Halifax express Saturday evening from Salisbury. It appears she was going to Fairville, and she expected friends to meet her. Officer Stevens of the I. C. R., and Policeman John Collins both saw the young woman after the arrival of the train. She told them she was a stranger in the city and was going to visit friends in Fairville, who were to meet her. She was advised to take the eight o'clock train and go to Fairville, but she did not. She remained around the ladies' waiting room of the depot until about nine o'clock, when she left, telling the janitor she would go to an hotel for the night. Sunday evening her friends from Fairville came to the city and saw Policeman Collins, from whom they learned that a young woman answering the description of the Salisbury girl had arrived in this city, and they immediately started a search for her in various quarters, but without success. Yesterday Policeman Collins visited all the hotels and boarding houses in St. John and Portland, but was unable to get any trace of her. There is an impression that the girl has been taken to some of the dives in this city. Her name is Annie Wylie, she is of medium height, dark complexion, and wore a red cloud with a red and white shawl around her. Up till a late hour last night no intelligence of her whereabouts had been ascertained in police circles.

Saint John Business College.

Day and evening classes will open (after Xmas holidays) on

MONDAY, January 4.

Circulars containing terms, course of study etc., mailed to any address.

Kerr's book-keeping mailed for $1.

☞Odd Fellow's Hall.

S. KERR, PRIN.

SATURDAY'S TIDE.

The Wharves Overflowed—Novel Scenes.

Saturday St. John and vicinity was visited by a tide generally said to be higher by some inches than that at the time of the famous Saxby gale. It was just noon when the tide was at its highest, and hardly a wharf, with its warehouses and buildings, in the city, Portland or Carleton but what was more or less flooded. Some little excitement prevailed on the North and South wharves and adjoining ones, but the short stay of the water prevented any serious alarm. By one o'clock the water had disappeared and its mark in some of the warehouses was all that was to be seen of it.

On the South wharf the water rose to a depth of fully six inches over the western end and soon the water came washing in the stores of Thomas Goman, M. Birmingham, T. A. Dunlop, C. H. Leonard, James Kennedy, A. Malcolm, F. P. Thompson, Parker & Hatfield, H. W. Northrup, Baird & Peters and James Patterson.

On the North wharf James Macfarlane, Vaughan & Co., Harrison & Co., Schofield & Beer, J. G. Welch, Vincent & White, L. McMann & Sons and T. S. Adams were all visited by the flood.

Turnbull & Co.'s wharf was covered and a sled washed off, but speedily recovered. The warehouse, in which was stored a considerable quantity of salt, molasses, etc., was invaded and the goods somewhat damaged.

On Walker's wharf the water was very high and poured into the general warehouse of Hall & Fairweather. The offices of E. D. Jewett & Co., and Wm. Thomson & Co., at the western end of this warehouse also had a visit from the rising waters. The ferry floats were raised about ten feet above their usual height and passengers after walking through several inches of water to reach the floats, experienced considerable difficulty in descending the floats to the boat. The wharves in the rear of the Magee building were submerged, while Messrs. Magee's coal sheds were covered to the depth of over two feet.

Lovitt's wharf, the I. S. S. C. wharf and other wharves were more or less visited by water, but no damage was done.

At York Point wharf the water covered the whole wharf, up as far as Maclauchlan's boiler shop. Thos. W. Robinson's warehouse on the same wharf, contained a lot of hay and salt, all of which suffered. A portion of the top planking on the end of the wharf was lifted and washed away. The water went through Starr's coal yard, adjoining Hare's wharf, which in some places was three feet deep.

A portion of the fence on the breakwater adjoining the cotton mill, Courtenay bay, was carried away by the waves; also a part of the top planking on the breakwater.

IN PORTLAND.

At Hilyard Bros', yard, Joseph Sullivan, who has been Messrs. Hilyards foreman for upwards of thirty years, says the tide reached seven inches higher than that at the time of the Saxby gale. Solomon Hopkins, who has spent nearly a lifetime at Fisher's pond, says the tide was higher than ever in his recollection before. Long wharf was covered and some of the buildings in Kirk's yard had from two to three inches of water on the floor. Rankine's wharf was submerged and the warehouses on it visited to the extent of two or three inches.

CARLETON.

The damage was very slight in Carleton. All the wharves were flooded, and in some instances pieces of timber carried away. Adams & Gregory was visited to the extent of about seven inches in the engine room, while the open air rink had what little ice there was destroyed by the overflow. The railway of Rhodes, Curry & Co. to the breakwater was considerably damaged. The waiting room of the ferry was covered, but no damage was done.

The water at Little River was very high and in some places the marsh lands were completely covered. Fences were in some places broken down, but no serious damage was done.

WESTMORELAND MARSHES FLOODED.

The marshes along the line of railway at Memramcook, Dorchester and Sackville were overflowed on Saturday with the highest tide known since the great Saxby tide of fifteen years ago. The railway track between Dorchester and Memramcook was submerged in many places and the noon express from St. John ploughed her way through water and floating ice at several points. The damage by loss of hay, stacked on the marshes, will be large. It is reported the damage on the marshes in Cumberland county, N. S., will also be large.

Sussex Notes.

SUSSEX, Feb. 22.—The case of John Doran plaintiff, and John Armstrong defendant, which has attracted considerable attention here was brought to a close after a two days hearing, at about eight o'clock on Saturday evening. A considerable amount was involved in this cause, but both parties reduced their claims to $80, so as it could be within the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrate. A verdict of $70 was found for the plaintiff. F. W. Stockton, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff and F. E. Morton for the defendant.

At noon yesterday the thermometer must have gauged at some points below zero. This did not deter a large number of persons from assembling at the bridge, which crosses the Trout Creek stream here, for the purpose of witnessing the Rev. Mr. McDonald, pastor of the F. C. Baptist church, baptize four persons, one male and three females, who were formally admitted as church members in the afternoon after a most excellent sermon had been preached by this talented and indefatigable minister. Brief but touching reference was made in the Baptist church yesterday by Revs. Messrs. McDonald and Wetmore, the latter stating that at some future time he might devote a discourse to the great and gone John B. Gough of temperance fame.

Doctor Wilson, who was rather severely injured by being hurled from his sleigh a few days ago, is again able to attend to his duties, although wearing the signs of bad bruises on his forehead and face.

The wedding of A. E. McLeod, barrister and clerk of the county court of Kings county, to a very estimable young lady residing near Sussex station, is fixed for Thursday, the 25th inst.

Major Markham's telephone is proving of the greatest benefit, not alone to the enterprising major himself but to others in the vicinity of the manganese mines. In case of sickness and immediate need of the doctor, the telephone is allowed to be used.

Col. E. B. Beer is shipping large quantities of pressed hay at Sussex station.

Rev. W. W. Brewer is billed to lecture under the auspices of the Sussex lyceum on Friday evening next. Subject: Let the shoemaker stick to his last. The lyceum has done much good here, and as the funds go in aid of their library, the lecturer will no doubt have a full house. ALBANIA.

Chipman, Q. C.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIPMAN, Feb. 20.—Lumber operations have been pushed on very successfully on Gaspereaux and Salmon rivers this winter by the following parties:—Wm. Henderson, A. L. Fleming, Samuel Morrison, Thomas Demmons, Elias Bishop and Albert Clarke, on Gaspereaux. Christopher Wilson, Charles Buggs and Robert Moore, on Salmon River. The latter has not long since returned from California, and has plunged into business taking but little notice of anything else—the gentler sex included.

We are having very stormy weather lately, which prevents the members of the Refuge Lodge from attending as regularly as they would like to. The following are the officers installed for the new quarter:—J. Fleming, W. C. T.; Miss Jennie Langin, W. V. T.; Miss Lizzie Miller, W. S.; P. Demmons, W. F. S.; Miss Carrie Burpee, W. T.; B. Bishop, W. C.; Miss Ada Jenkins, W. M.; Randolph Demmons, W. D. M.; Miss Gertie Burpee, W. A. S.; Miss Maud Dunn, W. I. G.; Herbert Langin, W. O. G., Miss Olive Demmons, R. H. S.; Miss Euphemia Smith, L. H. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

N. B. SUPREME COURT.

(Special to THE SUN.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 19.—Today ex parte Alonzo Smiler, A. L. Belyea showed cause against a rule nisi for a certiorari to quash conviction granted on the ground that the conviction should have been under the liquor license act; rule discharged; J. A. Vanwart supported rule.

Queen v. Marsh, re George Howard and Jas. Crangle, A. L. Belyea showed cause against a rule nisi to quash joint conviction of applicants, J. A. Vanwart to support rule, was not called on; rule made absolute.

Ex parte Jas. Hanlon, A. L. Belyea shows cause against a like rule as in ex parte Smiler; rule discharged.

Ex parte James E. Lynott, Wetmore, Q. C., shows cause against a rule nisi for a prohibition granted by Judge Palmer. H. H. McLean supports rule. Court considers.

Ex parte Taylor, J. G. Forbes showed cause against rule nisi for certiorari to remove summary proceedings had before Judge Watters for the recovery of seamen's wages; A. H. Hanington contra.—Rule absolute for certiorari.

The Queen v. Marsh, in re J. Alfred Russell. J. A. Vanwart showed cause against a rule nisi to set aside and discharge a rule nisi to quash conviction. The rule nisi was granted last term on the ground of delay in taking out the rule to quash. A. L. Belyea contra.—The rule was discharged on the ground that the affidavits on which it had been obtained were improperly sworn to before the prosecutor.

The Queen v. Marsh, in re Thos. B. Dunphy. J. A. Vanwart showed cause to a rule similar to that in the preceding case; A. L. Belyea contra.—Rule discharged on the ground that the affidavits had been sworn to before the attorney of the prosecutor.

Arguments closed today and the court, after delivering judgments tomorrow, will adjourn

SACKVILLE.

"A Grand Liberal Demonstration."

Local Talent Ignored—The Orator Imported from P. E. Island.

Mr. Davies Agin the Government—Sir John no Statesman—Some Vigorous Statistics.

(Special to THE SUN.)

SACKVILLE, Feb. 19.—About four hundred people assembled at Music Hall, this evening, to hear L. H. Davies on the "Issues of the Day." Both political parties appeared to be equally represented, and a few ladies graced the] assembly with their presence. W. J. Robinson of Moncton, presided and introduced the speaker in a highly laudatory speech, in which he aired some of his own political views.

An address of welcome was then read by the secretary of the Westmoreland Liberal Association, and presented by the chairman.

Mr. Davies, in commencing his address, said if he had only known before hand the remarkable enterprise of the newspapers of the province, it would scarcely have been necessary for him to come here to speak, as THE SUN of today had kindly told its readers what he would say, and the local paper had done the same and had added such complimentary remarks that he could not possibly fulfil the promises made regarding him. This, he said, was a trick of the trade, designed to weaken the force of his remarks by praising them too highly in advance. He then devoted considerable attention to THE SUN, which he charged with repeating a gross libel concerning the amounts he had received from the Government. He then launched into the regulation tirade against the ministry and exhausted the condemnatory adjectives in describing their iniquities. Sir John, he said, is the ablest politician in the Dominion, but the best men among his supporters would admit that he was no statesman. It is said that the Liberals had no platform, but a policy of which any party might be proud had recently been laid down by Mr. Blake at his great banquet speech at London. On that occasion Mr. Blake had only to say the word to grasp the power and position he had been waiting for so long, but he put aside the temptation and enunciated the most noble sentiments ever uttered by a stateseman. The Intercolonial was not built for the good of the country, but to secure political support. It had been built by an out of the way route and millions had been wasted in order that Sir John might get votes. Tupper had added nine millions to the expenditure for the road, and it had been charged to capital account. The road under the present management had been run at an enormous loss. Six millions had been expended on it last year and charged to capital. The policy of the Government had been to prevent reciprocity; the policy of the Opposition is to bring it about. The Government went on bended knees to Washington and implored the Americans to come and fish in our waters and ruin our fishermen. The result is, hundreds of our fishermen are starving. The Franchise Act was designed by Sir John to give him a new lease of power, and the Liberals should make every effort to get their names registered. The Conservatives need not take the trouble, as the work would be done for them.

The Toronto *Mail* and Montreal *Gazette* are paid $10,000 a year for their support, while THE SUN and the Halifax *Herald* received $6,000 each yearly. The speaker eulogized Blake's plan for building the C. P. R., and said there would have been no rebellion if it had been built by his plan. The greatest curse ever happened Canada was building the road so rapidly. It is a monument of disgrace to the Government. The syndicate will make far more money out of the road in ten years than all they have put into it. The rebellion was caused by the neglect, mismanagement, indifference and supineness of the Government. No commission was appointed till Riel was defending himself in Batoche. The rebellion cost eleven millions, but Mr. Davies afterwards spoke of two millions having been paid on its account. The financial condition of the country is alarming, the debt is 300 millions, and the deficit for the last seven months is five millions. Hundreds of thousands have been spent for the basest purposes. Mr. Tilley gave money to the Exchange Bank after he knew it was rotten, and thus ruined the depositors by restoring confidence in the bank. Lastly, there never could be so great, so good, so noble, so wise, so eloquent so pure a man as Edward Blake.

FREDERICTON.

Political and General News.

(Special to THE SUN.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 22.—A convention of Sunbury county electors opposed to the candidature of Messrs. Glasier and Harrison is called to meet at the court house, Burton, at 2.30 p. m., Wednesday, March 3rd, to nominate candidates for the assembly.

G. G. King, M. P. for Queens, is here *en route* for Ottawa.

The local government is in session in preparation for the meeting of the legislature.

The third skating carnival of the season will be held on Wednesday, March 8th.

REFUSED A SUMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The court has refused to grant a summons for the editor and publishers of *Punch*, whom the socialist leaders desired to have committed for contempt of court for having as alleged, attempted to excite public opinion against them while they were on trial for their utterances during the Trafalgar Square riots.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to THE SUN.)

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—A special despatch received here tonight states that the wheat sowing is in full blast between Maple Creek and Medicine Hat, Northwest territories.

Since the debate on the Northwest rebellion in the local legislature, the house has met daily for half an hour or so and then adjourned. On Thursday the budget speech will be made and then there will be livelier times.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Feb. 16.—A gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in this city for some time was broken up today, two of their number, John Hilton, a farmer's son, and Wm. Carroll, bookkeeper, being arrested. Their operations were carried on in an unoccupied house on St. Paul street, where a large stock of half dollars and quarters, besides dies and appliances were found. It is believed the principals have not yet been caught. David R. Thomas, mechanical engineer, formerly a partner of Hilton's, skipped out on hearing of the arrests.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—Provincial Treasurer Ross presented his financial statement to the local legislature this afternoon. He stated that the results of the year were more favorable than had been expected, as it was thought that there would be an excess of expenditure over receipts of about $148,000. The actual excess was only about $41,000. He claimed there were assets over liabilities of six million dollars. No reliance, however, can be placed on such a statement. He announced that another increase is to be made in liquor license fees, as follows: Tavern and shop licenses in cities of over 20,000 people, from $160 to $250; cities under 20,000, $160 to $200; towns from $110 to $150; villages from $80 to $130; townships from $72 to $100. Saloons—cities from $160 to $300; towns from $110 to $250. Wholesale—cities over 20,000 from $225 to $300; cities under 20,000 and towns from $200 to $250 and vessel licenses on lakes from $125 to $175. In the case of wine and beer licenses the increase will be just one half. This year he expects an excess of expenditure over receipts of over four hundred thousand dollars.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—The St. Columbia meeting in Sir Adolphe Caron's constituency was a grand success for the ministers who attended. There has not been so enthusiastic a reception given to Sir Adolphe for many a year. The managers of the national party hired ten or a dozen roughs, some of whom had only been out of the penitentiary for a few weeks, and they were sent to the meeting to try and break it up, but the meeting was so overwhelmingly for the Government, that after enduring the interruptions on several occasions, they turned upon the hired gang and summarily ejected them. One of the gang brandished a pistol and was sent through a window to cool himself in a snowbank. The attempt of the Rielites to stifle freedom of speech, only aroused the strongest determination to stamp out Rielism in all its phases. The three ministers who spoke were frequently applauded, and Messrs. Costigan and Thompson received their full share of applause.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Notice is given mariners of changes on the Prince Edward Island lights. The east point light house has been moved about one hundred and sixty feet east. The fog alarm established in October, gives a blast of eight seconds every half minute. The cove light has been changed in colour, from blue to green.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—The ten mile skating race for the R. K. Fox championship medal took place in the Prince of Wales rink tonight, in the presence of a large crowd. The ice was in magnificent condition. Five started, including Brown, Robt. Elliott, former champion, and W. J. Drysdale. The latter took the lead at the start and kept it until the end of the first mile, when he fell. He was up quickly again and kept behind the leader until the end of the sixth mile, when he gave up. Elliott also fell twice and gave up at the end of the second mile. Brown kept the lead all through until within a mile from home, when he fell, his lead on Lee being reduced to half a lap. Lee could have won if he had liked, but preferred to come in second and win the *Herald* medal, which had only to be won once, whereas the Fox trophy has to be won three times. The time of race was 40 min. 10 sec.

Findlay was present, but did not compete.

GOUGH DEAD.

The Famous Temperance Orator Passes Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—John B. Gough, the famous temperance orator, died this evening. He was attacked by apoplexy on Monday last while lecturing and fell prostrate to the floor. He never rallied.

[Mr. Gough was born at Sandgate, Kent, England, in 1817, emigrated to New York in 1829, and learned the trade of a bookmaker. For years he was a victim of intemperance, but in 1842 he took the total abstinence pledge, and soon began to publicly advocate temperance principles. His reputation as an orator soon spread throughout America and the old land. In 1853 he responded to an invitation of the London Temperance League, and a visit, intended to last only six weeks, was protracted to two years. In 1857 he again visited England and lectured there with great success till 1860, when he returned to America. His third visit to England was in 1878.]

Gough was a speaker of a very peculiar type and attracted as much attention by his platform manners as by the eloquence of his language. He was a man of large generosity and devoted much of his wealth to good works. His personal history, that of a reformed drunkard, told thousands of times by Gough as a warning to others, has done inestimable service in the cause of temperance. Of late years, Gough, who had to a great extent retired from the public platform, resided at Worcester, Mass.]

WILMINGTON FIRE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—The loss by yesterday's fire is now much less than first reported. The total loss is now estimated at $500,000 and insurances $400,000.

DILKE-CRAWFORD.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is understood the Queen's proctor will intervene in the case of Sir Charles Dilke. The latter has intimated he desires to submit all information in his possession to disprove the allegation that the divorce of Crawford resulted from collusion.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is stated that Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has so instructed the police and military authorities, as to render it virtually impossible to effect evictions.

WAITING FOR THE DUKE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The international fleet will leave Sudabay for Salimas immediately upon the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is to command the fleet. Two English cruisers will watch the coast of Crete in order to prevent the landing of Greek volunteers bent on inciting an insurrection.

PRISON REVOLT.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Nine hundred convicts in the central prison at Thouars revolted and mastered the guards. A force of troops was despatched from Parthenay and succeeded in suppressing the outbreak. The details have been kept secret by the authorities.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—United States Minister Phelps gave a brilliant reception today in honor of Washington's birthday.

LONDON.

A Socialist Mass Meeting in Hyde Park—The Police Interfere.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The hearing in the case of the socialist leaders Hyndman, Burns, Champion and Williams, who are charged with inciting to riot, contempt of law, etc., in connection with the recent demonstrations in London, was begun in Bow street police court this morning. The court room was well filled with spectators, but was not crowded. Mr. Poland, solicitor for the treasury, in presenting the case for the government, quoted from the speeches made by the defendants at the time of the riots. Several newspaper reporters were called as witnesses and gave testimony regarding the actions of the prisoners previous to and during the disorders.

Mr. Poland asked that the prisoners be committed for trial. He said the prosecution had nothing of a political nature in it and urged that the men be prosecuted for misdemeanor. This, he continued, consisted of the utterances by the different defendants of expressions and sentiments with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. These utterances were made at meetings held at Trafalgar square and Hyde park, on Monday of last week. Burns, at the Trafalgar square meeting, said to the assemblage, "Unless we get bread they will get lead," and "next time we will sack the bakers' shops." It was Burns who suggested to the mob to march through West End. When the mob arrived at Hyde park, Burns again addressed the rioters, and said: "We have shown what stones can do. We will try powder and shot if they don't accede, and there will be a revolution." Champion, in his speeches to the voters on the same day, urged his hearers to influence the police and army to join the people. Williams, in his address, urged the people to organize, saying he was unwilling to have starving men confront the soldiery unless the former were organized. Hyndman said: "Let us show a firm front. If peaceable means fail, I will be the first to summon you."

The case was adjourned for a week, and the prisoners were allowed to give bail.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Today the socialists marched from all parts of London and massed 50,000 strong in Hyde Park. The leaders arrived at reformer's tree at 3 p. m. in wagonnettes. Mounted police patrolled the entrances of the park and strong reserves were held in readiness for an emergency. During the meeting 2,000 roughs of threatening appearance gathered on Great Stanhope street, but were vigorously charged and dispersed by the police. Speeches were made from three platforms and resolutions adopted expressing indignation at the delay of the government in commencing public works for the relief of men out of employment. Burns delivered an effective oration in which he deprecated any attempt at looting or rioting, attributed the previous rioting to the mockeries of the club men and appealed to his audience not to take their ransom prematurely nor give police spies a chance to traduce them. Hyndeman, Williams and Champion spoke in the usual strain but without using violent language, although earnestly demanding a social revolution in the positions of capital and labor. When the meeting ended the crowd moved in an orderly manner to the exit at Hyde park corner. The mounted police made a furious rush into the crowd. Many blows were dealt and the police were hooted. The police continued their attempts to disperse the socialists, and by the time Westminster was reached the crowd had been scattered and quiet prevailed in the streets. There was no attempt at rioting.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Both houses of parliament were crowded. Lord Hartington took a seat behind the treasury bench. He was loudly cheered by the conservatives. The crowd outside the parliament buildings which usually gives an enthusiastic reception to the prime minister, only faintly cheered Gladstone on his arrival. There is a general feeling of discontent over the meagreness of the government's statements regarding its proposal of Irish measures. The fact that the government made no announcements of its programme for the introduction of the bill affecting Ireland is taken as an indication that the Cabinet is still undecided as to what course it shall pursue. In the house of lords the Marquis of Salisbury said he would wait to see what changes six weeks would give to the policy of the Government. His remark was greeted with cheers.

In the commons Gladstone said the desire of the Government was to propose to the house, measures of a positive and substantial character dealing with Ireland, respecting social order and questions of land and the future government of Ireland, including the method for such government. He said a further statement on the subject would be made 22nd March. Alluding to the foreign policy of the new government, Gladstone said he would follow the eastern policy inaugurated by his predecessor, Lord Salisbury.

The house resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Lord Randolph Churchill and the rank and file of the tories abused and worried Gladstone and provoked from the prime minister a dignified speech, in which he said the government had a severe and difficult task which it would endeavor to perform resolutely and as speedy as possible.

In the house of lords, the tories vainly tried to goad Lord Rosebery, foreign secretary, to speak on the situation in the east.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the house of commons last night, Hugh Childers, home secretary, made a statement concerning the recent riots in London. He said that evidence procured by the commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the outbreak, disclosed the fact that there was a state of affairs existing in the administration of the police that required his serious attention.

Justin McCarthy urged that the discussion of the home rule measure must precede any other Irish legislation.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to.

The woman's franchise bill was read a second time.

The Parnellites are content with Gladstone's statement, and say they will wait until April for the disclosure of his proposals regarding Ireland. They held a meeting in the house of commons after Gladstone had presented his statement and decided to withdraw O'Brien's amendment to the address. The amendment had reference to evictions in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the commons today, Childers, home secretary, announced that the riot committee advised a thorough and immediate overhauling and reorganization of the police department of London.

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to Baron Henry Delworm's question as to whether Morley adhered to the opinion he expressed in a recent speech, that it was desirable to exclude the Parnellites from parliament, he admitted that his speech was correctly reported, but said he preferred to explain his policy fully on the proper occasion.

Gladstone announced that the government did not intend to suppress the Irish national land league.

Mr. Childers stated that he had accepted the resignation of Col. Henderson, chief of the London police.

Gladstone, in moving for the appointment of a select committee on procedure said it was the government's intention to facilitate the business rather than adopt a cloture measure.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The annexation of Burmah was confirmed by the government in the house of lords and house of commons this evening. It was voted the cost of the Burmah expedition be charged to Indian revenues.

The autographic correspondence between Goethe and Schiller has been purchased by the Grand Duchess Sophie of Saxe-Weimar.

A man in Uxbridge, Mass., has a pair of steers which work together like horses, and have a trotting record of 3 minutes 8 seconds for one mile.

A Philadelphia gentleman has recently found an autograph letter of George Washington, in which the latter negotiates for the purchase of a good, likely negro boy.

The widow of Gen. Santa Anna is in Mexico, spending her declining years in a rocking chair, smoking cigarettes.

IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Gladstone is sending letters of enquiry to all sorts and conditions of Irishmen, probably including the Parnellites.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday, it was decided that the first business of parliamentary session after the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne should be the introduction of a government scheme to reform the rules of procedure. Chamberlain urged the early consideration of a local government bill, but Gladstone overruled him, giving precedence to home rule proposals, and postponing dealing with the Irish land question.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—The *Freeman's Journal* takes a gloomy view of Lord Randolph Churchill's proposed visit to Belfast to confer with leading men of that city on the Irish question. It predicts his visit will be attended with riot and bloodshed. Gladstone's letter of the 12th inst. to Lord de Vesci is a disappointment to the Irish.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—John Dillon presided at a meeting of the Dublin branch of the national league today and made several important declarations. Among other things Dillon said: "We are now on the eve of achieving a national parliament for Ireland. We will only accept the completest form of home rule, and when we have that then I and the other Irish extremists will join hands with Englishmen." Three hundred and fifty-nine Presbyterian congregations in Ireland, numbering 328,100 persons, adopted resolutions denouncing the project of establishing home rule in the country.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Earl of Aberdeen, new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his state entry into Dublin today. There was no display of flags by the citizens as usual on such occasions and his lordship was but little cheered by the crowd assembled along the route by which he proceeded to the castle. The weather was cool. A body of students, which was following the vice regal procession, was attacked by a crowd at one portion of the route and considerable of an encounter ensued, during which many students were wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Irish party will hold a meeting at Cannon street hotel in this city on St. Patrick's day. Parnell will preside. The object of the meeting will be to issue to England the ultimatum of the Irish people concerning home rule. As the date selected for this event precedes by but five days the 22nd of March, the date set by Gladstone for the commencement of government work on Irish legislation, it is believed the nationalist leader means to force a crisis on the home rule question. Mr. Parnell has also arranged to have his party hold fifty meetings throughout Ireland simultaneously with the one he will preside over. The ultimatum will also be announced at these meetings.

Parnell has prepared a scheme to apply the Irish church surplus, not yet exhausted, to relieving distress in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The Castle island police have just made a capture of nineteen armed and disguised men. They are supposed to be members of a party of moonlighters.

BELFAST, Feb. 22.—Large bodies of Orangemen, wearing regalia, displaying banners and headed by bands of music, met Lord Randolph Churchill at the depot here. He was escorted by a huge procession to Ulster Hall, where addresses were presented to him. Replying to the addresses he said he wished those contemplating dissolution of the union were only present they would then perceive that Belfast would never submit to disunion. The town is excited and extensive police precautions have been taken to prevent rioting.

BELFAST, Feb. 22.—The scene of enthusiasm witnessed in Belfast today has not been equalled here in many years. In the numerous processions which paraded through the streets were many women who all displayed orange colors. So dense were the crowds that they filled the principal thoroughfares, more particularly along the route taken by Lord Randolph Churchill, that traffic was blocked for several hours. No sooner had Lord Randolph seated himself in a carriage that was awaiting him than a crowd made a rush for the carriage, unharnessed the horses and proceeded to drag the vehicle from the station to the hotel. At a meeting tonight, Lord Randolph said it would lay with Ulster to say whether Ireland should remain part of the empire. He denied that the Parnellites were the true representatives of the will of the Irish people. As for Parnell himself, he has only a title to be continued, as the leader in the party lay in the actions of which no one could be justly proud. By playing upon the terrors of the peasantry, and by means of brutal outrages upon human beings and animals, he had secured five-sixths of the Irish members of parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Gladstone has taken the office of privy seal in addition to that of premier.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The Achilla islands relief fund is saving many lives. Priests and islanders are full of gratitude. The distress is still terrible

MADRID, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the cabinet today it was decided to hold elections in April and to summon the Cortes to meet in May.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.—Emile Dagand, leader of the Belgian bar, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling trust funds. The affair has caused a sensation.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 17.—M. Bratino, prime minister, minister of the interior, and minister of foreign affairs has resigned.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—The crater of the volcano of Calima has diminished in size, but eruptions continue. The inhabitants of the surrounding villages are fearful of a coming disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Simon Lock, banker of Soleure, Switzerland, recently failed with liabilities 2,000,000 francs. Hundreds of small depositors are ruined by the failure. Lock was arrested yesterday on a charge of fraud.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Joseph Chamberlain, president of the local government board, has quarrelled with his radical colleague, Sir Charles Dilke, and abandoned him utterly. The reason given by Chamberlain's friends is that Sir Charles refused to adopt Chamberlain's advice to testify under oath that he was not guilty of the offence charged against him as correspondent in the Crawford divorce suit.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A despatch was received by the police authorities this morning that a mutiny had broken out on board the naval training ship Arethusa and asking for assistance. A detachment of police was immediately sent on board to quell the mutiny. The outbreak was soon suppressed by the police. Seven mutineers were flogged and expelled from the service.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—A portion of the shipperies exhibition building, in process of construction in this town, collapsed today while several score of workmen were engaged upon it. Most of the men were recovered from the wreck, eighteen with broken legs or arms. These have been sent to the hospitals. It is known that several men killed by the accident remain buried in the debris.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived at Lorne Monday morning on his way to Belfast, Ireland. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd. On his journey from London Lord Randolph made a short stop at Stranrear, Scotland. There was a gathering of people at the station and in reply to their greetings Lord Randolph made a speech which he said he imagined that Scotchmen would benefit by their union with England to support any proposals for dismemberment of the empire. This remark was received with cheers. In an address at Larne, Lord Randolph Churchill asserted that the granting of home rule to Ireland would result in a dissolution of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland. He declared that the placing of the loyalists of the north of Ireland under the authority of a Dublin government would be a monstrosity of civilization. Loyalists must organize and fit themselves for a struggle for the maintenance of the union, which was only organizing now, but which he predicted would assume grave proportions.

Crawford writes to the London *Times* denying that procedure in the recent divorce trial was the result of an arrangement or communication between the parties. He says: "Nobody was more surprised than myself, and, I believe, my advisers, than that Sir Charles Dilke did not enter the witness box. I am not aware that any facilities to obtain corroborative testimony were offered by Sir Charles Dilke, but I know that two detectives fruitlessly tried to find Fanny for several months previous to the trial. Fanny, once discovered, declined to reveal anything and afterwards could not be seen."

The Greek ministers of war and marine threaten to resign unless war against Turkey is at once declared. The people of Greece, who are anxious for hostilities, are much excited. The torpedoes having been surreptitiously removed from the harbor of Salonica, Turkish authorities boarded the Greek steamship Omonia and arrested the captain on suspicion of having been concerned in the removal. They then searched the vessel, but failed to find any of the torpedoes. The captain was thereupon released.

Prince William, son of the Prince Imperial of Germany, who is colonel of the German Guard Hussars, has ordered every officer of that regiment to withdraw from the Union Club, on account of the ruinous gambling permitted in the club rooms. The committee of the club intends to suppress all gambling.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

A correspondent of THE SUN writes from Chatham: The following resolutions were adopted by Chatham Lodge, I. O. G. T., at a meeting held on the 16th inst:—

Whereas, By recent decision of the privy council, the Liquor License Act of 1883 and amending acts have been declared unconstitutional, and the regulation of the liquor traffic declared to be within the jurisdiction solely of the provincial legislature; and,

Whereas, The Canada Temperance Act of 1878 has been declared constitutional, and it is plainly the duty of the provincial government to see that this law is observed and enforced in constituencies in New Brunswick in which it has been adopted by appointed proper officials for its enforcement; and,

Whereas, The Prohibitory Alliance of St. John has taken the initiative action in drafting a bill and preparing a petition to be laid before the provincial legislature at its coming season, asking them to appoint officials, as aforesaid, as has been promised by the Ontario provincial government in a similar case,

Therefore resolved, That this lodge heartily approves of and endorses the action of the St. John Prohibitory Alliance, and recommends to the grand lodge the advisability of urging on the subordinate lodges to render their assistance and co-operation by taking joint and united action in connection with this matter, and that the grand lodge executive prepare a form of petition to be circulated by the lodges for signature by ratepayers and others, praying the legislature to pass the bill and appoint the officials as aforementioned.

The following has been forwarded by Mrs. D. P. Maclaughlan of Chatham, which, says our correspondent, I trust THE SUN will find space for:—

CHATHAM, Feb. 17, 1886.

"I transmit you a copy of a resolution adopted by our lodge last evening, and which is sufficiently self-explanatory. Doubtless petitions signed all over the province in favor of the legislature passing a bill making provision for appointment of officials in Scott Act constituencies would strengthen the hands of the Alliance, who have taken the first step in the matter and have a material influence on the legislature. It clearly is the duty of the provincial legislature to see that the law, when adopted, is enforced and to make provision therefor, when the Dominion Government has failed to do so, as all temperance workers for prohibition desire to see the act adopted all over New Brunswick as the best measure we have at present. All should be interested in this phase of the work, and if the petitions should be signed by the lodge members alone, it would express the wish of our temperance people and be of assistance in inducing the legislature to pass the bill and be worth the doing."

Petitions of this description will be issued for signatures shortly, through the Alliance.

BLACK RIVER, ST. JOHN CO.

At a regular meeting of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 97 I. O. G. T., held in their hall in Black River on the evening of February 3, the following officers were duly installed into office for the ensuing quarter by deputy Robert Stewart: Samuel Morrison, W. C. T.; Fanney Cowell, W. V. T.; Thos. McCarthy, S.; John Cunningham, F. S.; Bell Armstrong, T.; Handley Beckwith, C.; James Devine, M.; Caroline Stewart, D. M.; Robert Burley, O. G.; Mary McCarthy, R. H. S.; Maria Davine, L. H. S; Emma Moore, A. S; Charles McCarthy, P. W. C. T. Evening Star Lodge has decreased for the last six months, owing to a good many members leaving the place. We have still a good lodge; it is doing a good work and promising to do better. We are increasing our numbers by occasional initiations.

HILLSDALE.

Hillsdale Lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term:—A. H. Wanamaker, W. C. T.; Sadie Wanamaker, W. V. T.; R. C. McMonegal, W. Sect.; Alice Mutch, W. A. S.; Mrs. H. Smith, W. Treas.; Clarence Wanamaker, W. F. S; Wanzer Smith, W. Chap.; J. A. Odell, W. M.; Miss L. M. Smith, W. D. M.; William Steeves, W. I. G.; B. Miles, W. O. G.; Miss L. M. Tabor, W. R. H. S.; Miss Liesion, W. L. H. S.; J. R. Sherwood, P. W. C. T.

Killing Game Animals Out of Season.

To the Editor of The Sun:—

OFFICE OF CHIEF GAME COMMISSIONER, Feb. 18, 1886.

SIR—A keen sportsman, resident of this city, directing my attention to the following in your paper of this morning "A few days ago four Indians hunting killed five moose,' etc.—asks, "Is there no remedy?"

In reply, I would state to that gentleman, and to all others interested in the prevention of the slaughter of our game animals out of season, there is a remedy—the game laws are sufficient if enforced; it is, therefore, a question of the enforcement of these laws against offenders.

If the parties reporting the above, or similar information, can and will give, through either of the county wardens or myself, such evidence, in any court having jurisdiction, as will convict, the enforcement of the penalties under the game laws should have the effect of limiting, if not entirely prevented, the practice of hunting and killing game out of season. I know of no more practicable way of obtaining such remedy than that keen sportsmen like himself should combine with the view of securing the evidence to be had in such cases and instigating the prosecution of such offenders.

Upon any such evidence being submitted to me, or to any county warden, of which I am advised, I will at once instruct the warden and his deputies in the discharge of their several duties in case of need, and assist, as far as practicable, in the prosecution of offenders.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. DE W. SPURR,
Chief Game Commissioner.

They May Sing and Pray in the Streets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Capt. Florence Graves and two lieutenants of the Brooklyn branch of the English Salvation Army, who were arrested for singing and praying on the streets, were discharged yesterday. Justice Kenna decided that they had not met to incite a riot, and that the peace had not been wilfully or wrongfully disturbed.

Done a Long Time Ago, Anyhow.

MRS. CHURCHILL SUES MISS LEWIS FOR ALIENATING HER HUSBAND'S AFFECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The case of Mrs. Samuel Churchill against Miss Josephine Lewis for alienating the affections of Mr. Churchill was on trial before Justice Van Vorst in the supreme court yesterday. The plaintiff says in her complaint that for nineteen years past she has been the wife of Samuel Churchill. Between July, 1879, and June, 1880, she kept a boarding house at 161 West Forty-ninth street, the premises being owned by the mother of Miss Lewis. Miss Lewis and her mother boarded with the Churchills, and, as alleged, Miss Lewis there won the affection of Mrs. Churchill, so that he treated his wife cruelly. Mrs. Churchill wants $25,000 damages.

The defendant, a fine-looking woman of about 35 years, in her answer denies the allegations of the complaint, and pleads the statue of limitations.

Lena Yorker, a servant in the boarding house, testified that she had seen Mr. Churchill, when in the yard, put his arms around Miss Lewis's neck, and she did not resist. She afterwards saw Mr. Churchill with his arm around Miss Lewis's waist. in the kitchen. She told Mrs. Churchill about it. Some two weeks afterward the witness went to the dining room, when Mr. Churchill sprang from the lounge and ran through the door. Miss Lewis also sprang up from the lounge and then sat down.

Mrs. Churchill was then called. She started the boarding house business, she said, to help her husband along. On Feb. 24, 1880, she went to the theatre with a cousin, leaving only her husband, Miss Lewis, and the servant at home. After she went out her husband sent the servant away.

The court at this point adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Until the trial Miss Lewis did not know that she was only the adopted daughter of Mrs. Agnes Lewis, and was greatly agitated at the disclosure.

Dr. Mary Walker's Speech.

SHE GIVES RHODE ISLAND LAWYERS A FEW KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENTS.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 19.—Dr. Mary Walker came from Washington to instruct the Rhode Island legislators, and today she had a hearing before the joint committee of the general assembly appointed to consider an amendment to the constitution granting woman suffrage. Dr. Walker believes that suffrage is granted by the constitution, and she called attention to the constitution, which says "We, the people," and not "We, the men." The doctor appeared in a black Prince Albert coat, black trousers, a dude collar, and black cravat.

The preliminary portion of the doctor's address was devoted to her conquests of distinguished statesmen whose arguments she had knocked silly as they themselves acknowledged. She called Rhode Island "a little diamond."

When she got down to the argument Mr. Freeman of Lincoln, a little man with lots of grit, arose, and while a hush of suspense fell over the committee told the doctor in a mild but firm voice that the constitution of this state in so many words qualified only "male citizens" to vote. The Doctor pulled down her vest and, looking Mr. Freeman right in the eye, told him that the word "he" was used in the laws relating to murder, but for all that they were willing enough to apply them to women. Before the joint committee could recover from this sally the Doctor's coattails disappeared through the ante-room door.

American Riflemen.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—An English rifleman, in a recent communication to a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, says: "Now, let me finish with a suggestion, which will, I hope, find favor on your side of the water. In the month of July next we shall have at Wimbledon the annually recurring contest for the Rajah of Kolapore's magnificent trophy, for which we shall probably have not only a British, a Canadian, a Jersey, a Guernsey and an Indian team competing, but probably also a South African and South Australian team. Would it not be possible to get also a team from your branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race? To come to Wimbledon is a serious undertaking, but would it not be possible and worth consideration to organize at Creedmoor or at Walnut Hill a simultaneous match, in which the conditions should be as nearly as possible assimilated?"

Strange Recovery of a Lost Cane.

BINGHAMPTON, Feb. 18.—S. S. Gould, sr., of Seneca Falls, while making the trip down the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River seven years ago, dropped his cane overboard. His name and address were engraved on a silver plate near the head of the cane. A few days ago Mr. Gould received a letter from Samuel Yeo, who lives on the coast of Nova Scotia. Yeo informed Gould that he had found a cane floating in the ocean five miles from shore bearing the name and address of S. S. Gould, sr. Gould requested him to send the cane to him by express, and on Monday he received the property he lost in the St. Lawrence River in 1879.

The Lesson of Gough's Life.

(Brooklyn Eag'e.)

Looking back from Gough's services to temperance, from his success in life—whether we take this in the narrower individual sense or in the broader acceptance as of something done for others—and recurring to the turning point of his career, we find a wholesome lesson for reformers. Does anybody suppose that a prohibitory act in every state supplemented by a federal statute of the same sort, would have arrested Gough's descent? Nothing would have done this for him but the strength of will brought into play. Nothing can do it for others but adequate force of character.

It is hard to better the instruction of the apostle as to any variety of moral regeneration: "Work out your own salvation." If even the divine law cannot accomplish the result, it is idle to appeal to the legislature.

In a Bad State.

LAWLESSNESS PREVAILING AT PASPEBIAC

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—M. H. Gault, M. P., has received the following despatch from Jas. J. Lounde, a merchant of Paspebiac: "Matters here are in a very bad state. The fishermen are starving. Lawlessness prevails, and the local authorities are powerless. They have asked the Quebec government for assistance, but time is being lost, and no satisfaction is obtainable. Could you assist in pressing immediate action on the part of the government? Other raids are expected." Mr. Gault has accordingly telegraphed Attorney Gen. Fuillon in regard to the matter.

A clergyman of Stonington, Conn., who has been compelled to saw and chop wood, ring the bell, and build the church fires all winter, in addition to performing his clerical duties, threatens to resign unless his work is lightened.

A foreign device for cutting stones consists of a cord of three steel wires rather loosely twisted together, running around pulleys like a bandsaw. The swift succession of blows from the ridges of the cord delivered along a narrow line disintegrates the stone rapidly.

Cures of sciatica are reported as having taken place in Paris after a single application of Dr. Debove's method of freezing the skin above the painful parts with a spray of choloride of methyl. The operation is said to be applicable also to facial neuralgia.

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 24, 1886.

THE MARINE POLICE.

The winter fishermen doubtless think that the Government have not been over active in preparing for the protection of our coast fisheries. Still it would have been hard to defend the conduct of the ministry, if they had laid out a large sum of money in fitting out a marine police force while they were negotiating with a view to a treaty which would make such a fleet useless. It is now obvious that there is to be no treaty, and it follows that there is no more fishing for United States citizens within the three mile limit. Our Ottawa correspondent, who is usually well informed, is of the opinion that steps are now being taken for the preservation of the rights of Canadian fishermen. No time should be lost. It is known to the Government that, although the time mentioned in the agreement of last year has expired, the United States fishing vessels are still making themselves at home in our waters. It will not require a large marine force to protect that portion of the coast to which fishermen resort at this season. If the Minister of Marine has been rightly chosen and is properly supported, before many days the predatory fishing craft will either withdraw beyond the line or be towed behind a Government vessel into a Canadian port.

PRINCIPAL McKAY AND SPELLING REFORM.

One of the most active and cultured teachers in the maritime provinces is A. H. McKay, B. A. B. Sc, principal of Pictou Academy. His fame as an educator, has given Pictou Academy an enviable status among the Nova Scotia high schools, and his zeal as an educationalist is known to all the province teachers. Of late Principal McKay has thrown himself with great energy into an agitation for spelling reform. The minutes of the last session of the Provincial Educational Association contain a paper from him on this subject, in which after pointing out a few of the more striking anomolies, he asks that the government of Nova Scotia should so far fall in with the reform movement as to remove some of the restraints which the school system imposes on teachers who desire to simplify the orthography.

If we wish to spell *tisic* with a *phth* as we were taught at school, to attach the letters *ue* to the word catalog, or the letter *b* to the word *dum*, we may do so, but Mr. McKay makes a strong case when he maintains that teachers should be allowed the privilege of adopting a more rational system. The ethical argument in favor of reform is old, but Mr. McKay puts it rather attractively. "Like others," he says, "I first had faith in my teacher's word, that letters represented certain sounds. My faith required to be modified directly and its formula might read "letters represent many uncertain sounds." Eventually I rose to the highest generalizations of the underlying principles, and said in my haste "all men are liars." He attributes the growth of the present system from the simple and honest style of the early English, to the fact that the scholars who evolved it, "formed a caste inclined rather to protect the realms of literature from the invasions of vulgar hordes by fencing the written language with the furze and thorn and bristling brushwood of silent letters and sounding combinations, suggested by the incident of their origin."

But the system is with us, and most of us have acquired some facility in its use. Long familiarity with silent letters has made it possible for us to ignore them without friction of mind, and without reflecting on the paradox of a silent "representation of a single sound." It is easier for us to continue spelling in the old arbitrary fashion than to go back to first principles. The question is, how far have we a right to impose our bad method on the children now learning to read and write?

Mr. McKay has made an elaborate investigation of this matter. He issued circulars to a number of schools, and by the co-operation of teachers and parents he was able to secure statistics to show what proportion of the time spent at school is devoted to the memorization of letters in words and the pronunciation of combinations of letters. We omit the details and give the summary, which is that 64 per cent. of the first two years; 47 per cent. of the next two; and 37 per cent. of the next two; or 49 per cent. of the first six years at school are devoted to letters and their combinations. Three years in all at school are, therefore, spent in this way by the average child. Now it is alleged that if each letter in use represented a single sound, and always the same sound, the work of these three years could be accomplished in one year. This statement is borne out by the experience of other countries. Evidence is furnished that the average German child learns to read in one-third the time required for the average English child.

If it is true that one-third of the first six years at school is wasted time, Mr. McKay does well to ask that governments should not interfere with the efforts made in the direction of orthographical reform. It should be as lawful to change our wrong and expensive system to a simple, logical, and easy one, as it was to introduce the scholastic barbarism which now deform written English and make it the horror of the foreign student. Unfortunately, however, when Mr. McKay gets his way and has the Nova Scotia infants taught phonetic English they will be puzzled over English books. These they must somehow learn to read, notwithstanding the silent letters and other bad features, and the two years saved in childhood will be in great part lost afterward. The reformation must come gradually.

MR. CHARLTON, M.P., has made a speech and has furnished a list of "timber grabbers." He set himself to beat Mr. Cameron's list and has easily done it. The Toronto *Globe* summarizing Mr. Charlton's "facts," states that there are 221 grabbers in all, as follows:

Ontario	150
Quebec	33
Nova Scotia	5
New Brunswick	1
Manitoba and N. W.	23
Prince Edward Island	7
British Columbia	1
England	1
	221

A weak point in this is that the total number of limits "grabbed" is something less than fifty, and that this number includes Mr. Mackenzie's grants as well as those given under the present government.

It is strange that no free trade organ has yet attributed the riots in London to the growth of protectionist sentiment in Great Britain.

S. P. C. A.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer's Reports.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the class room of the Y. M. C. A. on the 16th inst., the president presiding. There were present: John Sears, president; E. J. Wetmore, secretary; W. H. Fairall, treasurer; Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Rev. James Bennet, A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., Dr. D. E. Berryman, Ald. Sears, Ald. Skinner, W. F. Butt, W. H. Frith, Rev. J. M. Davenport, Rev. G. M. Armstrong, W. F. Best and B. McCrossin.

John Sears, on calling the meeting to order, referred to the work of the society for the year and gave numerous statistics of the work of the English societies and bands of mercy. He also spoke in congratulatory terms of the assistance the ladies gave to the work.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

President Sears read the report of the executive committee as follows:

In submitting the fifth annual report of the proceedings of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the executive committee have much pleasure in recording a decided progress both in the sympathy and interest taken in its operations as well as in the good results of its beneficent work.

At the outset of this report it is our painful duty to make mention of the loss during the year of one of the members of the committee by the death of John Magee, on October 12 1885. By this removal the society has lost one of its best friends, as well as an energetic and active supporter; Mr. Magee occupied himself in agriculture, he possessed considerable knowledge of the wants and habits of animals, and from a natural kindness for all dumb creatures was able to give valuable help and counsel in the work of the society. A resolution of the esteem in which he was held by the committee and the loss they sustained by his decease was immediately passed and entered on their minutes, and a copy of the same was duly forwarded to his bereaved widow.

In the report of last year a hope was expressed that a Ladies' Auxiliary would be formed, so that a great interest might be taken in, and much-extended support given to our society. We are glad now to report that many of the ladies of St. John kindly responded to an invitation extended to them to attend a meeting to consider the subject. After deliberation, several ladies consented to act as a committee, and work up the movement, which has resulted in the formation of "the Humane Educational Auxiliary of the S. P.C.A." It is too early to judge of the influence and power which that organization will exercise, but it is not too soon to express our gratitude for the readiness with which our proposals to the ladies were received, nor our appreciation of the value of the co-operation; we feel we have added to our society a source of great strength. Already good results have followed in a great growth of sentiment in favor of the society and in a great knowledge of its work, as well as to assistance given it by increased financial support. We feel very much indebted to the press for the countenance and aid it has given us through the daily newspapers, they being the true reflectors of public opinion.

At the last annual meeting a Band of Mercy was formed, designed to be the Parent Band of many similar organizations. The object of this movement is to enlist the interest and sympathy of *all*, not especially of children, in the prevention of cruelty to animals; 8,000 copies of a printed appeal, setting forth the necessity and importance of training up children in the habits of kindness to animals and the good moral results that were calculated to accrue from such an effort, were issued to the clergy, ministers, and teachers of day and Sunday schools, asking for their hearty co-operation in connection with the Parent Band of the society. In the city, a very general response was given to the appeal, and several Bands of Mercy were formed in connection with different churches, in St. John, Portland and Carleton; but, so far, only one organization of these bands has taken place in the country. This branch of the work has been handed over to the ladies' auxiliary and will, we hope, continue to develop and increase. We may, however, mention that the executive committee, in response to an invitation of the ladies' auxiliary, had the pleasure of attending and taking part in the first anniversary meeting of the Bands of Mercy, held in the Mechanics' Institute on Saturday, the 30th January last. It was in every respect a noble and inspiriting meeting; the bands were there in full attendance, bearing the badge, and many of them duly equipped with handsome banners; the general public of all ranks, classes and professions, crowded into the fullest capacity of the building; the proceedings were judiciously arranged so as to unite the co-operation of all the bands, as well as of those who were well fitted to address the meeting and advance the work. As the result of the first anniversary we can only say that it exceeded our highest expectations and gave us unmingled satisfaction.

We are very much indebted to the Secretary of the Royal Society of the P. C. A in London for his liberality and kindness in gratuitously supplying our Society with a number of their tracts and publications; these have been distributed wherever it was deemed they would do the most good.

The executive committee realize what a debt of gratitude the society is under to the treasurer, W. H. Fairall, Esq, whose zeal in the cause of humanity originally led to the formation of the Society in this Province, and who has up to the present bestowed a large amount of his time towards advancing the efficiency of the institution; it is due to Mr. Fairall to add that the work he has done has been gratuitous, and a labor of love for the cause.

We would desire to acknowledge the very liberal donations the society has received from time to time, from one of our former kind hearted townsmen and merchants, Thomas E Grindon, residing in England for some years past—his contributions amounted to $170. The society is under many obligations to Dr. Stockton for his legal services, as also to Dr. Frink, V.R., for his services, both rendered the society gratuitously.

The executive committee have been informed that a legacy of $100 has been left the society by Jas. Taylor, long a resident and merchant of this city; the treasurer will be thankful to receive the same, when ready to be paid.

The report of the secretary, Mr. Wetmore, furnishes details of the outside work of the society he has performed during the year; wherever it has come to his knowledge that any act of cruelty within the purview of his duty, has been committed, he has brought the cases before the magistrates. The object of the society has been not to inflict penalties or punishment where no malicious intention was apparent; on the contrary, it has been to inculcate in the breasts of the offending, a sentiment to prevent the necessity for doing so. It should be well understood that none will be permitted to treat with cruelty or neglect any beast, bird or fowl. We, therefore, ask each member of this society, the chief of police and each of the police force, to lend us their aid and support in cooperating with the secretary in the humane work of the society.

The executive committee are informed that a bill entitled "An act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals," will be introduced into the house of commons at Ottawa the coming session, and it is certainly most desirable that it should become law. We learn it has met with the approval of most of the Canadian societies, and may be regarded as a perfect summary of the law on the subject as it exists in England and America. It might be desirable for our local legislature to pass "An act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among horses and other domestic animals." The legislature of Ontario have passed such a bill.

mand. Man is given dominion over the animal creation that it may be subservient to his use and comfort, but not that it may be the victim of his passion or cruelties. It is very short sighted policy to treat cruelly the animals, such as the horse, cow or dog, that are of special use, or those that do so much to cheer and brighten the life. We note with satisfaction a considerable improvement in the care taken of horses and other animals, as well as a decrease in that most senseless amusement, as it is called, of robbing birds' nests of eggs or young ones. We are glad to know that horses are not now commonly seen standing in the piercing cold on our Market square and other places, without some suitable covering, and that in many other ways they are better cared for: still acts of intolerable cruelty continue to be practiced, requiring extreme vigilance to detect and prevent. When it is reported that rats with their teeth extracted are kept for the amusement of pet dogs, when we know that oftentimes very insufficient provision is made for feeding cattle while on transit for merchandize or the slaughter house and other cruelties practiced in their transport, when we know how thoughtless many are respecting the feelings and wants of animals, we feel that much requires to be done and that can only be effected by our society having increased support. We appeal chiefly for money. We know well enough that claims are numerous, but all are not of like importance. We venture to press the claims of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as being of a very high order, and worthy of universal support. With an income of $1,000 or $1,200 per annum, the work could be much extended. We are loth to think that we have not in our community 500 who would not willingly contribute $2 each per year, or indeed that there are not 1,000 persons who would readily give one dollar. We appeal to the public at large to rally around this benevolent society and enable it to work yet more vigorously to prevent cruelty to animals.

JOHN SEARS,
President.

J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., in moving the adoption of the president's report, said that on the whole there was a great deal in the year's work that they had to be thankful for and no doubt if the society had more money the work could be prosecuted with even greater rigor.

Ald. Skinner seconded the motion which was carried.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

was read by Mr. Wetmore as follows:

I beg leave to make my fifth annual report of the work of the society, and present to its members and to the public as well a full statement of cases that have come under the notice of the society during the past twelve months, and how disposed of.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the humane movement has made such progress both in this and in other countries, that we feel assured a vast amount of suffering to defenceless animals has been averted through the instrumentality of this and kindred associations.

On the other hand, our society is compelled to note that acts of cruelty are still practiced on innocent dumb creatures by those having them in charge, who never stop to consider how much suffering they cause by the treatment received at their hands.

There remains a great work to be done yet, and all good citizens should consider it a part of their duty to report cases of cruelty coming under their notice, that the offenders may be properly dealt with, remembering that in reporting cases the names of persons are never used except by their consent. During the past year stockyards and landing places for cattle, sheep, and other animals have been visited frequently; there is a great improvement in the handling of stock, but in some cases I am sorry to say men and boys are found who would, if allowed, treat animals in a very rough way. Complaints have been made that stock has been left in cattle yards along the line of railways for a much longer period than the law allows without receiving food and water. This matter has been investigated by the society and the usual cautionary notices sent to the proper authorities, who have acted promptly and assured the society that the evil will be remedied at once. Poultry when being conveyed to the market, and for shipment to other cities, are often much crowded. The shippers appear to only have one object in view—that of putting a large number in a case to save the cost of transportation, thereby causing a great deal of suffering in their confined position, and are often left without either food or water, which adds to their suffering.

These cases have been promptly looked after and the shippers compelled to give them more freedom by enlarging the boxes, and having a proper supply of food and water provided. Attention of owners and persons in charge of horses has been frequently called to the cruelty of tight check reins, close blinders, bad shoeing, etc, and as far as possible had these cruel practices stopped. Many still persist in using what is called the "overdraw," having their horses heads checked up in a very unnatural position, and when spoken to insist that the horse cannot be driven without it, that he travels by keeping his head up high: if he was allowed the liberty of his head the driver would not be able to keep him from running away, and many other excuses of a similar kind.

I would invite the attention of those persons to the authority of Prof. Prichard of the Royal Veterinary College, London. He says: "I would say that instead of preventing horses from falling, the check-rein is calculated to make falling more frequent. Other not uncommon results of its use are distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede respiration ever afterwards, excoriation of the mouth and lips and paralysis of the muscles of the face. To sum up in a word, the check rein lessens the horse's strength, brings on disease, keeps him in pain, frets and injures his mouth and spoils his temper."

The whip is frequently used in the hands of thoughtless boys and others who are intrusted with the care of horses. It would be well for owners of horses to be careful in the selection of persons to drive their horses, and as far as possible not allow them to use whips. Many a horse is ruined by being forced down hills by their reckless drivers.

The aim of the society has been to do the work for which it was organized—to prevent cruelty and to disseminate the precious leaven of humaneness. That large and beneficent results have been realized in the elevation of the tone of public sentiment and the diminution of cruelty is gratefully acknowledged by all observing citizens.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work during the past year:—

Horses—Taken off the streets, temporary suspension from work—For lameness, 50; sores under harness, 19; overworked and sick, 7; old and unfit for work, 12; destroyed humanely, 11—Total 99

Horses—Owners and others warned—For neglecting horses, 13; worked while in a weak state, 13; defective harness, 13; overloading, 37; short checks, 7; sores under harness, 15; overdriving and beating, 15; defectives shoes, 5; cutting horse's tongue, 1; worked when lame, 30; neglecting to blanket, 17—Total. 166

Other animals.—Warnings—For ill-treating and neglecting cattle, 20; cows overstocked, 10; disabled cattle, 2; neglecting to feed, 2; shipment of cattle, 27; overcrowding, 2; cattle injured during transportation, 3; neglecting swine, 1; mutilating ears of sheep, 1; tying small stock by legs, 9; ill-treating dogs, 10; cattle destroyed, 2; ill-treating cats, 4—Total, 79.

Ill-treating dogs, 10; dog-fighting, 3; dogs disabled, 2; ill-treating cats, 4; sick dogs neglected, 2; total. 21.

Fowls and Birds.—Warnings: For overcrowding fowls, 8; cock-fighting, 1; snaring birds, 4; total, 13.

Neglecting turtles, 2—grand total, 380.

Investigated by the Society.—Ill-treatment of children, 6 cases; neglecting to care for wife, 2; total, 8.

Prosecutions.—Cases investigated by the magistrate: persons charged with the offence having taken care of the animals as directed by the society and promising to be more careful in the future, the court did not deem it advisable to punish by fine. For working lame horses, 1; neglecting to feed horse, 1; working horses with sores under harness, 5; neglecting sick horse, 1; cutting tongue of horse, 1; horse unfit for work, 1; neglecting to feed calf, 1; shooting at cat, 1; total, 12.

Failed to get convictions for want of evidence.—For dog fighting, 1; over d horse, 1; striking a dog, 1; cock fighting, 1; total, 4

Convictions—For kicking a cow, fined $2; over-loading horses, $25 and $2 costs; working horses with sores under harness, $1 50; tying turkey by the legs, $1; torturing a cat, 3 young men $5 each; over-beating a horse, $4; horse unfit for work destroyed; neglecting a lamb with broken leg, $1.50; working an old worn out horse, $4; working a horse in a very weak state, $20; over-driving and ill-treating a horse, $25; neglecting to feed horse, owner confined in jail three days.

Total convictions, 13; total prosecutions, 29; total fines, $101; total number of cases including prosecutions, 417 This noble society was organized in March 1881. The actual work of the society commenced on the 9th day of May, 1881. It is now nearly five years in operation. During that time 2,551 cases of cruelty of various kinds have been investigated, including cases taken into court as follows:

Ill-treatment of horses	1727	
" " Cattle	509	
" " Other animals	46	
" " Fowls and birds	84	
" " turgeons	3	
" " Turtles	3	
		2392
" " Children	13	
" " Aged persons	2	
" " Women	3	
		2410
Prosecutions.		
Cases disposed of by Magistrate without fines	89	
Convictions, fines ranging from $1 to $27	52	
		141
		2551

Total amount of fines, $407.50.

The fines are retained by the Court; only in one case did the Society receive part of the fine, as allowed by law.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWIN J. WETMORE, Secretary.

Ald. Sears asked if the standard of horses on the Market square is up to the standard required by law.

Mr. Wetmore replied some were not and others were; but there was an improvement. He had called the mayor's attention to the matter.

Ald. Sears understood that there was something in the act that prevented the strict enforcement of the law relating to the standard of horses on the road between St. John and Indiantown.

Rev. G. M. Armstrong, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the society on the great work which it had accomplished.

H. W. Frith asked why it was the society did not receive part of the fines from convictions.

The secretary said that both St. John and Portland had special laws, which gave the fines to the respective courts.

The report was adopted.

THE FREDERICTON BRANCH.

The secretary read the report of the Fredericton branch, as follows:—

To the New Brunswick S. P. C. A., St. John:

The members of the Fredericton Auxiliary, S. P. C. A., are pleased to know of the gratifying success which has attended the persistent labors of the parent society in St. John. Judging from the accounts published in the daily press from time to time during the year, we feel gratified that the noble efforts of the society have been crowned with such good results and that so much good has been accomplished.

With humble confession we are forced to acknowledge that we, in Fredericton, have not been as active as we might. This branch has been in a comparatively dormant condition during the year. Although no meetings of the executive committee have been held the secretary has not been idle. Scarcely a week has passed without giving a word of warning, and we are pleased to be able to report that cases of cruelty are now of very rare occurrence.

We have no detailed or statistical returns to make at this time. In order to infuse new life in the movement here we will probably have to enlist the practical sympathy of the ladies, as has been so successfully done in St. John.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. A. SAMPSON,
Secretary.

Fredericton, Feb., 1886.

The report was received and adopted.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. H. Fairall, treasurer, submitted his report:

DR.

Feb 9—To cash paid out from Feb. 9, 1885, to Feb. 9, 1886:	
Amount paid for postage, stationery, advertising, printing and telegrams	$51 18
Cash box	90
Incidental expenses of Secretary	10 59
One year's office rent to date	25 00
Secretary's salary to date	360 00
Collector's commission	30 75
Band of Mercy medals, cards, registers, etc, including freight and duty	175 48
Balance in treasurer's hands at this date	72 79
	$729 69

CR.

By balance of cash on hand brought forward from last year	$ 31 85
Amount received from membership fees and donations during the year	436 50
Amount from subscriptions to Parent (or first Band of Mercy)	15 00
Amount received from the Ladies' Humane Educational Auxiliary of the S. P. C. A.	41 50
Amount from sales of medals, membership cards, registers, etc	201 24
	$726 69

[Special donation from Thos E. Grindon, Esq, towards magic lantern fund, $20, not included in the above amounts]

W. H. FAIRALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
WM F. BUTT, DANIEL E. BERRYMAN, } Auditors.

St. John, N. B, Feb. 11th, 1886.

Attached to the treasurer's report was a stock list, giving the number and value of band of mercy medals in his possession, together with a brief commentary on the financial standing of the society.

Ald. Sears moved and W. F. Butt seconded that the report be received and entered on the minutes.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT

was read by W. F. Butt, as follows:—

To the President and Executive Committee of the S.P.C.A.:

Gentlemen—Having been appointed to audit the accounts of your treasurer for the year ending the 9th day of February, 1886, we beg to report that we have attended to that duty and find the balance on hand at the end of the year is $72 79

We find vouchers for all money paid by your treasurer, also detailed statement of money received. The books are neatly kept.

W. F BUTT,
D. E BERRYMAN, M.D.,
Auditors.

Ald. Skinner moved that the report be received.—Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The president announced that the next business was the election of officers.

On motion of Ald. Skinner, John Sears was unanimously elected president.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Rev. J. M. Davenport, Rev. Wm. Dobson, Rev. Dr. Macrae, Rev. Dr. Bennet, Rev. Geo. Bruce, the mayor of St. John, the mayor of Portland, W. F. Butt, Dr. Wm. Bayard, H. W. Firth and Wellington Hamm.

[In the appointment of vice presidents, Rev. Canon Brigstocke, J. V. Ellis, W. F. Butt and Ald Sears took exception to appointing persons who were not even contributors to the society's funds. Many previous vice presidents were only figure heads. It was workers that was wanted.]

Executive Committee—R. C. Skinner, W. F. Best, H. J. Thorne, J. V. Ellis, M.P.P., T. Barclay Robinson, T. W. Daniel, Dr. Frink, Dr. D. E. Berryman, B. McCrossin and Thomas Furlong.

Solicitor—Dr. A. A. Stockton.

Treasurer and corresponding secretary—W. H. Fairall.

Secretary and agent—Edwin J. Wetmore.

A. A. Stockton spoke of certain legislation in Nova Scotia and thought it would be advisable to get some additional legislation from the provincial legislature for the society. He did not exactly know what legislation was needed, but it would do no harm for the society to give the officers power to get additional powers if found necessary.

President Sears explained that a bill giving enlarged powers to the societies of the Dominion was to be introduced into the Dominion parliament this session, which might meet the case.

On motion, it was ordered that the executive committee be authorized to procure any additional legislation deemed necessary.

On motion of J. V. Ellis, the thanks of the society were tendered to the Y.M. C. A. for the use of the room, after which the meeting adjourned.

IN CHARLOTTE.

A Few Words About Beaver Harbor.

OUR FISHERMEN WANT PROTECTION AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS IN CANADIAN WATERS.

He was a St. John man with keen commercial instincts, and after the manner of our western neighbors he answered the reporter's query with another:

"Were you ever in Charlotte county?"

"Many a time!"

"And at Beaver Harbor?"

The SUN reporter replied that his last visit to that place was made some little time ago.

"Well, I have been spending a few days at Beaver Harbor," was the answer, "and I consider it one of the most favored localities in the province. I went down by the Grand Southern to Pennfield station. You've been there?"

"Yes."

"Beautiful farming country, splendid farms, elegant buildings, good stock, intelligent and hospitable people. Along the Charlotte county coast and on Deer Island and Grand Manan you find in the customs and manners of the residents of a truly modern Arcadia."

The speaker grew eloquent and the reporter grew interested.

"I drove from Pennfield to Beaver Harbor, distance about seven miles, and all the way I was delighted by the beauty of the scenery and the evidences of thrift and comfort that were spread out on every hand. Nearly all the way the country is so level that the eye takes in a radius of three to five miles of farming lands of the best quality for grass, grain and root crops, as I was informed; such information was confirmed by the sleek condition of the cattle and the broad backs of the sheep, and the neat and often elegant appearance of the farm houses and outbuildings along the way."

"And Beaver Harbor?" queried the reporter.

"Its peer is not to be found elsewhere on the coast of New Brunswick, and the little village is one of the most picturesque in the Dominion. I wonder that Beaver Harbor has not become the most popular summer resort in the province. The scenery on every side is charming and wonderfully diversified. The dwellings of the fishermen are generally small, but they are neat and well furnished, and all about the village one is struck by unmistakable evidences of comfort and content. Why, sir, in one of these fishermen's cottages I saw a $300 organ and heard it played upon by the daughter, who was an accomplished musician. Beaver Harbor requires a good hotel and one or two boarding houses for summer visitors, and when these are provided the public will soon find out how attractive the place is, and patronize it accordingly."

The reporter interrupted this copious flow of language by

AN ENQUIRY ABOUT FISH.

"Fish! there was a fleet of 120 fishing vessels within sight from the beach, and they were all provincial vessels. The catch was good and no one complained of the prices at which they were eagerly bought up by the American "sharpshooters" which were there for the purpose. There were five of these in the harbor, two of which had full cargoes and were ready to sail for Eastport. Every fisherman is able to turn his catch into money daily, and the prices paid are quite satisfactory."

"Did you say that no Americans were fishing within the limits about Beaver Harbor?" inquired the reporter.

"There were none; but I was told that in other localities they not unfrequently trespass upon our rights. To this the fishermen object decidedly—and if this can be prevented, as it should be, they would snap their fingers at any treaty that might be proposed. The impression seemed to prevail among the fishermen that a single cutter would be sufficient to protect the coast and island fisheries from encroachment, and that if such should be provided, the fishermen would have no subject for complaint. They would still have a market for their fish on the fishing grounds, and no combination could be entered into by which they would be placed at a disadvantage."

GROCERY CLERKS' CONTEST.

A St. John Boy Beats all Boston

IN TYING UP BUNDLES OF SUGAR WITH LIGHTNING LIKE RAPIDITY.

The Boston grocery clerks' benevolent association gave an entertainment, a few nights ago, which combined pleasure, interest and excitement. There was a grand concert, interspersed with readings, but the feature of the evening, in which the great interest centered, was the competitive exhibition, which proved to be the unique sight of eight young grocers' clerks engaged in a contest of doing up bundles of sugars in true grocery style. The elements which were to be considered in the contest were quickness, or time, accuracy and neatness of style. In order that the competitors might have plenty of room and the spectators a good view, the contestants divided into two parties of four each, the first exhibition taking place early in the evening and the other being the last number of the programme. A counter was established on the stage, and on it were placed four pairs of scales, such as are used in weighing the lighter groceries, paper bags, string cases, and behind it were the sugar casks and scoops, all the necessary paraphernalia. By the conditions, each contestant had to

WEIGH, FILL AND TIE UP

twenty bags of sugar—five of two pounds, five of three, five of four, and five of five. Tyler Thompson of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa's store; G. W. Leavitt, with E. L. Atwood; W. H. Ransom, with B. S. Nye; W. C. Silver, with S. B. Clapp, appeared behind the counter, the first two in their sleeves, and at the word "go" began the rattling of paper, the shuffling of sugar and the tinkling of the scales, while the contestants, with every muscle in action, every nerve strained and faces all aglow, piled up the bundles carefully, yet with marvellous speed. Each one adopted an individual and different method of work, and as the contest progressed it was very hard to tell which was gaining an advantage. This only made the fun more exciting, and as either competitor seemed in the fore his partisans halloed and clapped with delight. On account of the different styles of working it not infrequently happened that the majority of the audience was applauding at one time, each of them supposing that his favorite was taking the lead.

When eight minutes and thirty seconds had elapsed Mr. Leavitt stopped; his twenty bundles were finished. Then Mr. Thompson tied up his last one, then Mr. Silver, leaving Mr. Ransom with three bundles yet unstringed. To the credit of this last gentleman it ought to be said, that although he was the last, he was also the coolest contestant throughout. He flushed but little, never once becoming nervous, and worked in a most deliberate manner, which seemed much slower than it really was, causing much fun and pleasant comment.

The second go was even more exciting than the first, and before its close the entire audience had gathered up around the stage eagerly

WATCHING THE SPRINGING FORMS

and deft fingers and hoping for the success of their friends. The contestants this time were A. E. Bullard, with L. B. Noyes; J. B. Geary, with C. D. Cobb & Co; W. H. McEwen, with H. E. Lingham; W. G. Muirhead, with Cobb, Bates & Yerxa. The ending was decidedly close, Muirhead having a slight advantage. The referees, who were G. H. Bond, E. S. Gilmore and S. B. Clapp, now compared notes and examined the bundles, and after consideration of the three points of the contest, neatness and accuracy, as well as time, awarded the prizes as follows: First prize, Tyler Thompson, whose time was ten minutes; second prize, W. C. Silver; third, W. G. Muirhead. This announcement was not entirely satisfactory at first, but after a little explanation, all agreed that the award was fair and just, and the referees were given a unanimous vote of thanks.

Mr. Thompson was called to the stage and received a gold badge, which is inscribed with an ornamented monogram of the organization. Above this is a small cross-bar bearing the date "February 8, 1886," and above that is another large cross-bar with the words "first prize." Mr. Silver received an elegant gold pin, and Mr. Muirhead a handsome clock.

Mr. Thompson, the winner of the first prize, is well known in St. John, and until a few weeks ago was a clerk in the store of George Robertson, Prince Wm. street.

St. Stephen.

THE ST. CROIX MILL TROUBLE ADJUSTED.

CALAIS, Feb. 15.—The employes of the St. Croix cotton mill returned to work this morning, a compromise between the strikers and mill managers having been effected through the arbitration committee composed of Calais, St. Stephen and Milltown men, whereby the employes continue on precisely the same terms as before the strike. Owing to a disagreement with the spinners all hands went out again at noon and the mill was shut down. Another conference held this afternoon resulted in another amicable adjustment and the mill will again be started tomorrow morning, leaving matters precisely as they were before the employes went out with the exception that the reduction in wages announced by the mill managers will not be made.

Terrible Tale of a Wreck.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10.—The wrecking steamer Victoria Peed reports having discovered a schr. sunk in four fathoms of water in Lynn Haven Bay, with her masts and rigging above water. In the rigging were found blankets and clothing, as if the people on board had lashed themselves when the vessel sunk. It is considered almost certain that it is the wreck of the schooner Althea Godfrey, Capt. Riggan, belonging to Messrs. J. H. Cannon & Son, long overdue, as before reported. The captain had his wife and five daughters on board. Had any of the crew survived it is more than probable that they would have been heard from before this. The Peed returned to the wreck this morning, and will probably ascertain the name of the sunken vessel before she returns.

The schooner C. H. Kirk, Captain Curliss, sailed from New York with a cargo of kainit at the same time the Althea Godfrey left. Neither vessel has since been heard from.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Point About the Fishery Question.

WELCHPOOL, Campobello, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Sun:—

SIR—I notice a statement in the *Cape Ann Advertiser* of the 12th inst., in regard to the bait question, in which the remark is made that—

"What are known as Grand Manan herring, because they come from that locality, and which comprise much of the bait spoken of above, and the principal supply at this season of the year, the larger part comes from Eastport, which is within our own lines."

That statement, like many more from that side, to say the mildest that can be said, is incorrect. If our Government does as we expect and think they will do, in case of no treaty, the Eastport people as well as the rest of the Maine people will have no herring for bait or any other purpose, except what they buy from Canadian fishermen. And the sooner the better.

Respectfully,
ONE INTERESTED.

The Carleton Co. Registrarship.

To The Editor of The Sun:—

SIR,—In the DAILY SUN of the 10th inst., your Fredericton correspondent refers to the vacant registrarship of deeds for Carleton county as not yet being filled, adding that "White, M. P. P., is said to be pushing his claims for the position, but his colleague, Leighton, M. P. P., is said to have the inside track." This latter conclusion is no doubt based upon the fact that Leighton voted to keep Blair, Ritchie & Co., from obtaining the seals of office, and for the following three years continued to approve them and up to the present time has never given a direct vote in favor of the Blair government, but no doubt will do so the coming session if requested, as it is said he is looking for office, having nothing on which to base his claim except his opposition, which we think will be taken at a discount and not worthy of consideration or reward from the present government.

Truly yours, CARLETON COUNTY.
Feby. 1886.

It appears that the English in China feel a strong interest in the Canadian Pacific Railway. The following extracts are republished from the Canada *Gazette*:—

The Shanghai *Mercury* says: "The recently finished road in question gives England an alternative route entirely through her own territory, and renders her completely independent of the Suez Canal. The importance to her of accomplishing that object is almost beyond measurement. We all know what it has cost her to keep her right of way safe through the Red Sea. Her Indian empire, her trade relations with China, Japan and the Australias, and her own existence as a commercial nation, have seemed to depend upon her absolute and certain control of a narrow waterway, that is coveted by other and perhaps stronger military nations. A blockade of the Suez Canal during only a three months' war would cause widespread commercial disaster in England. To guard against such a possibility, she has always to be more or less ready for war. In view of these things the importance of an alternative route that she can, at little expense and with great certainty, protect is too obvious to need further elucidation

The *Hong Kong Daily Press* says: "The first steamer of the new line to connect this colony with the great Canadian Pacific railway will be warmly welcomed here, not only on account of the accession of trade which an additional line of mail steamers will necessarily bring to the port, but also on account of the advantages which the new route confers on the Empire at large from a naval and military point of view."

SILENT SOUNDS.

You do not hear it? Unto me
The sweet low sound comes ceaselessly;
And, floating, floods the earth and sky
With tender tone.
You do not hear the restless beat,
Upon the floor of childish feet—
Of feet that tread the flowery street
Of Heaven alone.

At morn, at noon, at eve, at night,
I hear the patter, soft and light,
And catch the gust of wings, snow-white,
About my door.
And on the silent air is borne
The voice that from my world was torn—
That left me, comfortless, to mourn,
For evermore.

Sometimes floats up from out the street
The boyish laughter, bird-like, sweet—
I turn, forgetfully, to greet
My darling fair:
Soft as the ripple of the stream,
Breeze-kissed beneath the moon's pale beam,
How strangely real doth it seem!
And he not there.

Ah, no; you cannot hear his call;
You catch no laugh, nor light footfall;
I am his mother—that is all;
And He who said,
"I will not leave thee desolate,"
Has, somehow, loosed the bonds of fate
And left ajar the golden gate
Which hides my dead.

—*Nellie Watts McVey in Frank Leslie's.*

SERMON

Posture in Prayer, or God to be Worshipped With the Body as Well as the Mind.

BY THE REV. ISAAC TODD, TROY, PA.

Him shall ye worship, 2 Kings, xvii., 37.

The postures in prayer for which there are scriptural authority, are these:

1. Prostration—This was considered appropriate on days of deep humiliation and sorrow, but has never been viewed as adapted to worship on ordinary occasions. See Numbers xvi. 22; Joshua vii. 14; 1st Chronicles vii. 16.

2. Kneeling—This is a posture, the use of which is sanctioned by many Scripture examples: Daniel vi. 10; Acts xx. 36; Acts ix. 40; Luke xxii. 41. It is a very significant posture. It is expressive of earnestness as well as of humility and reverence.

3. Kneeling and sitting at the same time on the heels—This posture is nearly the same as that of simply kneeling. On one occasion at least this was David's attitude in prayer. Says an inspired writer: "Then went King David in, and sat before the Lord." 2 Sam. vii. 18, and 1 Chron. xvii. 16. He so knelt as to rest or sit upon his heels. This has always been regarded as an humble attitude. Dr. Pococke informs us, that at the present day in the East, inferiors make use of this posture to express their reverence, when they appear in the presence of great men. This attitude is considered among the Orientals as a token of the deepest humility. The posture then in which David prayed was at once consistent with the majesty of Jehovah and the humility of the worshipper.

4. Bowing the head while standing—This mode is expressive of devout reverence. See Genesis xxiv. 26, and Exodus iv. 31. Bowing the head is very suitable in ejaculatory prayer; a worshipper may then express his devout reverence in any place wherein he may happen to be standing.

5. Standing—This posture in prayer has long been in use. Job was in the habit of standing when he prayed. When Abraham prayed for Sodom he *stood* before the Lord. In this position Hannah prayed when at the tabernacle. Her own words to Eli are: "I am the woman that stood by thee praying unto the Lord." After the return of the Jews from Babylon, they, as Nehemiah informs us, "stood and confessed their sins," etc. The humble publican is represented as standing when he prayed; and our Lord said to his disciples, "When ye stand praying," etc., Mark xi., 25. Standing was, in the temple and afterwards in the synagogue, the usual position in public prayer. In the time of the apostles, Christian assemblies on the Lord's day uniformly thus expressed their reverence when they approached the mercy seat. This continued to be the posture in the days of their immediate succession.

Many and weighty are the objections to a congregation sitting in prayer. It is a practice directly at variance with the principal ends had in view by the great head of the church in instituting public worship.

1. One of these was the promotion of our own spiritual advancement. Sitting in prayer is never expressive of either solicitude or reverence. As a proper attitude of soul serves to bring the body into a reverential posture, so an humble posture of body tends to bring the mind into a lowly frame. As this is the case, let no one say that it matters not what the posture of the body is, if the mind is really devout, since an irreverent posture of the body in prayer seems to indicate an irreverent state of mind. The spirit of devotion, when it really exists, can hardly fail to discover itself in the posture of the body. (2) Sitting in prayer is an indolent posture, consequently its tendency is to produce a spirit of lounging indifference. (3) When we keep our seats in prayer we do violence to the instinctive sense of propriety which God has made a part of our very being. None of the pagan nations, in any ages of the world, however rude they might be, presented their most solemn acts of worship in a sitting posture.

II. Another end which God had in view in instituting public worship, was the benefit of all who might witness us when we are engaged in our devotions.

(1) This is clear, for as often as we refuse to rise when called upon by our minister to unite with him in approaching the throne of grace, we are guilty of nothing less than a careless or wanton violation of the law of love, a regard to which is so beautifully exemplified by Christ and his apostles. Many pious persons conscientiously believe that sitting in prayer, excepting in cases of indisposition, is contrary to the teachings of Scripture, and therefore sinful; whilst it is admitted by all that some other attitude may be taken without sin. Now, can we be Christians if we have so little regard for the feelings of others, as to wound them by keeping our seats, when we ourselves cannot but acknowledge that some other posture may be taken without our contracting the least degree of guilt?

(2.) All who keep their seats when their minister rises to lead in prayer, will be liable to be considered by some as more learners. Such an impression will have an unhappy effect. A congregation ought therefore to be found in the posture of supplication, instead of in that of receiving instruction. They ought at the same time to be praying instead of learning how to pray.

(3.) By sitting in prayer, we give others to understand that we make very little, or make nothing of our bodies. An impression like this on the minds of those who are looking to us for guidance, cannot but be a very unhappy one indeed.

(4.) By sitting in prayer we give the young to understand that there is nothing more solemn in approaching the throne of grace than there is in the other services of the sanctuary. When they discover a similarity in that which is visible, it will be very natural for them to come to the conclusion that there is a corresponding similiarity in that which is invisible. Then they who remain in the same posture in prayer that they were in when listening to the word of God are guilty of placing, apparently, preaching and prayer on one common level. The impression produced in the minds of the young must be a very unhappy one.

(5) By sitting in prayer we give the rising generation to understand also that we may with propriety, when moved by mere caprice, set aside any long established usage. Heads now beginning to whiten with age will tell you that such a thing as a congregation keeping their seats in prayer was then unknown. Could our fathers rise from their graves and visit some of the churches where they were once wont to worship, what think you would be their emotions on finding none standing in prayer but the pastor? It is now a common thing, not simply to sit in prayer, but to sit in such an attitude of lounging indifference as clearly to evince that they lack nothing more than they do a spirit of devotion. Sitting in prayer is contrary to the usage of the church in general for more than 1800 years after the coming of Christ. Even at the present time none of the churches in Europe sit in prayer. The origin of this unseemly custom must be attributed to sheer indolence, in connection with a love of novelty.

(6) By keeping our seats in prayer while others stand, we produce the impression on the minds of the young, that we consider the want of uniformity in public worship in the same church no great evil.

(7) By keeping our seats in prayer we really though perhaps not intentionally, aid the cause of our infidelity. As often as we refuse to place ourselves in the posture of supplicants, when the minister calls upon us to unite with him in prayer, we are liable to be considered by not a few as saying that prayer is useless. "What is the Almighty that we should serve him, and what profit shall we have if we pray unto him?" Job xxi. 15.

Again, by sitting in prayer we give countenance to the infidel notion that we are under no obligation to make the Scriptures the rule of our faith and practice, any further than may happen to be agreeable to our feelings. This appears evident, inasmuch as by keeping our seats we seem to manifest an unwillingness to pay the least regard to such intimations as are given in reference to the will of God on this point. Every one who reads with any degree of attention the sacred Scriptures, well knows that sitting in prayer does not harmonize in the least with the typical representations of the ceremonial law. He also perceives that it does not accord with the emblematical representations which the scriptures give of the world of glory. Holy beings in heaven are never represented as coming to God in direct acts of worship in a sitting posture, but if seated they are uniformly represented as leaving their seats. As often as we sit in public prayer, we give countenance to the idea of unbelievers that we are not bound to regard the will of God as made known to us by the examples of inspired men. Hardly anything is urged upon us by more frequent examples than standing and kneeling in prayer. Now if these do not bind us in the matter of attitude when we appear before our maker, it will be difficult to make it appear that we are bound by scripture examples in any other matters. By sitting in prayer we countenance the notion of unbelievers, that men are at liberty to violate every precept found in the bible. To pursue such a course, as is calculated to lead our fellow-men to understand that we view ourselves as having a right to substitute novelties in the place of usages which have the sanction of scripture authority, cannot but be highly offensive to God.

(8) The apparent apathy, and the feeling of irresponsibility which we manifest by sitting in public prayer, can hardly fail to have a very unhappy effect on the mind of our pastor. By not changing their posture when their minister rises to pray, a congregation says, and that emphatically too, We will not unite with you. To find his people habitually making such a declaration is calculated to greatly depress and dishearten any godly pastor.

III. Another end still had in view by the great head of the church in instituting public worship, was that the Triune Jehovah might receive from his creatures an outward manifestation of their desire to reverence and obey him. As often as we sit in public prayer we are guilty of withholding from the Supreme Being that manifestation to others of our reverence for him, of which he is infinitely worthy, and which it is every one's duty to render him.

The listlessness of demeanor indulged in by those who are in the habit of sitting in prayer ill becomes so sacred a place as the house of God. Some are gazing upon the congregation. Others place themselves in an attitude favorable to repose. Now, such conduct in the house of a friend would be regarded in polite society as a mark of ill taste. If indulged in the presence of some earthly potentate, the aggressor would most certainly be spurned from his presence. Who would think of approaching in this posture before the governor of the state, with a view of pleading in behalf of a near and dear relative condemned to be hung? By withholding from the Most High that honor which may be rendered by our bodies, we seem disposed to cast contempt upon the brightest pattern of excellence ever beheld by mortals. The most spiritual worshipper that ever trod this earth, when he approached the Father in prayer, either stood or kneeled, or prostrated himself; but *never, never sat.* Our Saviour was disposed to glorify the Father in every possible way. He blessed with his mouth. "Father," said he, "I thank thee," etc., and he lifted up his eyes as well as elevated his soul. Now who can deny that it is safe, with regard to posture in prayer, to follow the example of him who never erred? Is it not dangerous to cast contempt upon it, by keeping our seats when our minister calls upon us to unite with him in approaching the throne of grace?

Two objections to standing in prayer have been advanced. Say some it is a fatiguing posture. Now this objection has no weight. A change of posture during public worship is rather a relief than otherwise. But even admitting that it is somewhat fatiguing, the performance of this or any other duty ought not to be viewed as burdensome. If this objection be regarded as having the least weight, it may lie against all religious services. On the ground of it being fatiguing to go to the house of God, men may justify themselves in remaining at home on the Sabbath. Who are the persons that are most inclined to sit in public prayer? Are they the aged and infirm? No, no, they are the young and those who are favored with health.

Others object to standing in public prayer, because it is viewed by them as unfavorable to close and solemn attention. Females, say they, if they stand are more likely to be gazed at than if they kept their seats. But let them only depress their countenance, and withdraw their eyes from surrounding objects, and they will not be disturbed in this way. And this they should do, if they would engage in the devotions of the house of God.

In Philadelphia a guild of kind-hearted ladies has been formed to do mending for bachelors at low rates.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

Mrs. Daniell's Second Lecture Course.

HOW TO BAKE CHICKEN HALIBUT AND MAKE THE SAUCE FOR THE SAME—HALIBUT FISH-BALLS, MOLASSES GINGERBREAD, IMPERIAL PUDDING.

The dishes chosen for demonstration were baked chicken halibut au gratin, halibut fish balls, molasses ginger bread, and imperial pudding with strawberry sauce.

BAKED CHICKEN HALIBUT AU GRATIN.

Two pounds of chicken halibut; remove the skin and bones; cut into small square pieces, salt and pepper well. Butter a shallow dish, put in a layer of fish, then moisten well with sauce; add more fish and sauce, and finally cover with fine bread crumbs; bake half an hour.

SAUCE.—One pint of stock, three tablespoonfuls butter, two of flour, juice of half a lemon, half tablespoonful chopped parsley, one tablespoonful onion juice, of vinegar, salt and pepper. Heat the butter in a small frying-pan and when hot add the dry flour. Stir constantly until a rich brown, then add the stock, stirring well until it boils; season well with salt and pepper, then add other seasonings.

To take the skin from chicken halibut put the fish with the black skin down in a pan and pour over it boiling water to loosen the skin. Then turn the white skin down, removing only the black skin, as the other serves to hold the fish together.

Remove the bone certainly, if your market-man has not already done it for you, but remember that the weight called for in the receipt is before the bone is removed.

Next sprinkle the fish with salt and pepper and set it aside while we prepare the sauce for the fish according to the receipt.

In browning the butter for the sauce be careful not to let it scorch, as that renders it bitter.

In reply to a question, Mrs. Daniell said that any part of stock would do for the sauce, provided it was good and clear.

Butter a tin dish and put in the layers of fish covered with sauce and finished with a thick layer of bread crumbs, according to the directions given above. Bake for half an hour, when it should come out a nice brown, and serve in the dish in which it was cooked.

MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.

Take two-thirds cup butter, two-thirds cup sugar, two-thirds cup molasses, two and one-half cups flour, one cup milk, one egg, one heaping teaspoonful soda, one even teaspoonful cream tartar, one tablespoonful vinegar, one teaspoonful ginger.

Beat the eggs first and until very light indeed; add the sugar and the butter which has been softened but not melted, and mixes readily with the other ingredients.

'I have found it better to soften the butter merely in a case of this sort, as when melted it is apt to make the cake heavy.'

Then add the molasses; be sure to beat well after each addition to the mixture. Mix the soda and milk, and add to the mixture. Mix the flour, cream tartar and ginger, and pour the mixture over this. Beat well until perfectly smooth and light. Last of all, add an even tablespoonful of vinegar.

Butter small tin patty pans very thoroughly and put little rounds of paper in the bottom. Fill the cups about one-third full.

'Would this be good baked in a loaf, Mrs. Daniell?'

'I think not,' was the reply; 'this is a very tender cake, and if baked in a loaf it would probably break in pieces in taking out.'

'Wouldn't this rule make a good spice cake?' queried another pupil.

'Yes, it would be very good indeed, with a mixture of the spices preferred.'

Set the patty pan at once into a moderately quick oven and bake for fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the size of the pans. This cake should be mixed quickly and cooked the moment it is completed.

These are best if eaten hot, and make a delicious cake for tea or luncheon, which is at the same time very simple and easy to prepare.

HALIBUT FISHBALLS.

Two cupfuls cold boiled halibut, four or five potatoes, one egg, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon salt, one-third teaspoon pepper; chop the fish very fine; put potatoes into boiling water and cook until done, then drain and mash fine and light; add the fish and seasoning, then the well-beaten egg; shape this mixture into small balls, place them in a frying basket, and cook in hot lard until brown.

For these fish balls the remains of any fresh fish dinner will do as well as the halibut. Pick the fish apart with the fingers and remove all bones before chopping, then proceed as per direction in recipe.

There should be a little more potato in bulk than there is fish.

Make into balls or rolls, as preferred, and of any size desired. The smaller they are, of course, the quicker they will brown, which is the only cooking they need.

Always use hot potatoes for fish balls. They are never so good if made of cold potatoes. For salt fish balls, always cook the fish and potatoes together in the morning, just before using. The rule given above will be improved by another egg. Have the mixture so soft that you can drop it from a spoon into the hot fat.

The more egg you have, the lighter your fish balls will be and the less danger of their looking fat, unless, of course, you have them so soft that they will run.

IMPERIAL PUDDING.

Half cup rice, one generous pint milk, one cup sugar, four tablespoons wine, half teaspoon salt, half box gelatine soaked for two hours in half cup cold water, one generous pint cream to be whipped; wash rice and put it into one quart cold water; let it come to a boil, then pour off the water and add the milk; place it in a double boiler; cook one hour; add salt, gelatine, sugar and wine; place the basin in another of ice-water; stir frequently until cold, then add whipped cream when it will just pour; turn into a mould and set away to harden. Strawberry sauce—One generous quart whipped cream, half cupful strawberry preserve; rub preserve through a strainer, then cut it lightly into the cream; turn out the pudding and pour the sauce around.

If preferred, any sort of flavoring may be substituted in place of the wine, as vanilla or nutmeg.

In whipping the cream the secret lies in having it quite cold before and during the operation. It will sometimes give trouble if too thick. In order to keep it cold, set the dish of cream into another of ice water. Whip all you can with a churn and then finish off, if necessary, with an egg-beater.

Presbytery in Bermuda.

Presbyterianism has a very ancient history in Bermuda. It was introduced into the islands in 1612 by George Keith, a Scotchman, before they became an English colony and when they were ruled by a company of adventurers from Virginia. Many changes have taken place in this long interval. Protestant Episcopacy has, of course, had the advantage, but the Presbyterians have held their own, and at the present day there are two Presbyterian churches, as against four Anglican, one Wesleyan and one Roman Catholic.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A copy of the *Second Canadian Advance*, a little book of 123 pages, recently issued from the army's headquarters, has reached THE SUN office. It outlines the work done in 1885, and contains a record of the army's strength, stations, financial exhibits, &c. Touching the year's march, it says:

"April finds us planting our guns in a few cities and towns, among them being St. John, N. B. Here God mightily blessed the work. The people who had promised us a building went back on their promise, but God did not go back on His. He had given us His word that He would go before us, and He was there. Our officers were determined not to be defeated and so opened fire in the open air, and they had immense crowds—several times more than they could have crowded into any building—and while the chief of police and his men kept back the throng and formed a ring, our little force sang and spoke, and God sent home the word. An old bowling alley was soon seized, and we got a blessed force of soldiers together—properly saved—who will in future do mighty things in helping us to save the Dominion. The drinking was soon lessened, as the following will show: The work of the salvation army in St. John is progressing rapidly. It is estimated that there is $200 less of rum sold per day than before the army came here.

In August the army first sounded their songs of triumph in Fredericton. Says the *Advance:* "In Fredericton, although full of respectability, God had a great work for the army, and hallelujah! He is helping our soldiers to do their duty, and the garments of respectability have been thrown aside for the garments of purity.

The army in Canada has 154 stations and 53 outposts; 54 barracks of their own and land in five places on which to build. The stations and their seating capacity in the Maritime Provinces are: Carleton 1,500, Dartmouth 600, Fredericton 600, Halifax, 900, Moncton 500, New Glasgow 800, St. Stephen 800, St. John 1,000, Sussex 400, Stellarton, Truro 400, Woodstock 300.

The field state of Canada for 1885 is given as follows: Officers 418, corps 148, outposts 47, meetings per week, 1,635, attendance 269,090; attendance at knee drill 2,550; cash received and expended weekly in the local corps $2,903. From Jan. to Sept., 1885, $4,673 84 was received in donations towards the Temple in Montreal, $124 02 of which came from St. John, $33.50 from Sussex, $122.55 from Carleton. The total donations to the Temple amount to $11,411.90.

CURE FOR BLIZZARDS.

'Yes, I am on my way to Washington,' replied a man with a buffalo overcoat and a beaver cap who was held up for an interview at one of the hotels the other day.

'It is hinted that you have made an important discovery?'

'So I have. I am Capt. John White, of Montana, the man who first discovered the birthplace of blizzards, and who invented a cure for them.'

'Tell me about it?'

'Well, I have nothing to conceal in the matter. For five winters past I have been in the Far West watching cold waves or blizzards. Nineteen out of every twenty start on a line drawn from Port Union, in the northern part of Montana, to Fort Laramie, in Southern Wyoming. There are mountains, rivers, valleys and plains on that line, and these bring about the conditions required for a radical atmospheric change.'

'Did you ever see a blizzard born?'

'A hundred of them.'

'What is the operation?'

'Well, for instance, one day last winter I was in camp on the Powder River, in Wyoming and directly west of the Black Hills. It was a pleasant sunshiny day, and during the forenoon the wind blew smartly from the hills. Just about noon, while I was preparing my dinner, a puff of wind from the Laramie Mountains, to the south, hit me. On the plains, a mile to the south of me, and just where two valleys brought these two different winds to a focus point, a cloud of snow was lifted high in the air, and the wind began to circle. In ten minutes the cloud began moving toward me and the mercury soon went down eleven degrees. The cloud bore to the northeast, struck the north fork of the Big Cheyenne river, and followed it east to Fort Sully, spreading its flanks as it went. At Sully it ran down the Missouri to the Iowa state lines. Here the wave was 100 miles long. When it went down to Omaha it was 200 miles. It left the river there and went east, and by the time the centre reached DesMoines one wing was at Minneapolis, due north, and the other at Sedalia, due south. From wing to wing was 500 miles. That wave took in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, and was kept from Michigan by lake influences, and later on all the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia was over-spread by it. That was only one of the many I have seen born.'

'Could it have been stopped?'

'Certainly. It was no larger than a barrel when it started.'

'What is your cure for these cold waves?'

'Well, I've been experimenting. You must warm the air as the first step. In that case you kill the germ and the blizzard falls flat. On this line of the birthplace of blizzards, a distance of 500 miles, base-burner coal stoves should be set about six feet apart. Ten thousand stoves might do it, but the government might as well add 5,000 more and make a sure thing of it. Each stove would burn, say nine tons of coal during the winter. One man, as I figure it, could attend to five stoves. As all the stoves would be out of doors, only one length of pipe to a stove would be required. I figure on saving 78,000 joints of stovepipe. This item alone would pay for most of the coal. Every blizzard costs the country $3,000,000. We have an average of ten per season. I figure that I can stop every one for $100,000 each. This saves the country $29,000,000 per season. The government puts $20,000,000 in its pocket and hands me the other nine.'

'And you have an idea that your scheme will be adopted?'

'Certainly. The only fear I have is that the government may want to put plain stoves off on me, while I shall stick for the nickel-plated affairs. There's no use in going into this thing with anything cheap. I shall return in about a week, and as I will then know exactly how much I can save on stove-pipe I hope you will come and see me. This afternoon I shall try and figure on using one leg to a stove, thus saving 30,000 stove legs. This would pay for the coal for 367 stoves. Don't forget to come and see me.'—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Best That Could Be Done.

(Harper's Bazar.)

At the funeral of an oil-country resident, who had been blown up with nitro-glycerine, a woman who was taking a last sad look at the remains said, 'I don't see nothin' but a collar button an' a piece of plug tobacco.'

'Yes, madam,' replied the undertaker, reverently; 'that [illegible] ever found.'

ALL SORTS.

Lots of medical men from the States are to be found at Bermuda, and invalids think they had better try some other resort.

Hannibal Hamlin's well preserved agility at the age of seventy-nine is attributed to the fact that he never wore an overcoat in his life. Heretofore the ascendancy of the New Englander has been ascribed to the moral discipline he gained in youth by voluntarily foregoing butter.

The Rockland, Me., *Courier-Gazette* reports a new rival to the oyster, which it thinks will bring fame if not fortune to North Haven, where the discovery was made. The discovery is of a variety of mussel which make a toothsome stew far surpassing the oyster.

A school teacher gives the following sentence from the pen of her youngest and brightest scholar, given in answer to the request, "write in twenty words a definition of man." It read thus: "Man is an animal that stands up; he is not very big, and he has to work for a living."

In some places down South where there has been plenty of snow, but no sleighs, a number of enterprising people hitched up a horse to their family rocking chairs, and seated in them went speeding over the snow. But the fact that the average rocking chair would only hold one person tended to make it unpopular.

Mrs. Bradley of Madison county, Ga., is praised because she gave birth to four children within twelve months, and there are no twins in their family either. In March of last year she made Mr. Bradley the happy father of triplets, and the first of this month she added the fourth child to her little flock.

B. H. Cobb of Athens, Me., can boast of the heaviest family of children in Somerset county. The eldest is a son 20 years of age, whe weighs 186 pound; the next a son aged 18, weighing 170 pounds; a daughter 16 years old, weighing 200 pounds; a son aged 14, weighs 148 pounds; a daughter 12 years, 168 pounds; a daughter nine years, 132 pounds; total, 1,004 pounds.

Just before the execution of Gurnot at Mazieres, France, Friday, the judge called upon the condemned man, treated him to some brandy, and then offered him a cigar. The prisoner replied, "No, thanks! What's the use?" If the judge detected any trace of rudeness in this refusal to accept the cigar, he was disabused of any notion that it was intentional when the prisoner said, "I should consider it a very great favor if you would ride in the van with me." The judge accepted the invitation politely.

A Malay gentleman regards the use of a fork at table as dirty and disagreeable. You don't know into how many mouths it has been inserted. It may have been washed and scoured, but you don't know that some lazy servant has not neglected his work. On the other hand, he says: "I know that my fingers are clean, because I wash them myself, and I am sure they have never been in anybody's mouth but my own." We smile at the Malay's way of eating, but hasn't he a pretty fair chance to smile back.—*Springfield Union.*

At a recent session of the Buffalo, N. Y. board of police commissioners three little slips of paper, each bearing the name of a clerk, were folded up and put into three envelopes. A member of the board then put a chalk mark on the floor, and Mayor Becker, arising, said that one clerk must be discharged, and the envelope which fell furthest from the mark would contain the name of the man who would have to walk the plank. He then gracefully flipped the three envelopes into the air, after the fashion of a boy pitching pennies. A hurricane must have got hold of the envelope which contained the name of Albert A. Gillespie. It was two feet further from the mark than the other envelopes. Thereupon Mr. Gillespie was called into the room, and was told that his honor would accept his resignation.

Joseph E Gallagher, a young married man about 24 years of age, was found dead at his home on Madison street, Portland, Me., Saturday afternoon, having been suffocated by coal gas during the night. His wife was unconscious when discovered, but the services of Dr. Scully being called she was resuscitated, and she is now in a fair way to recovery. Before retiring Friday night Gallagher put some new coal on the kitchen fire, and on going to bed left the damper closed. His father, became alarmed at the non-appearance of his son Saturday, and at about 8 o'clock called at the house. He found the door fastened, and on gaining admission was horrified to find the body of the young man lying upon the bed, with his wife at his side apparently in the agonies of death.

The destructiveness of earthquakes depends rather upon the suddenness of application than the amount of motion. In one at Rio Bomba, it is reported for a fact that a man was hurled across a stream of 100 feet, and landed on an elevation 50 feet higher than his original position. It is an undoubted fact that objects are frequently thrown great distances. In the Mississippi valley, during the earthquakes of 1811 to 1815, the tops of trees were twisted and entangled and strong log cabins were thrown to the ground. Rivers are sometimes checked in their flow, and in past geological ages some have been completely turned from their course by earthquakes.

A young woman of Columbia, Ga., about to visit the generating station of the electric light company, was told to leave her watch at home lest it be magnetized by the strong electric current. She did so, but complained afterward that her watch would not keep good time. She sent it to a jeweller, but he reported that it was not magnetized and kept good time. Still, whenever she carried it her time was too slow, although when she left it in her room it ran correctly. A gentleman who knew of the circumstance suggested to the young lady that she wear another pair of corsets when next she carried the watch. She did so, and had no further trouble with the watch. The steel springs in her corset had been magnetized.

From a recent comparative statement it appears that, omitting vessels of less than fifty tons measurement, Europe possesses 42 tons to every 1,000 inhabitants, America 49, and Australia 79, while Asia and Africa have only two tons per 1,000. Liverpool ranks as the most important port in the world, with a tonnage of 2,646,373; this is succeeded by London with 2,339,688; and Glasgow with 1,432,364; New York comes next, with 1,156,676. The nine leading ports of Great Britain have a tonnage of 8,724,123, while the first four ports of the United States have only 1,979,940. St. John, New Brunswick, is in this respect as important as Boston or Charleston, and more so than Philadelphia. Great Britain and Ireland possess a gross tonnage of nearly 12,000,000 sailing vessel tons, and with the tonnage of her colonies the British flag covers 14,000,000 tonnage out of the total existing world's tonnage of 27,000,000. The United States, twenty years ago, carried 66 per cent. of their foreign trade in their own bottoms, whereas now they carry something less than 18 per cent.

Says London Society: I know that the Queen has personally expressed her desire to abdicate upon the completion of the fiftieth year of her reign. This was some time ago, and her majesty may have seen fit to alter her opinion, for the Queen is still a woman. But that such a step has been seriously contemplated by her majesty I know to be a fact. Whether it will be taken remains to be seen. Personally, I should not be surprised if it were, for the few inevitable functions of her majesty's position have weighed wearily upon the Queen and been irksome on her for years past.

With all that has been done, we feel that the work of our society has only begun, and that there lies before it a large field of noble and beneficent work. We do not feel it our duty to dwell on Christian responsibility, but we venture to remind all that the care of the animal world is assigned us by our Great Creator, and that mercy to animals is a divine com-

A youth employed in a Manchester, N. H., print works was last week dragged head foremost through the space between two revolving copper cylinders, which were only three inches apart, but the copper being thin yielded with pressure brought to bear on it, and the young man escaped without serious injury.

It is said that the editor of *Harper's Magazine* received a letter recently from a lady reader saying that the writer was ill with and incurable disease and that her physician had told her that she could not live to read the conclusion of the "Indian Summer" in the magazine. Accordingly she entreated the favor of being allowed to read the advance sketches, so that she might die in peace.

A British commissioner in Pegu lately had to deal with a very complicated case involving the sanctity and ownership of a huge piece of religious bric-a-brac. A Hindoo contractor who had engaged to mend roads supplied from the jungle cut stones which excited attention. The tracks of his cart led to a quarry which turned out to be a great stone embankment on which reposed a recumbent image of Buddha. Deserted, neglected, and covered by a jungle full of snakes and tigers, the image and its platform was being destroyed when the unfortunate Hindoo was discovered at his vandalism. The stones were hauled back, the contractor sent to jail, and the place became a favorite object of worship, until the tigers began to take an interest in the worshippers so personal that many failed to return from the jungle.

A new use has been found for jute in the manufacture of a material called asphalted jute, which is now being largely used in Europe for covering roofs, isolating damp walls and floors, and other purposes of this description. It consists of strong jute cloth coated with specially prepared asphaltum and covered on each side with strong asphaltum coated paper; in order to obtain a very compact product the whole is then subjected to very heavy pressure. The material is adapted for use on farms in making tight reservoirs; or in the construction of bridges, and is of value in any cases where there is need of a material that is at once strong, impermeable, and cheap.

PROVINCIAL GRAND L. O. A.

THE ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER AND REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The opening session of the forty-third annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick, was held 16th inst., in the Orange hall, Germain street. Grand Master Kinnear, of Sackville, presided and there were fifty-five members present.

After the usual ceremony,

THE GRAND MASTER

made his address. He expressed his pleasure at meeting so many brethren whose prayerful consideration he asked of those matters that would be submitted to them. He asked that they study well to economize the time at their disposal and keep out of discussions everything of an extraneous and unimportant character. He was pleased to congratulate the members on the prosperous condition of the order within their jurisdiction. Two warrants were issued during the year, one to Albert county and the other to York, with, in both cases, very good prospects of success. In some lodges within the province that had come under his observation a large number of new members had been added to the membership, and there appeared to be in some sections all increasing interest in the cause. An apathy and indifference continued in some sections, and in would be well for the Grand Lodge to take into careful consideration the best and most effectual methods to remove this indifference and apathy. He favored the calling in of at dormant warrants, as it was possible that the property, with those warrants, was in many cases in the hands of irresponsible parties, and perhaps in the possession of those who have no connection with the institution. He regretted that he had not found time to devote to a systematic visitation of the lodges in the jurisdiction, and he thought that one of the wants of the institution was such visitation from the chief officers or from some competent member appointed for the purpose. He had received during the year quite an increase over last year of applications for dispensations to confer degrees. Ere long the results of the steps taken at the session of the Grand Lodge of British America, in the correction and revision of the ritual, lectures, signs and pass words would be placed in the hands of this lodge. The time-honored and memorable anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was duly celebrated in all parts of the province on the 13th of July and the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot was celebrated on the 5th of November. It was a source of great pleasure to announce that the order throughout Canada continued prosperous both numerically and financially. The success of the cause in her sister provinces should stimulate the New Brunswick members to further efforts to forward the interests of the association. The Grand Master reminded his brethren that a grave crisis has arisen in Ireland, and agitators are putting forth every effort to dismember the empire. He hoped that Ireland may be saved from these cruel designs and the Queen and those in authority under her may be strengthened with judgment and justice, so that whatever is done with reference to Ireland, the nation may not suffer. The circular referred to the Northwest rebellion, noticed the heroism of the volunteers who responded to the call of duty, and, while lamenting the loss of life congratulated the country on the fact that "the leader of two rebellions who has caused so many tears to flow and hearts to ache, has at last met his deserts." "It is a satisfaction," says the Grand Master, "to know that notwithstanding the varied and potent influences brought to bear upon the Government of the day to save the man's life, that it had the moral courage to carry the just sentence into execution and irrespective of creed or nationality consign this villain to the death he so richly deserved and which he ought to have met when he imbrued his murderous hands in the blood of Thomas Scott."

In conclusion, the Grand Master said it was the imperative duty of all Orangemen to study well the political issues and tendencies of the day, that he may be prepared when the opportunity arises for him to exercise his franchise, to exercise it intelligently and for the good of his country. He called upon his hearers to study well the principles of the association and the duties they owed to one another, and to guard their language and actions that they may not sully the exalted character by any illegal or disorderly conduct.

The address was received and ordered to be printed in the annual proceedings.

GRAND SECRETARY ARMSTRONG

read his annual report, in which he dealt with the work of the institution for the year. After a brief introduction, the secretary refers to the fact that "the Grand Lodge was organized in St. John in 1844, and that the only member now living, present at that time, was P. G. M. McNichol, sr., who is hale and hearty in our midst today, and it must be exceedingly gratifying to that aged and infirm brother to see to what proportions the Grand Lodge, which he assisted to organize, has grown." The Grand Secretary compared the work of the lodge then and now, and showed to what large proportions the Grand Lodge had grown. The Secretary reported that a notable increase had occurred in the whole membership, particularly in No. 35, Fredericton and No. 62 Moncton. Eight county Lodges made reports, all showing the order to be in a healthy condition and an increase in membership. The Secretary reported having correspondence with the Grand Secretary of Nova Scotia in reference to joining them in their Mutual Insurance Benefit Society. All the Lodges visited were favorable to the proposed demonstration in 1890. Of the returns submitted from about one half the Lodges, the initiated were 189; joined by certificate, 47; reinstated, 17; withdrawn, 17; deaths, 10.

The Grand Secretary's report was received and adopted.

The credential and other committees were appointed and are to report this morning.

The reading of the County Masters' reports ollowed.

The Grand Lodge was invited to a dinner at the Park Hotel this evening, on invitation of St. John District Lodge.

In the afternoon, a sum of money was voted for propogation work in the different counties, and some other business done.

In the evening the members of the Grand Lodge were entertained at a dinner at the Park Hotel, by the St. John District L. O. L., No. 1. The Grand Master, T. A. Kinnear, was chairman, and had on his right Jas. McNichol, sr., the first G. M. of the Grand Lodge of this province, and on his left S. D. G. M. Henderson. G. T. Devenne, G. C. Baird, and G. S. Armstrong also sat at the head of the table. There were about seventy persons present, all of whom seemed to spend an enjoyable evening. The *menu* was an excellent one, mine host, McMackin, doing his utmost for the comfort of his guests. The dinner was one of the best served in St. John for many a day. After the cravings of the inner man had been satisfied a number of toasts were honored, being as follows: The Queen ——, singing of the national anthem; the Prince of Wales ——, singing of Rule Britannia; His Excellency the Governor General ——, For he's a jolly good fellow; His Honor the Lieut. Governor of the province, responded to by Hon. E. Willis; The pious and immortal memory of King William ——, in silence; The grand master of the Grand Lodge of British North America, responded to by Andrew J. Armstrong and G. M. Merritt; The grand master and grand officers of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, responded to by the chairman; the grand chaplain, the grand treasurer and grand secretary; the district lodge of St. John responded to by Ald. Davis; the county masters and the visiting brethren; the press, responded to by representatives of THE SUN and *Telegraph;* the ladies responded to by Ald. George H. Parker of Fredericton; the health of brother McNichol, responded to by that gentleman; the scarlet chapters of N. B., responded to by Mr. Holder, and the bar responded to by H. A. McKeown.

During the evening songs were given by several persons which were very much enjoyed. The happy party dispersed about midnight after singing the national anthem.

P. E. ISLAND.

A Paper, Read by E. G. Nelson,

Before the St. John Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club.

[The following paper is the first of a series on the provinces of the Dominion, which have been prepared or are in course of preparation, by request of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club of this city, for the information of its members. To Mr. Nelson was assigned the task of preparing the paper on P. E. Island, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks. His reading of his instructive and interesting paper also was repeatedly applauded.]

Being invited to read before the club a short paper regarding Prince Edward Island, while I regret the shortness of notice which prevents my gathering as full information concerning the subject as I could wish, still I accept the invitation with pleasure on account of the many pleasant recollections that I have of a stay of three or four years on that beautiful island, and among its intelligent and hospitable people.

Before such a gathering as this, it is unnecessary to say more concerning the geography and physical features of this section of our Dominion than will serve as an introduction to my subject. We are all familiar with the crescent-like formation of that sister province of ours, which is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the Northumberland Strait. The coast line is very deeply indented with bays, harbors and smaller inlets, which, with the navigable rivers, afford water communication between all parts of the province. The length of the island is about 130 miles, and varies, in parts, from three to thirty-four miles in width. The surface of the land, while not hilly, is pleasantly undulating, which relieves it from any appearance of monotony of scenery. The soil is a reddish clay, the product of the red sand-stone, is easily worked and is very productive. The climate is much the same as that of our own province, but is free from such fogs as are often seen in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy. In fine weather

SKIES AS CLEAR AND BLUE

as those of Italy overhang an island whose luxuriance of vegetation constitutes it not merely a land of promise but of fulfilment as well. It is divided into three counties—Kings, Queens and Prince, which are subdivided into 67 lots or townships. Charlottetown, the capital, is pleasantly and conveniently situated on a point of land formed by the junction of the Hillsboro and North rivers. The harbor is both safe and commodious, and is formed by the union of the Hillsboro, North and West rivers. The population of the city is at least 11,000. The streets are very wide and, as a rule, are laid out even more regularly than those of the main part of St. John. Charlottetown, like our own city, has suffered largely from fires, but as in our own case the burnt districts have been rebuilt with a superior class of edifices.

Summerside is the second place in commercial importance, and has a population of nearly 3,000. It is situated on the north side of Bedeque harbor, and carries on an important trade with New Brunswick.

Georgetown, the county town of Kings county, has a population of about 1,100. It is well placed at the mouth of three rivers, has an excellent harbor and does quite a trade with Pictou.

Princeton, on the north side of the island, is the county town of Prince county, and carries on a considerable trade in fish and farm produce. Other thriving towns and villages are springing up in various parts of the island.

Although so limited an extent of territory, P, E, I. should be

PRETTY THOROUGHLY GOVERNED.

The form of the legislature is similar to that of the other maritime provinces, there being a lieutenant governor, an executive council of nine members, a house of commons of 30 members and legislative council of 13 members, which are elected like the members of the lower house. Recently a liberal free school system has been put in operation, and the island has placed itself abreast of the other provinces in the all important matter of education.

To any one who has been fortunate enough to visit P. E. Island in the summer season, or at harvest time, the right of the dwellers in the island province of our Dominion to claim for their much famed land the proud title of "The Garden of Canada" will not appear an empty boast. During these seasons at least it is a country of surpassing beauty as well as great fertility. The soil is uncommonly rich and productive; crop after crop of hay, roots and grain of different kinds being raised with but moderate application of fertilizers, and with less labor than is required in working the heavy clay lands, or stony soils of the mainland. In proportion to its size P. E. I. has more land under cultivation than any other province of the Dominion. It has also more persons to the square mile than any of the other provinces. Thus while Nova Scotia has about 20 persons to the square mile, P. E. I. has 50. This is about four times as many as New Brunswick or Ontario, and seven times as many as Quebec has to the same extent of territory. But not only is this province more thickly peopled, but what is still more important, there are more acres, in proportion to its size, fit for cultivation than in any of the other maritime provinces. Indeed it is doubtful if it has any superior in this respect in any section of Canada or the United States. We New Brunswickers speak with pride, and justly too, of our rich and fertile Sussex valley; of the splendid farms which line our noble main river and its tributaries; of the almost tropical luxuriance of the district where flows

THE PICTURESQE TOBIQUE

and of the many other districts of great fertility throughout our fair province. Nova Scotia points with equal pride to her beautiful Annapolis valley; the farms and orchards of Kings county, and other fine agricultural sections of the province, such as Colchester, Guysboro, Cumberland, etc., but what shall we say of the land where the rich, fertile soil is the almost unbroken rule and the barren or rocky ground the rarely found exception; where from east to west and north to south is spread a vast panorama of cultivated land, broken only by a succession of gently sloping hill and vale; of pasturage and highland; fields of grain and various crops; of a land where the fertile districts are not merely along its rivers and other favored sections, but stretch from centre to circumference, and where, but for the long fences, the furrow of the plough may be run for miles as straight as the arrow's flight. But, perhaps, it would show more clearly the resources and capabilities of P. E. I. to set forth a few statistics of some of the products of the province. To consider firstly the agricultural interests of the country, we find that the three counties of P. E. I. grow about 550,000 bushels of wheat, or about the same as the whole of Nova Scotia. The oat crop of the island is a most important one, the annual yield amounting to three and a half million bushels. The potato crop is about equal to that of our own province, or over six million bushels. Of turnips there are grown nearly two million bushels, and other roots in fair proportion. It is estimated that 150,000 tons of hay is cut annually, which is fully one-third of what is made in all 24 counties of New Brunswick.

THE FISHERIES OF P. E. I.

are also a very important industry. Late returns show that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 persons engaged in this calling, with 25 vessels and 2,700 boats. Of cod, hake and other larger fish, the yearly catch is about 26,000 quintals. Of such fish as mackerel, herring, gaspereaux, etc., it will amount to from 100,000 to 125,000 barrels. Lobster canning is an important branch of the fishing industry, 3½ million pounds being put up annually in this form for export to Europe and the United States. The oyster beds are valuable additions to the fishing resources of this sea-girt province. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 barrels of these delicious bivalves are the annual yield of the oyster beds of P.E.I.

Owing to the fact that no minerals of any importance are found in the province and that through fire and the settler's axe the island has been largely cleared of timber, manufactures are not as fully developed as they are in the sister provinces. Still there are manufacturing establishments that for excellence of goods will favorably compare with those of the other provinces. In Charlottetown there are several well equipped furniture factories. The carriage establishments of Messrs. Scott & Co. and Messrs. McKinnon & Fraser turn out carriages and wagons such as leave no excuse for obtaining them from abroad. Archibald White does a steady business in the manufacture of agricultural implements. There are also two foundries in Charlottetown, besides a fair number of wood-working establishments of various kinds. At Tryon there is a large woollen factory where cloth of excellent design and quality is made from the island wool. As regards the amount of the

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE

of P. E. I., it is somewhat difficult to make a precise statement, as the goods brought from the other provinces are not included among the imports, nor those sent to the mainland of Canada classed as exports. Still it is pretty safe to put the total imports at $2,508,000, and the exports at $2,189,000. As an instance of the rapid progress made in the exports of the island, it may be mentioned that while in 1862 the quantity of oats exported was about 943,000 bushels, in ten years it had risen to a million and a half bushels and is now over three million bushels per annum. Such a record as this it would be hard to find elsewhere in the British empire.

Among other public works the island has a railway, constructed on the narrow guage system, which connects Charlottetown with Georgetown, Souris and St. Peter's on the east, and Summerside, Alberton and Tignish on the west. Much credit is due to Hon. James C. Pope, who more recently took so prominent a part in Dominion politics, for the efforts he made to secure to the island facilities for intercommunication by means of a railway, which was rendered the more necessary on account of the want of suitable stone or gravel on the island for the construction and repair of common roads.

THE HISTORY OF P. E. ISLAND

is a most interesting and instructive one. It is the history of a crown colony whose young life was stunted and growth retarded by the blundering incapacity of the home government. Previous to 1763 the island belonged to France, but in that year it was ceded to Great Britain after the capture of Louisburg by the gallant young hero, Wolfe. In 1767 the island was divided in 67 lots and townships and generously granted to a large number of persons who had claims upon the British Government for public or military services rendered, it being conditional that these proprietors should pay certain quitrents and take steps to have their grants settled by immigrants within a few years. These conditions were almost entirely ignored by the proprietors, who merely kept a tight grip of the lands leaving them to be developed and become valuable without any trouble or expense to themselves. Thus originated a tenant and landlord struggle, which hampered and retarded the developement of the country, and engaged the energies and attention of people and government which might otherwise have been directed towards the developement and improvement of the island. However after long years of struggle and excitement this great wrong

WAS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE

settled by the government buying out the proprietors and enabling the farmers to become the owners of the land they cultivated. Thus we find by the last available returns that of 13,629 occupiers of land 12,736 are the owners as well.

But time and space prevent my discussing this subject more fully. Prince Edward Island has become a member of our fair Dominion, and being freed from that hateful absentee landlord system which so long sapped the resources and energies of a long-suffering people; and having now a voice and influence in the management of not only her own internal affairs, but of the trade and financial policy of the Dominion at large, we trust that she has entered upon a new period of growth and progress, such as will attract to her teeming soil thousands of the less happily situated yeomanry of the mother country, and make the present only the prelude to a far greater and ever increasing prosperity.

THE PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

The meeting of the Prohibitory Alliance last evening was largely attended, the president, Rev. A. J. McFarland, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, which were received and adopted.

The petition prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose for presentation to the Lieut. Governor and the legislature was then read by the secretary as follows:

To His Honor the Honorable Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B., K. C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, etc., etc.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, convened:

The humble petition of the undersigned residents and taxpayers of ———, in the Province of New Brunswick, aforesaid,

Respectively showeth:

That we regard the traffic in strong drink as one of the greatest hinderances to the cause of religion and morality.

That it is the opinion of your petitioners that it is desirable to promote temperance in the said Province of New Brunswick.

That "the Canada Temperance Act 1878" has been declared legal by the highest court of judicature in the British Empire—the privy council of England.

That the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 has been adopted in nine (9) counties and one (1) city in this province, and the preliminaries for the adoption of this act is being in other counties in said province.

That the said act is strongly prohibitive, inasmuch as it virtually closes public bar-rooms.

That it is deemed that the present means of enforcing such act by prosecutions in the name of the inland revenue officers is not as direct and efficacious as it should be.

That the legislature of Ontario has enacted a law whereby commissioners are appointed by the local government of that province to carry out and enforce the said "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," wherever it has been adopted.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be pleased to pass and enact such a law as will give such cities and counties in this province as have adopted such "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," or such cities and counties in this province as shall in the future adopt such "Canada Temperance Act," commissioners and inspectors as will fully and effectually carry out the provisions of the said "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

After remarks by W. E. Hatheway, Rev. Mr. McDougall, Mr. Palmer, M. P. P. of Queens, Mr. Ewing, and others, the form of petition was received and adopted.

The bill committee then reported, with draft of bill, which is subjoined:—

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly as follows:—

1. An inspector shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council from time to time for each city, town and county in which "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," is now in force or shall hereafter be adopted, or for a special district, as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall see fit, and each inspector shall before entering upon his duties give such security as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall require for the due performance of his duties and for the payment over of all sums of money received by him under the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," or this act. (2) The security required by this section shall be by bond to her Majesty. (3.) The salary of all such inspectors shall be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, not to exceed $, and shall be payable as hereinafter provided.

2. It shall be the duty of all inspectors appointed under this act to search out and prosecute all offenders against the provisions of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and when any information is given to an inspector that there is cause to suspect that some person is violating any provisions of the second part of the said "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," within the limits of the city, town, county or district for which the said inspector has been appointed, it shall be his duty to make diligent inquiry into the truth of such information and enter complaint of such violation before the proper court and prosecute the offender or offenders without giving the name of the person or persons furnishing such information.

3. Any inspector appointed under the provisions of this act, or any constable, special constable or policeman may for the purpose of preventing or detecting the violation of any of the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," at any time enter into any and every part of any hotel, inn, saloon, shop, warehouse, or other place wherein refreshments or liquors are sold or reported to be sold, and may make searches in every part thereof and in the premises connected therewith as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid. (2) Every person being in or upon the said premises or having charge thereof who refuses or fails to admit such inspector, constable, special constable or policeman, demanding to enter in the pursuance of this section in the execution of his duty or who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the entry of such inspector, constable, special constable or policeman, or any such searchers as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ——— dollars besides costs, and not greater than ——— dollars besides costs, to be recovered upon suit before a court of competent jurisdiction by the said inspector, constable, special constable or policemen so refused admittance, or failing to be admitted or obstructed or attempted to be obstructed as aforesaid.

4. Any penalty in money recovered under the third part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," or under the last preceding section of this act, in cases in which the inspector is prosecutor or complainant, shall be paid into the treasury of the city, county or town in which the conviction is made. (2) In case only a part of the penalty and costs is recovered, the amount so recovered shall be applied, first, to the payment of the costs of the case, and the balance, if any, shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the conviction is made. (3) In any case in which the inspector has prosecuted and obtained a conviction, and has been unable to recover the amount of the costs by him incurred in obtaining the said conviction, the same shall be paid by the city, county or town in which the prosecution is brought.

(4.) In any case in which the inspector has prosecuted and failed to obtain a conviction he shall be indemnified against all costs by the county in which the prosecution is brought, should the justices, police magistrate, commissioner of a parish court or other court having jurisdiction before whom the complaint is made, certify that such officer had reasonable and probable cause for performing such prosecution or complaint. (5). All expenses of carrying out the foregoing provisions of this act including the payment of the salary of the inspector, shall be borne and paid by the county for which the inspector is appointed; provided that should the inspector be appointed for two or more counties, then the salary of the inspector shall be apportioned on the several counties in such proportions as the lieutenant governor in council may elect. (6). The council of any city or town or municipality in which the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," is in force or may hereafter be adopted, may from time to time set apart any sum or sums of money for the purpose of paying any officer, or officers, person or persons for enforcing or attempting to enforce the provisions of the second part of the said; "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," within their respective jurisdiction, and for the payment of any costs or expenses incurred in and about enforcing or attempting to enforce the same, and such council are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint one or more officers or persons to enforce or assist in enforcing the provisions of the said, "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and to pass by-laws for the goverment and control of such officers or persons and defining their duties and mode and amount of payment. (2.) In any prosecution under the said, "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in any city, town or county where the prosecutor is other than the inspector appointed under this act, any penalty in money recovered shall be paid to the treasurer of the city, town or county in which the conviction is made, and the prosecutor in such case shall be indemnified by the city, town or county in which such prosecution is brought in case a conviction be not obtained on the certificate of the court as provided in section 4, sub-section 4, of this act. (7) Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect or impair any of the provisions of Act 45 Vic., cap. 23, intituled "An act to define the duties of constables, special constables and policemen."

After remarks by Mr. McKeown and Mr Hatheway, it was voted that the report be received and discussed section by section.

W. F. Hatheway thought the bill should be amended to provide for the appointment of a commission of three well known and responsible men, who would appoint inspectors and see that they performed their work.

In answer to a question by Mr. Palmer, Mr. McKeown said that some of the sections in the bill were almost identical with sections in the license act. He also stated that by the application for a commission the expenditure of public money would be involved in the event of the passage of the bill, a fact which might operate to its detriment when it came before the house. Mr. Palmer also stated that if the bill involved the expenditure of public money it would have to be introduced by a member of the government and would be considered a government measure. In its present form it might be presented by any member. If the expenses of the inspectors are borne by the city, town and county councils, those councils might wish to regulate their salaries and even control their appointment.

Mr. McKeown stated that in conversation with Mr. Stockton he was informed that in his opinion Mr. Blair would not be averse to the bill as a government measure; in such case Mr. Stockton would lay the bill before the house.

It was stated that if the Alliance would give Mr. Blair its political support he would doubtless favor the passage of the bill. Mr. Palmer said he knew Mr. Blair to be a temperance man, and so far as himself was concerned he should always favor the abolition of the liquor traffic.

It was said that we now have the machinery for the enforcement of the Scott Act, when J. Willard Smith replied that under the Canada Temperance Act it was everybody's business to see that the law was observed, and consequently, nobody's business. There is power in the law, but public sentiment is not yet strong enough to uphold it.

Wm. Lewis ridiculed the idea of the Alliance bartering with any government; he would vote for temperance men regardless of political bias. He thought there were temperance men and good men in both parties. He thought if the Alliance dickered with the government the bill would be defeated.

After remarks by Rev. Mr. McDougall, Thomas Jenkins, Calvin Powers, J. Willard Smith, W. F. Hatheway, Mr. McKeown and others, on motion of Thomas Jenkins, the bill was considered section by section and adopted as a whole; the same subject to such amendments as the framers might think advisable; and to be brought before the house for enactment through such member as they might see fit.

The secretary of the Alliance, with J. S. Thomson, Samuel Tufts, Thomas Jenkins and John Willet, were appointed a committee to procure the printing of the petition and mailing copies of the same to the different temperance organizations throughout the province for signatures with a circular requesting the remittance of one dollar from each organization, to be used in the discharge of expenses.

Adjourned.

OUR FISHERIES.

A Letter from a Leading New Brunswick Dealer.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

CAMPOBELLO, N. B., Feb. 12.

SIR—The all-absorbing topic among our people now is the present fishery arrangement and its effect on our people, and the query is, Are we to have the treaty extended, or are we to have protection for our fisheries; and if the latter, how much better or worse off would we be than if we had the treaty?

I for one (and I speak as one who has had experience in fish and fishing, as well as with fishermen) think that, situated as we are here, so close to the United States, and having such pleasant intercourse with their people day in and day out, and wishing to keep up and continue that intercourse, it would be better to have the treaty extended. But to look at the question from a Canadian point of view—that is, Canada for Canadians—I believe, and many more who had ought to know believe, that protection, if it is good protection, would be quite as beneficial as a treaty such as the last. By good protection I mean that no one except Canadians be allowed to catch or buy bait or fish in Canadian waters, and to prevent that it would be necessary to pass an act prohibiting

THE TRANSFER OF AMERICAN SCHOONERS

over to some one on this side and paying the duty—possibly at an undervaluation—then, putting in one Canadian as skipper, manning her with the rest of the crew of eight or ten men with Americans, and continuing to catch fish in our waters and to draw our bounties. This is being done in several instances at the present time and it inflicts a grevious injury on our own fishermen. You may depend that if there were Canadian fishermen fishing in Canadian waters, they would have a great deal more room in which to fish, find a great many more fish to catch, and without any doubt find a market in which to sell. Now take for instance the fish which resort to our waters in the Bay of Fundy, Quoddy River, and St. Andrews Bay, viz: herring, cod, hake, haddock and pollock—let our waters be protected and every fair minded man, whether he be American or Canadian, knows that the catching of them can be successfully pursued by Canadian fishermen and the same fishermen will thrive and grow fat, while our American friends on the other side of the line will look on hungry and lean, because they have'nt any fish to catch inside of their three mile limit, and if they had they have'nt any bait to catch them with. They may say, well after you catch the fish

WHERE WILL YOU MARKET THEM?

My answer is this: Take the herring first; they have'nt any of their own therefore they must have ours, and in order to get them they will take them and pay the duty, that is, all those the Canadian market does not want. This past fall the Canadian trade has taken some one hundred thousand boxes smoked, all of the best quality, and the business is fast increasing. Next take the herring for sardine purposes. If they don't take ours their factories must go down because they can positively get fish nowhere else to supply them. Next take our large shore cod; today they command the highest price of any cod in the American market, Under protection we can catch them and find a market, too, without any doubt. The hake and haddock can all be easily marketed at home, and the pollock, why the name of a Quoddy River pollock is enough to make them sell in the American market, and at an advance in price over the American pollock more than equal to the duty. The heavy salted pollock can only be sold in the Canadian market.

IN REGARD TO PROTECTION,

my idea would be this: give us a good cutter to patrol the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and give us a good tender here and another at Grand Manan, to patrol the waters around Grand Manan, Campobello, Deer Island and St. Andrew's Bay, and you may depend our fishermen and traders will thrive quite as successfully as under the treaty, and the Government at the same time will be killing two birds with one stone, and thereby divert a great part of the trade in flour, pork, beef, coal, oil, boots, shoes, clothing, etc, etc., from Eastport, where it now goes, to St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews and other places on our side where it rightfully belongs. We are quite familiar with the statements recently made by the representatives of the New England fishing interests and their paid agents. Now men who are thoroughly acquainted with fish and fishing, and who obtained their knowledge elsewhere than on maps and charts, know the statements to be untrue and misleading, as well as containing a great deal of humbug. Another statement emanating from the same source, viz, that it was an act of charity to come down east and buy the bait from our fishermen, intimating that by so doing they were kept from calling on the Government or upon their parish for food for themselves and families, is false and an insult to as fine and as hardy a class of men as ever trod any deck or any soil. Another idea, that our fishermen would still supply the Americans with bait under protection, by taking the said bait outside of the three mile limit, is all fol-de-rol, for two reasons—first, the majority of our fishermen

DON'T FEEL THAT WAY

inclined; second, it would hardly pay to take two or three thousand herring three miles to sea in a fog mull or a gale of wind to find an American sharpshooter to sell them to. In conclusion allow me to say that during the past eighteen months or two years there has been a great depression in trade everywhere, as all business men admit, and of course our fishermen as well as all other working men feel the effects of it, but at the same time, from facts that come under my own eyes. I am sure that our people are quite as well off as our friends of the neighboring Republic, perhaps better. Further allow me to say that Canadian fishermen are not beggars, only in one respect - that is they beg their government to fully protect their rights, the Canadian fisheries. Should they do so, men who ought to know, and do know, feel certain that the same parties who are crying loudest to have their market protected now, will be compelled to ask for a new treaty, for the simple reason that they cannot successfully pursue their calling without resorting to Canadian waters. I would add that I have conversed with fishermen from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia as well as our Prince, and the sentiments expressed in this letter are identical with sentiments expressed by them.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. R. BATSON.

WOODSTOCK CARNIVAL.

The carnival held at the Woodstock roller rink on Thursday, Feb. 18, was very largely attended, and was a grand success in every particular. Between two and three hundred skaters were in costume. The different representations of character were so well carried out that it was a difficult matter for the judges to award the prizes. The following ladies and gentlemen captured the prizes:—

Miss Foss, Houlton, handsomest costume.
Mrs. Geo. Lee, Woodstock, best original costume.
Miss Woodling, Woodstock, 2nd best original costume.
Miss Mary Cluff, Woodstock, 3rd best original costume.
Miss Sproule, Woodstock, 4th best original costume.
Mrs. E. Kennedy, best Mikado costume.

GENTS.

D. L. Parks, Houlton, handsomest costume.
George Dent, Woodstock, best original costume.
W. Seaborn, Woodstock, 2nd best original costume.
Robbie Kennedy, Woodstock, 3rd best original costume.
Allie Carr, Woodstock, 4th best original costume.
Frank Sharp, Woodstock, best comic costume.

The judges were H. V. Cooper of St. John, Mr. Hanson of St. Andrews and Mr. Robinson of Houlton.

It was generally conceded by the judges that "Bob" would have taken first prize for original costume if he had not met with an accident just after he went on the floor. He was run against and knocked down and injured so severely that he could not skate and had to leave the ice.

The Woodstock band played a very fine selection of music, which was enjoyed by the large number of spectators as well as the skaters. This being the last carnival of the season, a large number from Houlton took advantage of the sleighing to attend.

HAVELOCK.

A correspondent, writing on the 18th, says:—On Tuesday night last, Josiah Wood, M. P., A. E. Killam, M. P. P., and Hiram Humphrey came in here by rail, the road having just been cleared of the ice and hail with which it was so firmly blocked by the greatest storm for years. They returned to Petitcodiac next morning. This was Mr. Wood's first trip over the road and he expressed himself well pleased with the road and its good prospects for traffic.

The Rev. George Miles arrived here tonight.

A basket social is to be held in the Baptist church next Tuesday night to raise funds to refurnish the church.

Quite a little stir is being made in getting wood, bark and logs this winter, the most of which goes to St. John.

PICKEREL FISHING IN SUNBURY AND QUEENS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BURTON, Sunbury Co., Feb. 19.—Among the several industries of this section of the province may be classed the winter fishery that has grown up within a few years. Seven or eight years ago pickerel made their appearance in our rivers and lakes, and now fishermen catch perch, cusk and pickerel in large quantities. Messrs. James Jewett & Co. of Lakeville, Sheffield, Sunbury county, are doing quite a large business in that line, shipping to the United States from two and a half to three tons of these fish per month, at good paying prices. They use over half a mile of nets and employ from twelve to sixteen hands. During the winter season the men live in small, comfortable houses, which are hauled from lake to lake and river to river, as occasion requires. In this way a large radius in Queens and Sunbury is covered. Pickerel are the principal fish caught. They weigh from one to eight pounds each. It was thought by many, when pickerel first appeared in our waters, that they would drive out all other fish, but experience shows that this belief was utterly groundless.

GREENWICH.

A CHURCH AND BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING —BRIDGE DAMAGED BY FRESHETS.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

GREENWICH, Feb. 17.—Rain fell here in torrents on the 13th, causing much damage to roads and bridges. It carried away two spans of the bridge at Jones' creek.

On Monday night, 15th inst., a terrific thunder storm passed over this place. The Methodist church was struck by lightning and its interior nearly all destroyed. The damage was covered by insurance. Capt. S. F. Belyea's barn was also struck, the fiery bolt splintering a partition, on either side of which a horse was fastened, yet, strange to say, the animals escaped unhurt.

The friends of Rev. Mr. Tredrea met at Mrs. Flewelling's residence, Oak Point on the 16th, and after spending a pleasant evening, increased his worldly store by some $27.

SPRINGFIELD.

HYMENEAL—DONATION—BIRTHDAY PARTY—PIE SOCIAL—BRIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., Feb. 19.—On Monday eve, 15th inst., we were visited with a most remarkable phenemona for this season of the year—thunder and lightning. There was a heavy shower of rain. The roads are now quite destitute of snow in places.

A very interesting and no doubt happy event took place at the residence of James Myles, Belleisle Creek, on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., when his daughter, Miss Essie Myles, was united in marriage with Arthur Gillies of the same place. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Wm. Maggs. The bride was the recepient of many beautiful presents and good wishes.

On the following evening, 17th inst., Rev. J. W. Clark, Tracey's Mills, Carleton Co., assisted by Rev. Wm. Maggs, tied another connubial knot. The happy parties were W. A. Fowler, grocer of Belleisle Creek, and Miss Etta Gillies of the same place, and a sister of Arthur Gillies. The bride was supported by Miss Crombie, of St. John, and the groom by Stanley Kierstead of Collins. The bride was the receiplent of numerous costly and elegant presents.

On Thursday eve, 18th inst., a donation was given Rev. Mr. Maggs, Methodist, at the residence of Sherman Johnson. Excellent tables were prepared by the ladies present. After doing justice to the inner man, David Johnson was chosen chairman and C. E. Black, secy., and the sum of $30 was handed them, which was presented to the reverend gentleman by the chairman with a suitable speech. Mr. Maggs feelingly replied, thanking the donors. Speeches were also made by F. Wightman, John Ried, Jas. Myles, Saml. Northrop and John McKnight. Excellent music was discoursed during the evening. All enjoyed themselves. Votes of thanks were tendered the chairman and Mr. and Mrs. S. Johnson. After the singing of coronation and prayer by Mr. Maggs the party dispersed. This is the fifth donation for Mr. Maggs upon the Apohaqui circuit for the year. The five have netted $140. During Mr. Maggs' stay he has made many warm friends, and many feel sad that this is his last year among them. Since he came into the field he has pushed his way back, and thus enlarged his field. He has now some ten churches to administer to. Bro. F. Wightman is going to assist him in his work. He (Mr. Maggs) has opened up a new church of some 42 members near Jordan Mt., and they have commenced the erection of a new church edifice. A new place of worship is being erected also at the Irish Settlement. These, with the fine structure at Belleisle Corner, now nearing completion, make three new churches he has established during his three years.

On the eve of the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock, the pupils of Miss E. M. Knollin's school, Bull Moose Hill, No. 4, met at the residence of Wm. Benson to celebrate their teacher's birthday. Refreshments were given at 8 o'clock. Music, recitations, readings, dialogues, and games were indulged in.

On the evening of March 3rd., a pie social and concert are to be given at Springfield Corner, in aid of the Methodist church.

Jeremiah Smith of Irish Settlement, died quite suddenly this week. He is to be buried today. Rev. Wm. Maggs will conduct the services. A short time since Mr. Smith had to undergo the painful operation of having a tumor extraced from his face by Dr. Burnett, of Sussex. The wound had healed, and Mr. Smith went to the woods to work. He got cold in the sore, erysipelas set in and caused his death.

Last night a tin wedding was given Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hornbrook, of Studholm, some 120 invitations were sent out.

On Wednesday 17th inst., Geo. McIntyre, of Springfield Corner, was married to Miss Dykeman, of Jemseg, Queens.

On Monday evening, 15th inst., a pie social was held at the Narows, Queens. The proceeds are to go towards purchasing an organ for the Baptist church.

Oak Point, K. Co.

OAK POINT, Feb. 18.—On Tuesday evening the friends of Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Methodist minister, assembled at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Flewelling. The leading denominations, Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist, were well represented. After partaking of an excellent tea provided by the ladies of Greenwich, Geo. Inch called the meeting to order, when Thomas Harrison was appointed chairman, James Inch, sec. Appropriate and pleasing addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Grey, F. C. Baptist, and A. J. Murray, M. D. In the course of the evening the chairman presented the Rev. Mr Tredrea with twenty-eight dollars in cash and other useful articles, the free will offerings of those present. The recipient made a suitable reply, expressing his thanks for the kindly interest taken in him, and his appreciation of the good spirit in which the gifts had been bestowed. Music was furnished throughout the evening by Miss Lillie Williamson. After especial thanks to the ladies and chairman, the proceedings were brought to a close with prayer by Rev. Mr. Grey. The Rev. Mr. Tredrea was recently the recipient of a donation from his friends in Summer Hill, another part of Jerusalem circuit.

The Methodist church at Jones' Creek was struck by lightning in the storm of Monday night and considerable damage done to the building.

Steam Communication

RE-ESTABLISHED WITH THE ISLAND OF GRAND MANAN.

The inconveniences resulting from the unfortunate disaster to the steamer Flushing, have been numerous and perplexing to the inhabitants of Grand Manan and to the merchants of St. John, St. Stephen and Eastport, and in a quiet way, Capt. Ingersoll has been for some weeks engaged in an effort to supply the loss of the vessel that for about eighteen months has given such perfect satisfaction to merchants having goods to forward by that route, and the travelling public. Yesterday the terms were agreed upon and the steamer Storm King was chartered for the route hitherto supplied by the Flushing, and she will sail from Turnbulls' wharf for North Head at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The Storm King is a staunch vessel of 73 tons and for a craft of her size, is well adapted to the Bay service; she will be commanded by Capt. John Ferris who has had a long experience in the Bay and river service and is well known as a careful and judicious officer; Capt. Ingersoll, late of the Flushing, will attend to the business interests of the vessel. While in command of the Flushing Capt. Ingersoll surrounded himself with a host of travelling and business friends. After her first trip the Storm King will arrive here from North Head every Tuesday and leave on her return trip on Wednesday mornings.

HAMMOND RIVER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

To one who has not witnessed a scene such as the sudden breaking up of the ice in a rapid stream like the Hammond river presents, would be amazed could he see it now. On Saturday the 13th inst. it had been rising all day and the river had risen by nightfall even with its banks. John Stevenson, who rents the farm owned by Charles Campbell, and lives in the stone house at the end of the bridge across the river here, becoming alarmed at the rise of water, prudently sat up to be prepared for an emergency. The house is situated level with the road at the brow of the hill and the barns where the cattle were kept, on the same level, but on the bank of the intervale next the river. Some of Mr. Stevenson's neighbors sat up with him and about midnight the roar of the moving ice alarmed them. As it came rushing along over the banks of the intervale it choked under the bridge, causing the water to back up with tremendous swiftness, tumbling the blocks of ice pell mell against the bank of the intervale and into the road. Stevenson and his neighbors rushed to the barn to get the cattle out and before they were all out of doors some blocks of ice came crashing through the sides of the barn, and the water pouring in loosened the floor so that one animal had nearly to be left to its fate. It was got out, however, with little or no injury. In trying to rescue the pigs kept in one end of another barn alongside, one was carried out and just as an effort was being made to grab the other a large cake of ice came crashing through the dam and its rescuers had to run for their lives. Strange to say, the ice had slipped under the pig or vice versa, and in the morning the grunter was found comfortably reposing on an elevated platform.

The ice was forced up into the road all along in front of the house, some cakes being close to the front door; and for four or five hundred feet along the road leading to Nauwigewauk station there was a mass of ice cakes piled on top of each other for four or five feet high. To clear a road through this mass of solidified water was infinitely more like work than breaking down snow banks, and it took a gang of men with axes and crowbars a day and a half to do it with aid from the adjoining districts. This is the fourth time the river has broken up this winter.

The ends of the chords springing from the abutments of the bridge, considerably below the flooring, were chafed some by the ice.

The ice jammed also at the suspension bridge further up the river, hitting the flooring and throwing it out of level.

KINGS CO.

Union District Lodge, No. 1, held their regular quarterly meeting at Smithtown, K. Co., last week, District Chief Templar C. N. Gray occupied the chair. The following lodges were represented: Morning Star Lodge—R. B. Burns, T. K. Duke, Nettie Titus, A. E. Fowler. Gordon Lodge—Maggie McInnis, Eben Smith, John Carson, James Sullivan. Light House Lodge—W. Robertson, W. Simson, Bertha Robertson. Sea Shore Lodge—Wm. Smith, David Smith. May Flower Lodge—J. M. Heritt. Fountain—Gilbert Simson, Robert Cother, Clara Simson, Duncan Brown. Hillsdale—Alva Wanemake, Mrs. Winnie Faulkner, J. Wanzer Smith.

On account of the unfavorable state of the roads, a large number of representatives were prevented from attending. The reports submitted from the different lodges, showed a total membership of 678—an increase of 33 since last session. After the reports had been read, the lodge suspended business to receive Grand Worthy Chief Templar Vaughan of St. Martins. On resuming business, an animated discussion took place as to the best method of securing help for weak lodges. It was decided that a very beneficial means of promoting the good of the order would be by holding public temperance meetings.

The manner of enforcing the Scott Act in this locality was considered and it was decided that ciculars be sent to the liquor sellers informing them of the intention of the lodge to enforce the act by all just means in its power, after which the lodge adjourned to hold a public meeting. At this meeting the following programme was carried out: Music by the choir; temperance address by Rev. Mr. Ganong; music by choir; recitation A. H. Upham; address by W. Vaughan, G.W.C. T.; reports of committees on good of the order from Maple Leaf Degree Temple; Fountain Lodge by Walter Bitt; Hillsdale Lodge by Alva Wanimake; Light House Lodge by Alexander Simson; May Flower Lodge by J. M. Heritt; Morning Star Lodge by H. G. Fowler; Gordon Lodge by H. W. Scovil; Sea Shore Lodge by W. Vaughan, G.W.C.T. The lodge was entertained for a short time by a few well chosen remarks from Myles Fowler, of the Sons of Temperance, Hampton station.

Rev. Mr. Ganong and A. H. Upham went through the entire audience to solicit signatures for Gordon Lodge and succeeded in obtaining seven, after which Gordon Lodge called a special meeting and initiated the candidates. After tendering the people of Smithtown a vote of thanks for their hospitality, and also the organist, Miss Lizzie Smith, the lodge adjourned to meet with Fountain Lodge, No. 101, at Barnesville, 25th May, 1886.

St. Martins News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. MARTINS, Feb. 22.—The spacious room in the Temperance hall was crowded last Wednesday evening to hear Rev. Mr. DesBrisay's popular lecture on the Shipwrecks, Secrets and Wonders of Sable Island. The rev. gentleman had a large chart suspended in front of his audience, showing the size and shape of the island and its location on the earth's surface. Commencing at the northeast corner of this, he went around the coast line, showing the places of, and explaining the circumstances under which, each wreck has occurred during the present century. He then turned his attention to the interior of the island, and pointed out the contrast between "the clime of the south," that marks the interior, and the frigid temperature of the coast, explaining the method of capturing the wild ponies that abound there. He showed many relics which he had collected while on the island, among others what was claimed to be the knife that was used by that memorable old pirate, Capt. Kidd. The entertainment contained a fund of information that was interesting and valuable to all.

Mr. DesBrisay is doing a good work since he came to this parish a few months ago. His liberal views on religious matters make him deservedly popular among Christians of every name. His connection with the Sons of Temperance and practical work in the temperance field cause those who are working for the amelioration of downfallen humanity to realize that in him they have a co-worker of no ordinary type, while the large congregations that now attend on the ministrations at Trinity church attest to the fact that his work is appreciated and that he truly is "the right man in the right place."

Scarletena of a mild type generally is quite prevalent here. A few cases of a serious nature, under the treatment of our skilful physicians, are doing well. The attendance at the public schools is considerably decimated in consequence thereof.

Mr. Stockbridge of Boston, president of the Quaco Manganese Mining Co., has written to some parties here that the company intend operating the manganese works in Quaco in the spring. It is generally conceded that the whole head on the west abounds with this mineral, that it is of excellent quality and would prove a great source of wealth to the operator.

A bachelor poet propounds the following conundrum: "What is warmer than a woman's love?" In response to which a married prose writer would like to inquire: "What's colder than a woman's feet?"

A Word of Explanation.

The liver secretes bile to move the bowels; the kidneys secrete urine to carry off uric acid, which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve the food, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters acts upon these organs and purifies the blood by cleansing all the secretions of the system.

Joyful News.

It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffering. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all ordinary aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup and all inflammatory pains.

Of Vital Importance.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigorate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ills arise from unhealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy action.

The Faith Cure.

This new theory of cure is rapidly growing in fashion, but is illogical in reason and science. Faith without works is dead. Those who have faith in Hagyard's Yellow Oil have its good works to assure their faith. It is an unfailing external and internal relief for aches, pains, lameness and soreness.

Threatened Danger.

In the fall of '84 Randall Miller of Maitland, N. S., was prostrated to his bed with an attack of incipient consumption. Cough remedies all failed. He rapidly were debilitated, and friends despaired of his recovery. He tried Burdock Blood Bitters, with immediate relief, followed by a speedy cure.

Weather Probabilities.

The probabilities are that we shall have much damp, chilly, sloppy weather during the coming season—just the weather to contract sudden colds. Be prepared for them by having on hand Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, agreeable and speedy cure for colds and their consequences.

CRAPE STONE JEWELRY.

A new supply of this excellent and appropriate

—Deep Mourning Jewelry.—

Just received and for sale by

W. TREMAINE GARD,

Under the Waverley House. Call and see it. } 87 King Street jan18

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Amherst, N. S., the wife of B. James Lawson, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst, at Amherst, N. S., the wife of P. G. MacSween, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst, at Parrsboro, N. S., the wife of John Lamb, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Pleasant street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., the wife of A. S Urquhart, of a daughter.

(*Telegraph* please copy.)

On the 6th inst., at Johnston, Queens County, the wife of G. Whitfield Perry, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. J. Walsh, Patrick Marry to Katie, eldest daughter of P. Moran.

On the 17th inst., at Elliott's hotel, in this city, by the Rev. A. D. McCully, Robert Livingstone, of Parrsboro, N. S., to Lottie M. Cheverie of Eastport, Me.

By the Rev. Dr. Macrae, at the residence of John Stewart, Waterloo street, David McLean, of Johnston, Queens Co., to Flora J. Murray, of Studholm, Kings Co.

On the 14th inst., at Hotel Wave, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. N. W. Jordan, Sylvester E. Brown, formerly of Springfield, N. B., to Ella J. Howe, both of Boston. No cards.

On the 17th inst., in the Methodist church, Fredericton, by the Rev. William Tippet, Thomas H. Bullock, of St. John, to Jeannette A., daughter of E. W. Chestnut.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of John W. Dickie, Duke street, by Rev. J. T. Parsons, James T. Belyea, of Wickham, Queens County, to Mrs. Maggie E. Dickie, of Saint John city.

On the 17th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, Carleton, by the Rev. Mr. Wadman, A Arthur Clark to Bessie O., daughter of Jno. K. Taylor.

On the 17th inst., at the home of the bride, Jemseg, by the Rev. A. B. Macdonald and the Rev. Calvin Currie, George N. MacIntyre, of Springfield, to Ella M., only daughter of William H. Dykeman, of Cambridge.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. George Schofield, Simeon Mallery, of St. John, to Margaret Boyle, of Golden Grove, Parish of Simonds.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., at Petitcodiac, Ella G., widow of the late Charles A. Hallett, C. E., and daughter of Wm. A. Stockton, Sussex, aged 28 years and 6 months.

On the 17th inst., in Portland, William S., third son of George H. and the late Josephine Laskey, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On the 14th inst., at Boston, Lema Z. Worthen, of disease of the heart.

On the 8th inst., at Florenceville, Carleton Co., of diphtheria, John Thomas, aged 8 years, 7 months and 21 days, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Withers.

On the 16th inst., in Carleton, Julia, widow of the late James Baxter, aged 76 years.

On the 8th inst, at Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N. B., Elizabeth, wife of wife of Joseph Grogan, Sen., a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

On the 16th inst., in this city, Mary Forsyth, aged 68 years, widow of the late Andrew Forsyth.

On the 2nd inst., at Fairfield, St. John County, after a lingering illness of five years, Alex. G. Howard, aged 62 years.

Suddenly, at Springfield, Kings County, on the 28th Dec., 1885, William McAfee, aged 48 years, leaving a wife, four children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

On the 17th inst., at Portland, Hugh Taylor, aged 35.

On the 17th inst., in this city, Jane, widow of the late Gilbert M. Drake, in the 83rd year of her age.

On the 13th inst., at 12 Charles street, in this city, after a lingering illness, Ernest C., youngest child of Henry and Ada Makenney, aged 1 year and 4 months.

On the 17th inst., at Moncton, Guy Millican, infant son of J. F. and Lizzie McCracken, aged 2 months and 2 days.

On the 15th inst., at Bellview, Florida, of consumption, Florence R., wife of D. McNaughton, Salisbury, aged 29 years.

On the 14th inst., at Providence, R. I., Jessie, wife of Edward Stence, of West Somerville, aged 42 years.

On the 17th inst., in this city, James McMillan, aged 75.

On the 4th inst, at Shippegan, Gloucester County, Isabella Catherine, third daughter of Hon. William Taylor, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 17th inst, at Moncton, Annie E., beloved wife of Wm. Christie, aged 23 years and 5 months.

On the 10th inst, at Wheaton Settlement, Salisbury, Teressa M., daughter of John and Mary Jane Brown, in the 11th year of her age.

On the 14th inst, at Tacoma, Washington Territory, Bessie Peters, beloved wife of Ronald MacSween, formerly of Sydney, C. B.

On Dec. 17th, at Natick, Mass., of consumption, Sarah, aged 51 years, beloved wife of John B. Smith and daughter of the late Willis Baxter of Shinimicas, leaving a husband, eight children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother, and an esteemed friend. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

On the 14th inst., at Annapolis, N. S., of old age, James Rice, aged 96 years.

On the 19th inst., at Montague, N. S., of consumption, Mary, wife of T. N. Baker, and daughter of the late George de Beque, Senr., of Woodstock, N. B.

On the 20th inst., in this city, Kate, aged 30 years, eldest daughter of Daniel and Ellen Connolly.

(Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.)

On the 21st inst., in this city, after a lingering illness, Frederick J. Barnes, in the 31st year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their sad loss.

On the 20th inst., after a short illness, John McSweeny, in the 53rd year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., in the City of Portland, Rachel M., youngest daughter of Captain J. W. and Amanda Keast, aged 1 year and 9 months.

On the 13th inst., at Sussex, Mary, wife of William Gilmour, aged 76 years, a native of Newton Limmavady, Ireland, and for nearly 40 years a respected resident of this Province.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED.

Feb 16—Sch Billow, Justison, from Eastport, master, bal.

Feb 17—Sch Holmes, Branscomb, from New York, R C Elkin, coal.

Sch Ada Barker, Rogers, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Feb 18—Sch Panopa, Dickson, from New York, C A Palmer, coal.

Sch John S Case, Faulkingham, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Feb 19—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.

Sch Glice, Hunter, from Boston to Canning—in harbor.

Sch Cecelia, Benjamin, from Boston to Parrsboro—in for harbor.

Sch Juno, Hatfield, from Boston, Wm Stephenson, bal.

Sch Prussian General, Haley, from Boston, J D Seely, bal.

Sch Alice S, Kerrigan, from Boston, master, general cargo.

Sch Afton, Odell, from Portland, Miller & Woodman, bal.

Feb 20—Brigt Argyll, Wilbur, from Darien, F Tufts and Co, pitch pine.

Sch Osseo, Haley, from Boston, master, bal.

Feb 22—Sch Sarah, Day, from Philadelphia, R C Elkin, coal, etc.

Sch Karslie, Watters, from New York, A O Crookshank, coal.

Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, from New York, D J Purdy, gen cargo.

Sch T A Stewart, Kelly, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Gazelle, Richardson, from fishing cruise; Rex, Sweet, from Quaco.

CLEARED.

16th—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston.

Bark Gloire, Davidson, for Penarth, f o.

Bark Lady Russell, Laurensen, for Liverpool.

17th—Bark Albuera, Gillmore, for Liverpool.

Bark Rowland Hill, Wishart, for Liverpool.

Sch Rob and Harry, Brown, for New York.

18th—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Canadian Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Parrsboro, 17th inst, sch Second, Durant, hence.

At Yarmouth, 19th inst, schs Onyx, from New York, and Lily of Clyde, from Halifax.

At Quaco, 17th inst, sch Rex, Sweet, hence.

At Quaco, 20th inst, sch Grey Parrott, Milberry, from New York.

CLEARED.

At Yarmouth, 19th inst, sch Lennie, for Demerara.

At Quaco, 17th inst, sch Rex, Sweet, for this port, with ship plank.

SAILED.

From Victoria, BC, 11th inst, ship St Cloud, Patton, for Shanghai.

British Ports

ARRIVED.

At London, 13th inst, ss Cheswick, Leighton, hence; ship Annie M Law, McCulley, from Philadelphia.

At Southampton, 13th inst, ship Annie Goudey, Sanders, from Mobile.

At Cardiff, 11th inst, ship Algoma, Vero, from Liverpool.

At Falmouth, 13th inst, bark Florence L, Smith, from Junin.

At Swansea, 11th inst, bark Joe Read, Edwards, from Bordeaux.

At Barbados, 27th ult, sch Clifton, McLean, from Philadelphia.

At Liverpool, 12th inst, barks Ossuena, McKay, from Charleston; 13th, Xema, McNutt, from do.

At Cardiff, 12th inst, ship County of Yarmouth, Corning, from Havre.

At London, 13th inst, bark Francis Herbert, Hartigan, from Pisagua.

At East London, 22nd ult, bark Brazil, Davidson, from London.

At Sydney, NSW to 15th inst, ship Loanda, Scott, from New York.

At Barbados, 2nd inst, ship Charles Fal, Mann, from Rio Janeiro; bark Guiana, Byrnes, from Iloilo for Boston—put in for medical aid; 18th, brig Edward D, Saulnier, hence and sailed 5th for ——.

At Calcutta, 21st ult, bark J W Parker, Delap, from Montevideo; 18th inst, bark Argyll, Smith, from Montevideo.

At Liverpool, 19th inst, bark Tamora, Slocomb, from Charleston.

CLEARED.

At London, 17th inst, ship Dunrobin, Scott, for New York.

At London, 19th inst, ship Bedford, Mahon, for New York.

SAILED.

From Penarth, 16th inst, bark Osseo, Anderson, for Port Elizabeth.

From Demerara, 18th ult, brig Lillian, Shreve, for New York.

From Cardiff, 11th inst, bark Wave Queen, Watterson, for Rio Janeiro.

From Barbados, 27th ult, barks Hecla, McDougall, from Pensacola; Lepreaux, Brown, do; 29th, brig Alvin Kelly, Kelly, for Cuba.

From Holyhead, 15th inst, bark Ruth Palmer, Smith (from Liverpool) for Hampton Roads.

From Cardiff, 16th inst, ship Stewart Freeman, Raymond, for Rio Janeiro.

From Penarth, 13th inst, bark Paramatta, Scott, for Montevideo.

From Liverpool, 17th inst, bark Vancouver, Munro, for Portland.

From Cardiff, 19th inst, ship Hindostan, Michin, for Callao; barks Aspatogan, Scott, for Aspinwall; E Sutton, Burns, for Buenos Ayres.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Trapani, 16th inst, bark Edward D Jewett, Lockhart, from Naples.

At Rio Janeiro, 26th ult, ship Kambira, Brownell, from Penarth; 12th inst, ship Servia, Smith, from Cardiff.

At Darien, Ga, 13th inst, bark Mary Graham, Barton, from Liverpool.

At Bahia, 16th inst, brigts Arbutus, Sutherland, and Ohio, Crawford, from Buenos Ayres.

At Cutler, 10th inst, sch Maud Pye, Wolfville, for New York.

At Gloucester, 14th inst, schs Ollo, Wilcox, and Oriole, Sullivan, hence for New York.

At Portland, 13th inst, sch Linda, Guptill, from Grand Manan for Boston; 14th, bark Kate Cann, Teed, from London.

At Antwerp, 13th inst, ship Karoo, Munro, from New York.

At Baltimore, 15th inst, brig Fidelia, Blake, from Navassa.

At Boston, 15th inst, ship Mabel Taylor, Durkee, from Iloilo; bark Sequel, Richards, from Montevideo, Dec 7; brigs Resultado, Frelich, from Demarara; Twilight, McKenzie, from Cienfuegos; sch Rival, Kempton, from Port Medway.

At Dunkirk, 12th inst, bark Osmond O'Brien, Sheridan, from Philadelphia.

At New York, 13th inst, ship Stephen D Horton, Spicer, from Calcutta; barks Belt, Munro, from London; Antwerp, Rood, from Rotterdam; Tuck Sing, Smith, from Cienfuegos; brig Harry and Aubrey, Tedford, from St Martins; sch Dido, Thorsen, from St Anns Bay, Ja; Gem, Secord, hence.

At Mobile, 12th inst, bark Arcadia, Robinson, from Ship Island.

At Manila, 4th ult, ship Kingsport, Thompson, from Hiogo.

At Norfolk, 15th inst, ship Rosignol, Vickery, from Rio Janeiro.

At Boston, 16th inst, bark L M Smith, Smith, from St Martins.

At Delaware Breakwater, 14th inst, ship Winnifred, from Antwerp; bark Lucille, from Maceio via Norfolk; sch Alma, Hogan, from Martinique; brig Aldine, Carty, from Maceio.

At Newport News, 15th inst, bark Emma Marr, Brewster, from La Rochelle via Tybee.

At Philadelphia, 14th inst, ship Lydia, Doty, from London.

At Portland, 15th inst, bark Hecla, McDougall, from Buenos Ayres via Barbados; sch Panope, Dickson, from New York for this port.

At St Pierre, 12th ult, bark L M Smith, Smith, from New York via St Kitts (and sld 20th for St Martins); 22nd, brigt A McLeod, Foete, from Bucksville.

At St Thomas, 31st ult, brig Sea Bird, Rabadan, from Guadaloupe; 1st inst, barks Falmouth, Malcolm from Port Spain; 3rd, brigs Charlotte, Morehead, from Barbados; Martha J Brady, Harvey, from St Kitts; sch St John, Matthews, from Pernambuco.

At New York, 14th inst, ship Peru, Larrabee, from Montevideo; bark Peerless, Morrison, from do; brig Brazil, Le Marchant, from Pernambuco; Alpha, Rodenheiser, from Petit Goave; 15th, ship Austriana, McIntosh, from Manila.

At Flushing, 14th inst, ship Lizzie Ross, Vaughan, from New York.

At Falkland Island, Dec 26th, bark John Johnson, Pickels, from Annapolis, NS.

At Amsterdam, 13th inst, ships Vandalia, Coonan, from New York; 14th, Treasurer, Downey, do.

At Antwerp, 15th inst, bark John Hickman, Eldridge, from New York.

At Jacksonville, 12th inst, brig Woodstock, Williams, from Halifax, arrived 9th—outside, unable to come in on account of heavy seas.

At Buenos Ayres, 7th inst, barks New Brunswick; Nielson, from Montreal; Scotia, Smeltzer, from do; brig Darpa, Anderson, from Rhyl; 10th, barks Republic, Grant, from Montreal; 11th, barks Lady Nairn, Richards, from Portland; Patagonia, McLean, from Montreal; brig Bessie May, Buck, from Calais; 12th, bark Siddartha, Moore, from Sharpness; 13th, bark Petitcodiac, Steeve, from Montreal.

At Bahia, 12th inst, bark Merritt, Shamper, from Buenos Ayres.

At Havre, 14th inst, ship Charlie Barker, Bent, from New Orleans.

At Hamburg, 12th inst, bark Nicosia, McDonald, from Iquique.

At Montevideo, 8th ult, brig Fannie C, Kieve, from Cardiff (and sailed 12th for Campana); 11th, ship Wm Leavitt, Williams, from Cardiff.

At Rotterdam, 13th inst, ship Fred E Scammell, Shaw, from New York; bark Snow Queen, McKenzie, from Philadelphia.

At Rosario, 29th ult, brig Willie, Wood, from Genoa.

At Sapelo, 10th inst, ship Hermon, Marven, from Savannah.

At Lobos de Afuera, 8th ult, bark Rothiemay, Olsen, from Valparaiso.

At Pensacola, 15th inst, bark Lepreaux, Brown, from Barbados.

At Philadelphia, 14th inst, bark Lucille, Tibbets, from Norfolk.

At Vineyard Haven, 14th inst, brigt Argyle, Wilbur, from Darien for this port; schs Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, and Karslie, Watters, from New York for this port; Sarah, Day, from Philadelphia for this port; Grey Parrot, Milberry, from New York for Parrsboro.

At New York, 17th inst, sch Druid, Odell, hence.

At Dunkirk, 14th inst, bark Emmanuel Sweedenborg, Pierce, from New Orleans.

At Havre, 14th inst, bark Condor, Mockler, from New Orleans.

At Lisbon, 11th inst, bark Maggie M, Staples, from New York.

At Maroini, 19th ult, sch M A Nutter, Reynard, from Bahia.

At Gloucester, 14th inst, schs Olio and Oriole, hence for New York.

At Port Eads, 16th inst, ship Arklow, Brady, from Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, 16th inst, ship Winnifred, McDonald, from Liverpool; bark Harry Bailey, Delong, from Buenos Ayres.

At Richmond, 16th inst, brig Acacia, Mattson, from New York.

At Boston, 17th inst, schs Freeman, Harnish, from Liverpool, NS; Susie Prescott, Glass, hence.

At Cutler, Me, 12th inst, sch On Time, Richards, from Canning, NS, for New York.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 16th inst, schs Frank L P, Lawson, and Isaac Burpee, McClellan, hence for New York; Maggie Willett, Whelpley, from New York for this port.

At Philadelphia, 17th inst, barks J W Holmes, Newcombe, from London; sch Alma, Hogan, from Montevideo; 18th, bark N B Morris, Smith, from Dunkirk.

At Delaware Breakwater, 17th inst, sch Pereaux, from Cornwallis.

At San Pedro, 10th inst, ship General Domville, Stanton, from Liverpool.

At Boothbay, 17th inst, sch Osseo, Haley, from Boston for this port.

At Hamburg, 15th inst, bark Julia H, Mutch, from Cape Hayti.

At New Orleans, 15th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Haines, for Havre.

At Salem, 17th inst, sch Acara, Harper, from Boston for this port.

At Boston, 17th inst, sch Reporter, Gilchrist, from New York for this port for repairs.

At New York, 17th inst, sch Lynx, Finley, and Lily E, Finley, hence.

At Buenos Ayres, 10th inst, bark W E Heard, Finley, from Cardiff; 18th, ship Polynesian, Dumas, from Montreal; barks Alice Roy, Aird, from Quebec; Oneata, Dart, from Brunswick; Margaret Mitchell, Davies, do; 20th, Frederica, Roberts, from Brunswick.

At Acquadilla, 24th ult, bark Eugenie, Munroe, from St Thomas.

At Charleston, 17th inst, bark Pohona, Mancrief, from Liverpool.

At Bahia, 16th inst, brig Arbutus, Sutherland, from Buenos Ayres.

At Boothbay, 17th inst, sch Jeddo, Keefe, hence for New York.

At Cette, 14th inst, bark Bessie Parker, Reed, hence!

At Georgetown, 17th inst, sch Clifford C, Reed, from Nova Scotia.

At Hamburg, 16th inst, bark Latona, Wasson, from Iquique via Falmouth.

At Marseilles, 16th inst, bark Feliceana Antonio P, Brigante, from Chatham, NB.

At Vineyard Haven, 17th inst, sch Maggie Willett, Whelpley, from New York for this port.

At Valparaiso, 19th inst, ship Canara, Robinson, from Panama.

At New York, 17th inst, Lily E, Finley, hence; 18th, barks Claribel, Gould, from Auckland, NZ, via Bermuda; Orontes, Everitt, from Pernambuco via Delaware Breakwater; sch Nellie Parker, Corbett, hence.

At Philadelphia, 18th inst, brig Albion, Dickson, from Black River, Ja; sch Pereaux, Nicholson, from Cornwallis.

At Boston, 19th inst, bark Kestrel, Olsen, from Demerara; brig Louisa Coipel, Parker, from Inagua; sch Linda, Guptill, from Grand Manan, NB.

At Oran, 20th inst, bark Maiden City, Humphries, hence (all well), ordered to Barcelona.

At Marseilles, 16th inst, bark Abyssinia, Hughes, from New York.

At Providence, 18th inst, sch Annie W Akers, McIntyre, hence.

At Salem, 19th inst, sch Ethel Granville, Peck, from Boston for Weymouth.

At New York, 19th inst, schs Erie, Theall, and Frank W, Watson, hence; Frank and Willie, Brown, from Canning.

At Hamburg, 19th inst, bark Thos Perry, Robbins, from Iquique.

At Vineyard Haven, 18th inst, schs Pearl, from Cornwallis for New York; Alert, from Digby, for Norfolk.

CLEARED.

At New York, 12th inst, barks Livingstone, Ellis, for Buenos Ayres; Herbert C Hall, Davis, for Rosario; 18th, ships Lennie Burrill, Murphy, for Shanghai; John Mann, Beveridge, for Rotterdam.

At Boston, 13th inst, sch Osseo, Haley, for this port; 15th, sch Acara, Harper, for this port.

At New York, 15th inst, bark J Walter Scammell, McLeod, for Bordeaux; J H Masters, Crossley, for Corunna; brig Swiftsure, Annis, for Liverpool; sch Victory, Purcell, for Newark.

At Mobile, 15th inst, bark Hilda, Dawson, for Liverpool.

At New Orleans, 15th inst, ships King Ceolric, Norton, for Havre; Prince Rudolph, Dixen, for Pensacola.

At Boston, 16th inst, schs Cecelia, Benjamin, for Parrsboro, NS; Flora B, Bentley, from Port Greville and Digby, NS.

At Portland, 16th inst, bark Vibilia, Gilchrist, for Rosario.

At New York, 16th inst, bark W K Chapman, Smith, for London; schs Calabria, Palmer, for Sagua; Onyx, Shaw, for Yarmouth; E H Foster, Lewis, for this port.

At New Orleans, 16th inst, ship Germanic, Waycott, for Liverpool; bark Annie Burrill, Haines, for Havre.

At Norfolk, 16th inst, ship Caldera, Marsh, for Liverpool.

At Havana, 12th inst, sch Mary L Dunn, Martin, for Halifax.

At New York, 17th inst, ship Vendome, Carning, for Liverpool.

At Charleston, 17th inst, bark Lizzie Curry, McCulloch, for Liverpool.

At Portsmouth, 18th inst, sch Damon, Torrey, for this port.

At New York, 18th inst, barks Sarah Chambers, Carter, for Hamburg; Spingwood, Forbes, for Havre; brig Julia Blake, Patterson, for Porto Bello (and a market); sch Gem, Secord, for this port.

At Pensacola, 18th inst, bark Lady Rowena, McKellar, for Liverpool.

At Wilmington, NC, 18th inst, sch Ferland, McWhinnie, for Port au Prince.

At Boston, 18th inst, brig Alaric, Murhall, for Liverpool, NS; schs Ethel Granville, Peck, for Weymouth, NS; Rettie, Price, for this port; Rival, Kempton, for Liverpool, NS.

At Apalachicola 18th inst, bark Lottie, Mills, for Berwick.

At Portland, 19th inst, bark Kate Cann, Teed, for Shelburne, NS.

At Boston, 19th inst, brig Resultado, Frelich, for Liverpool, NS; sch Welcome Home, Wilson, for this port; 20th, sch Robert Ross, Langmaid, for St Andrews.

At New York, 19th inst, barks Truro, Crowe, for Rotterdam; Bagnar, McDonald, for Rouen; schs Frank L, Cleveland, Bess and Stella, Haux, and Arianna, Gale, for this port; Galena, Park, for Point a Petre.

SAILED.

From Mobile, 13th inst, bark Natant, for Liverpool.

From Port Eads, 13th inst, ships Creedmoor and King Cedric, for Liverpool.

From Newport News, 13th inst, bark Maria Stoneman, Richard, for Liverpool.

From Delaware Breakwater, 13th inst, ship Lydia, from London for Philadelphia.

From San Francisco, 13th inst, ship Honolulu, Lake, for Antwerp.

From Santander, 7th inst, bark Lotus, McDonald, for New York; 13th, bark Salacia, Jamieson, for New York.

From New York, 12th inst, sch Karslie, Waters, for this port; 13th, ship N B Lewis, for Shanghai; bark Wm Cochrane, for Amsterdam, schs A Anthony, and Cygnet, Milton, for Cornwallis; Maggie Willett, Whelpley, for this port.

From Savannah, 10th inst, ship Hermon, Marvin, for Sapelo.

From Rosario, 7th ult, brig Hastings, Lawrence, for Rio Janeiro.

From Rio Grande do Sul, 10th ult, brig Eureka, Ross, for Pernambuco.

From Rio Janeiro, 13th ult, ship Henry, Thompson, for Southwest Pass.

From Guantanomo, 6th inst, brig Medina, Ryan, for New York.

From Havana, 10th inst, sch E W R, Le Cain, for Bucksville.

From Port au Prince, 31st ult, bark Zulma, Chisholm, from Boston; 1st inst, brig Maggie, Balcom, from do.

From St Thomas, 29th ult, brigs Alice, Saunders, (from Turks Island), for Lockeport, having repaired; Delma C, Lewes, for Jacmel (to load for New York;) sch E Merriam, Merriam, for Guantanamo (to load for N of Hatteras.

From Delaware Breakwater, 15th inst, ship Winnifred, McDonald (from Antwerp) and bark Harry Bailey, Sinclair (from St Thomas) both for Philadelphia.

From New York, 14th inst, ship John McLeod, for Shanghai; bark Herbert C Hall, for Rosario; Livingstone, for Buenos Ayres; 15th, bark J H Marsters, Crossley, for Corunna.

From Buenos Ayres, 9th ult, brigs Buda, Ray, for Bahia; 11th, Ohio, Crawford, for Barbados.

From Bahia, 16th ult, sch M A Nutter, Reynard, for Aracaju; 20th, bark Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, for New York; 26th, bark Flora, Pike, for Barbados.

From Dieppe, 10th inst, bark Lillian M Vigis, Morine, for New York (since passed Prawlee Point.)

From Dunkirk, 14th inst, ship Beethoven, Smith, for Philadelphia.

From Montevideo, 13th inst, bark Virginia L Stafford, Philips, for New York.

From Naples, 11th inst, bark Edward D Jewett, Lockhart, for Trapani.

From Bahia, 17th inst, brigt Ohio, Crawford, for Barbados.

From Dunkirk, 14th inst, ship Beethoven, Smith, for Philadelphia.

From New York, 16th inst, ship John Mann, for Rotterdam; bark J Walter Scammell, for Bordeaux; brig Swiftsure, Annis, for Liverpool, NS.

From Havre, 14th inst, ship Cashmere, Dill, and Kinbrem, Tooker, for New Orleans.

From Rio Janerie, 23rd ult, ship Forest Rights, Murphy, for Pensacola.

From Cienfuegos, 9th inst, brig Mersey Belle, Hameon, for Portland, Me.

From Delaware Breakwater, 16th inst, barks Lucile, Tibbetts, (from Maceio) for Philadelphia; Scot's Bay, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; Eudora, do for Hiogo.

From Portland, 16th inst, bark Sokoto, Perry, for Buenos Ayres.

From Baltimore, 16th inst, bark Sarah B, Cann, for ——

From Buenos Ayres, 20th ult, barks Bessie Simpson, Bradford, for Barbados; Atlanta, Fortin, for do; Minnie Carmichael, McLeod, for Valparaiso; Rose of Sharon, Evans, for Falmouth (since burned at sea).

From Darien, 17th inst, bark Autocrat, Scott, for Brunswick.

From New York, 17th inst, sch Calabria, for Sagua; E H Foster, Lewis for this port.

From Amsterdam, 16th inst, bark Hannah, Blanchard, Atkins, for New York.

From St Kitts, 2nd inst, ship King Cedric, for Havre.

From Delaware Breakwater, 18th inst, Orones, (from Pernambuco), for New York.

From Cutler, 15th inst, sch, Maud, Pye, from Wolfville for New York.

From Dutch Island Harbor, 17th inst, schs Frank L P, Lawson, and Isaac Burpee, McClellan, hence for New York.

From Port Eads, 18th inst, ship Germanic, for Liverpool; bark Annie Burrell, for Havre.

From Norfolk, 16th inst, ship Everest, Robbins, for Liverpool.

From Portland, 18th inst, bark Vibalia, Gilchrist, for Rosario.

From Havre, 16th inst, ship Lizzie Burrill, Cain, for New Orleans.

From Barcelona, 16th inst, bark Robert S Besnard, Andrews, for Porman and Delaware Breakwater.

From Boothbay, 19th inst, sch Jeddo, hence for New York.

From Marseilles, 17th inst, bark Crown Jewel, Grafton, for Trapani.

From Port Eads, 16th inst, ship King Ceolric, not King Cedric, as reported, for Havre; 18th, bark Annie Burrill, for Havre.

From New York, 19th inst, sch Gem, Branscomb, and Arianna, Gale, for this port.

Memoranda.

Bark Embla (of Pictou), from Philadelphia for Alicante, before reported abandoned, was boarded by mate of steamer Horton on Feb 10, lat 35 50, lon 62 20, full of water, anchors gone and hurricane deck stove.

Delaware Breakwater, Feb 14—Bark Lucille, from Maceio, Brazil, via Hampton Roads and Norfolk, lost anchor and chain at latter port, and is reported cut by ice.

Passed Lundy, 15th inst, bark Premier McKenzie, Barnard, from Newport, E, for Campana.

In port at Matthewtown (Inagua), 31st ult, brig Louise Coipel, Parker, from Kingston for Boston, ldg salt, to sail Feb 2.

Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, 16th inst, bark Lalla, LeBlanc, from Philadelphia for Hiogo.

Liverpool, Feb 16—Ship Magnolia, Davis, from Norfolk, before reported stranded near Barmouth, has been assisted off and proceeded for this port.

London, Feb 16—Bark Latona, Wasson, from Iquique via Falmouth for Hamburg, stranded at Amrum, in the German Ocean, and was assisted off after having jettisoned a portion of her cargo, and proceeded. She sustained no apparent damage.

Passed Tuskar, 12th inst, bark Lynwood, Sinclair, from Liverpool for New York.

In port at Colombo, 13th inst, bark James L Harway, McPhail, for New York.

Passed Gibraltar, 8th inst, Harriet Hickman, Buck, from Marseilles, for New York.

Ship Magnolia, Davis, from Norfolk, which was stranded near Barmouth and assisted off, has been towed to Liverpool. The terms agreed upon for hawling her were £500.

Darien, Ga, Feb 17—A survey was held on bark Autocrat, Scott, from Rouen for Darien, Ga, before reported ashore at the South Breakers, 6th inst, and the vessel pronounced seaworthy. She sailed today for Brunswick, Ga.

In port at Yokohama, 21st ult, ship Antoinette, Ferguson, from New York.

In port at Bermuda, 11th inst, bark Argosy, Thurber, from New York for Bristol, lightening cargo to come into the harbor to repair rudder and caulk topsides.

In port at Demarara, 4th inst, brig Harbert, Towse, from Sackville, (arrived Jan. 26th).

In port at Hong Kong, 15th inst, ship Grandee, Ellis, for San Francisco; bark George Grant for Victoria; J B Newcomb, Newcomb, for London.

Ship Magnolia, from Norfolk, which was towed to Liverpool after being ashore near Barmouth, has been placed in the dock. Her keel is damaged, but she does not leak.

Bark Walter D Wallett, Tyroll, sailed from Hamburg for Melbourne, but was damaged by ice and had to return. She will discharge cargo and repair.

Returned to Dutch Island Harbor, 18th inst, sch Isaac Burpee, hence for New York.

London Feb 10—Bark J W Parker, at Calcutta for New York, before reported on fire, has been beached and partly filled with water. The fire is in the forehold and is gaining in proportions. The cargo is being discharged from the main and after holds.

Bark Latona, at Hamburg from Iquique, which was ashore at Amrum, jettisoned 600 bags of saltpetre.

Bark W E Heard, Crosby, which arrived at Buenos Ayres 10th inst from Cardiff, grounded on an anchor and punched a hole in her bottom.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA.

MAKE HENS LAY

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GASPEREAUX NETS.

GASPEREAUX, Herring and Shad

TWINES.

of very best quality, now in store.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square.

feb17

OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL.

IN STORE:

ROLLED OATMEAL—100 lb. bags.

TILSONBURG OATMEAL—barrels.

" " —hf-barrels.

OXFORD OATMEAL—barrels.

ROYAL OAK OATMEAL—barrels.

YELLOW CORNMEAL—barrels.

For sale by W. F. HARRISON & CO., feb20 Smythe street.

FEED. OATS.

200 Tons Choice Heavy Feed,

40 Tons Bran,

LANDING:

2 Cars Feeding Oats.

2 Cars Black Seed Oats,

Lowest Prices to the Trade.

C. H. PETERS,

WARD STREET.

feb20 Off South Wharf.

Pork and Lard.

Landing ex Mabel Pardy:

100 BARRELS MESS PORK,

200 TUBS LARD—Tietzen's Best.

FOR SALE BY

W. F. HARRISON & CO.,

feb23 SMYTHE STREET.

Butter. Butter.

100 TUBS

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.

FOR SALE BY

JARDINE & CO.

jan20

FOR SALE.

3000 SACKS,

Suitable for Handling Grain

(LOW PRICED.)

P. NASE & SON,

INDIANTOWN, SAINT JOHN, N. B

GASPEREAUX,

SHAD, HERRING

Nets and Twines.

FULL WEIGHTS AND FRESH GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

T. R. JONES & CO.

4492

Grapes. Oranges.

Choice Green Grapes,

Florida and Valencia Oranges,

Choice Apples, in every variety.

At lowest rates, at

C. S. MACGREGOR'S,

feb23 33 Charlotte street.

Haddies. Haddies.

3 Cases from Digby,

JUST CURED.

For sale at 19 N. S. King Square.

feb23 J. D. TURNER.

TRY

Pure Boneless Cod!

Put up in 5 lb. and 25 lb. boxes, by

JAMES PATTERSON,

19 and 20 South Market wharf,

feb23 8 City Market.

Apples. Apples.

55 Bbls. No. 1 and 2 Bishop Pippins and Baldwins.

A. ARMSTRONG,

feb12 86 Germain street.

HAMS, LARD. Hams—very choice; Lard—country leaf. Just received by

feb9 J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.

THE IRONY OF TIME.

If we could resurrect the years again
When life is on the wane;
If we could learn by man a bitter truth
The value of our youth.
Ere the inexorable hand of Time
Has harvested our prime,—
How we should drain from every flower we meet
The last drop of its sweet!
We scorn the present hour, and try to borrow
Some foretaste of the morrow;
The morrow has its morrow and the pain
Of hope deferred again;
So waste the years, till Age defeated stands,
Desolate, with empty hands.

Pilgrims on paths our fathers trod before,
We trace their footsteps o'er;
On every height, in every vale we meet
Signs of their toiling feet
Gashed on the rock and wounded by the thorn
Where we are stung and torn.
What was it that they sought? O burning eyes,
Fixed on low western skies!
The beckoning shapes that seem so fair to you
Wear the same dazzling hue
That lured the Vikings through the tempestuous seas
Beyond the Hebrides,
Toward purple isles of peace and golden lands,
To die on freezing strands.

Time has no precious treasure stored away
Beyond our grasp today;
Earth has no social garden of delight
Hid from our aching sight.
Too late we learn the humble highway flower
Is life's best gift and dower;
The light that kindles in meek, maiden eyes
Is love's divinest guise;
Too late, too late we find there is no more,
On any sea or shore,
Than those rich offerings we have overthrown,
Pursuing the unknown,
Nor any road by which we can attain
Youth's vanished grace again.

—Boston Transcript.

MY SECRET.

There is a secret of my heart
I am longing to impart
To a sympathizing ear,
That will dearly love to hear.
Up and down each garden border,
I survey them all in order,
In an eagerness to find
A fair listener to my mind,
Who will guard my secret well
In the bosom of the bell.

I'll not tell it to the Pea,
She would blush it to the bee;
I'll not tell it to the vine,
Though she be a friend of mine,
She would whisper every word
To the wanton humming-bird.
And the Lily is too saintly,
She would listen, nodding faintly,
Seeing all the time a vision
Of a fairer realm Elysian.
Much I fear the Hollyhock
Would be rude enough to mock,
And the Sunflowers, every one,
Would disclose it to the sun;
By the Tulip, ever bold,
All my tidings would be told,
And the giddy Fuschia bell
Would be almost sure to tell.

Here's a rose-heart, lying bare,
I will hide my secret there;
'Tis the merit of the Rose
Nothing hidden to disclose,
And the beauty of her breast
Will become my treasure best.
Yes, sweet Rose-blossom, warm and true,
I will tell it all to you.

—Mrs. Dancke Danbridge, in *Vick's Magazine* for February.

WE LAY US DOWN TO SLEEP.

We lay us down to sleep,
And leave to God the rest,
Whether to wake and weep,
Or wake no more be best.

Why vex our souls with care?
The grave is cool and low;
Have we found life so fair
That we should dread to go?

We've kissed Love's sweet red lips
And left them sweet and red—
The rose the wild bee sips
Blooms on when he is dead.

Some faithful friends we've found,
But they who love us best
When we are underground,
Will laugh on with the rest.

No task have we begun
But other hands can take;
No work beneath the sun
For which we need to wake.

Then hold us fast, sweet Death,
If so it seemeth best,
To Him who gave us breath,
That we should go to rest.

We lay us down to sleep,
Our weary eyes to close,
Whether to wake and weep
Or wake no more, He knows.

SHE SLEEPETH.

O hands that dropped the distaff
Before the thread was spun!
O feet that ceased from running
Ere yet the race was done!
Completer than our doings
Your work forever stands,
And ye have reached before us
The blessed land of lands!

Dear hearts that beat so warmly,
Ah, do ye yearn above,
Until the heaven holdeth
The chosen of your love?
The veil that swings between us
'Tis parted by a breath:
So near ye seem in presence,
We dare not call it death.

SKATING.

Come forth! The north wind sings!
Come, change your feet for wings;
As like a lance
We glide and dance,
While loud the good steel rings!

Fleet Mercury and Mars
And all the other stars,
Companions bright,
Will shed a light
That's fit for Kings or Czars.

The ice doth glint and gleam
Around us, and doth seem
A glassy world
Where we are whirled
As in a fairy dream!

And maidens now are more whist,
While words of love they list—
And cheeks burn red
As if they said:
We're waiting to be kissed!

C. H. Crandall in Town Topics.

BEYOND.

Ringed with blue mountains,
Oft, when a little lad,
Dreamed I of something glad
Hidden beyond;
Ships and shining sea,
Towns and towers haunted me;
Dreams made me glad—and sad;
Life lay beyond!

Ringed with blue welkin,
Oft now, as when a lad,
Dream I of something glad
Hidden beyond;
Something I cannot see
Haunts and entices me;
Dreams make me glad—and sad;
What lies beyond?

Placidity is conducive to longevity. Of the 317 Quakers who died in London last year, 141 were over 70, sixty-one were over 80, and eight over 90 years of age.

A DINNER AND A KISS.

(From the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

"I have brought your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arms a kettle,
And lifted its shining lid.
"There's not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this —;"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left a childish kiss.

The blacksmith tore off his apron,
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humable food;
While all about were visions
Full of prophetic bliss,
But he never thought of the magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged away,
Stopped at the sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay;
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we would miss,
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

A HARD CHEEK.

A wasp went buzzing to his work,
And various things did tackle;
He stung a boy and then a dog
And made a rooster cackle.

Then on a commercial agent's cheek,
He settled down to drill;
He prodded there for half an hour,
And then he broke his bill.

TOGETHER ONWABD.

To veer how vain! on, onward strain,
Brave barks! in light, in darkness too;
Through winds and tides one compass guides,
To that, and your own selves, be true.

But, O blithe breezes! and O great seas,
Though ne'er, that earliest parting past,
On your wide plain they join again,
Together lead them home at last.

One port, methought, alike they sought,
One purpose held where'er they fare.
O bounding breeze, O rushing seas!
At last, at last unite them there!

LITTLE CHIPS.

During the recent cold snap and snow storm in Florida the unsophisticated chickens greedily snapped up the first flakes that fell, supposing them to be a new species of food.

The principal commercial languages of the world are: English, spoken by 100,000,000 people; Russian, by 60,000,000; German, by 50,000,000; Spanish, by 60,000,000; French, by 40,000,000; and Italian by 28,000,000.

Seth Meserve, who lives upon a farm in Dayton, Me., owns a heifer which he is very proud of, and well may be. The animal is four years old, of the Durham breed, and girths six feet and seven inches, and, although she calved two months ago, produces daily 18 quarts of milk.

A correspondent in the *Chicago News* suggests that the origin of the slang, "Takes the cake," may be in Macaulay's criticism on Robert Montgomery's poems, in which he uses the expression, "Hold the pastry," in referring to the "well-puffed fashionable novels" of that day.

The following notice is posted conspicuously in one of Oroville's (Cal.) leading hotels: "Warning—This is a United States house, and that is the only language spoken here. Any guest using the words tour for tower, root for route, sweet for suit, commercial tourist for drummer, will immediately be waited upon by a committee from Butte county's 601 and given two hours in which to leave the county."

In Servia it is the custom to build the partition walls of houses quite thick and set stoves in the walls half-way through, so that they do duty in warming two rooms. The stove has no opening in either room, but is managed through an aperture in the wall.

In early days there were no jails in Tulare county, California, and prisoners were secured by chaining them to trees. Now it costs on an average $200 for every prisoner sent to jail, and a return to the old chaining out plan is suggested.

In 1835, the year before Queen Victoria's accession, Melbourne was called Beargrass, and consisted of thirteen houses, or rather hovels. Melbourne is now the seventh city of the British empire. London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Calcutta take precedence.

Wooden bonnets come among other imported novelties, but the wood has by some chemical process been made as soft as leather while retaining its original tints and graining. This substance covers the crown, while the brim is of Astrakhan plush, or fur, or velvet, or silk plush.

A new sport is rapidly gaining favor in Orono, Me. It is termed "skeeing." The "skees" consist of strips of thin ash five or six inches in width and as many feet in length, turned up at one end and resembling a narrow elongated toboggan. These are fastened to the feet like a snow shoe, and they answer the same purpose, besides affording an excellent means of sliding down hill.

They tell in Louisville of a citizen of that town who went to New York recently and lived at one of the most expensive hotels there. He stayed four days and asked for his bill. "Fifty-one dollars," said the clerk. "Guess again," said the Kentuckian. "You haven't sized my pile yet. I've more money than that."

Fond Boston mother (to daughter)—"Jennie, did you kiss young Gaskin again tonight?" Daughter—"Yes, mamma, he's just lost an uncle in San Francisco, and I was so sorry for him." Fond Boston mother—"Well, Jennie, let this be the last. I'm afraid if you keep on encouraging him with your sympathy he won't have a relative left in the wide, wide world."

Another story of feeling in an amputated limb comes from Byron, N. Y. Four weeks ago Dr. Townsend amputated Mrs. Wm. Goodliff's leg just below the knee. The leg was buried and the patient was getting well all right, except that she constantly complained that a corn on her departed foot pained her excessively. After three weeks of this kind of suffering, her husband dug up the buried member, and found that a bandage remained bound tightly around the toes, on one of which was the corn. He removed the bandage, buried the member in an easy and comfortable position, and since then Mrs. Goodliff has had no trouble with that foot or corn.

A liquor law introduced into the Ohio assembly provides that nobody shall sell, give or furnish intoxicants to be used as a beverage to any person who is not a legal habitual drinker, and does not have with him a certificate showing that he is such a drinker. Any resident of Ohio more than twenty-one years of age may become a legal habitual drinker by making affidavit before the probate judge of his county, registering his name, age, residence and occupation, and paying fifty cents for registry and the certificate, which the judge will thereupon issue. Selling to a non-registered drinker is a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment.

We are reminded of a joke alleged to have been perpetrated not many years ago on the Montreal *Witness*. Being a strong advocate of temperance, it declined to insert advertisements of places where liquors were vended. One day, however, an innocent looking advertisement appeared, headed "Schooners for sale," and informing the public of the time and place. It was the announcement of the opening of a new lager beer saloon.

Philip D. Armour, the Chicago pork king, is a very generous man. A clergyman in whom he had confidence one day asked him for $30 to relieve a poor woman whose new-born baby was lying naked in her one room where there was neither fire nor food. The money was at once handed to the parson, who afterwards returned it with a note saying that he had "discovered that the woman was of ill-repute and the child the result of sin." Mr. Armour at once sent word to Mr. Armour, who gave the starving mother and child ample assistance, while her husband, stamping with rage, shouted to his clerk: "If that infernal scoundrel comes in here again throw him out!"

It has been estimated by a competent authority that there are now not less than 1,500,000 acres of land devoted to deer forests in Scotland. The exact rental is not known, but it will probably average one shilling an acre. For sheep the rental would probably be 26 or 30 per cent. less.

A Norwich (Conn.) man, excavating for a new cellar, found a small black walnut coffin, which he opened. Within was the body of a black and tan terrier, well preserved. The dog wore a shroud of white satin, trimmed with lace, and around its neck was a handsome collar of buff leather and gold.

Shakespeare students are quarrelling over Thos. Tyler's book, in which the argument that the Sonnets record the poet's affection for his friend and for his mistress, and that the friend was the Earl of Pembroke, for whom the lady eventually deserted Shakespeare, is stated with great force. Mr. Tyler identifies this charmer with Mistress Mary Fytton, a maid of honor at Elizabeth's court and a reckless woman of intrigue, who fascinated the poet in spite of his better judgment. The Sonnets, from No. 127 to the end, strongly support this view, notably in the description of the lady's personal peculiarities. Mr. Tyler and H. M. Rossetti are disputing the priority of this interpretation, which is certainly more in accord with probability than the transcendental explanations of Shakespeare's meaning. The strongest passions of his life were evidently his love for one man and his love for one woman, and these he has made immortal in some of his finest verse.

Harper's for March.

Harper's Magazine for March opens with a graphic description of Krupp's gun-making establishment at Essen, by Moncure D. Conway, effectively and amply illustrated. The subject is one of exceptional interest because this is the largest manufacturing establishment under private management in the world, employing over 20,000 men and owning 574 mines; because of the social features connected with Krupp's provision for the comfort of his workmen and for the education of their children; and because the attention of all nations is now especially directed to the manufacture of heavy ordnance. The article takes its place naturally in the series begun by M'Clellan's article on "The Militia and the Army," continued in Sir Edward Reed's on "The British Navy," and to be still further extended in future contributions.

Miss Woolson's novel, East Angels, now approaches its conclusion, and the reader's interest is wholly absorbed in the heroic character of Margaret. A portrait of the author, printed separately on plate paper, is one of the features of this number.

Edmund Kirke contributes an interesting article on the city of Cleveland, which is sumptuously illustrated.

C. H. Farnham continues his Canadian articles with an entertaining paper on Cape Breton Folk, beautifully illustrated by A. B. Frost—one of the engravings, The Open-air Sacrament, having the place of honor as the frontispiece to the number.

With the Afghan Boundary Commission is the title of an interesting Central-Asian sketch by William Simpson, with illustrations by the author.

She Stoops to Conquer is continued, including the first half of Act IV., with more of Mr. Abbey's charming illustrations.

David Ker, as the result of his recent visit to Africa, contributes a very instructive and valuable description of the resources and opportunities of the three great river valleys of Africa—those of the Nile, the Niger, and the Congo. A good map accompanies the paper.

A series of papers, especially interesting to the owners of small holdings of land, under the title of The Home Acre, by E. P. Roe, is begun in this number.

Brander Matthews contributes a clever and pathetic short story entitled, Brief—as Woman's Love.

Mr. Hugh Dalziel's paper on "Dogs and their Management" is as useful as it is timely. The author is a recognized authority on this subject.

Mr. George William Curtis, in the Editor's easy chair, discusses American Opera, and other subjects of social interest.

Mr. Howells's *Study* for this month is devoted to poetry.

An excellent *Drawer* is introduced by Mr. Warner, with some comments on "The New England Farmer." On the whole the number is one of unusual strength and attractiveness.

Percheon Stallion For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stallion, "Percheon Chief," 6 years old, weighs 1350 lbs. color, Dark Bay, with Black points, of good style and action, can be seen at any time at my farm two miles from Sussex Corner, Kings Co. This is a rare opportunity for Agricultural Societys or others, who are desirous of improving their stock. Terms favorable to responsible parties. For further information enquire of

CLARK TEAKLES.

Sussex Corner, K. Co., Feb'y 17th, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE,

AT AUCTION.

I have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, in this city, on **Monday, 1st March next**, at 12 o'clock noon:

THE Desirable Farm Property owned and occupied by Captain Norval Smith, situated in the Parish of Waldford, Kent county, containing about 40 acres, all under cultivation, with good buildings thereon. There is a school house adjoining the property and good fishing in the vicinity.

W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.
4469

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on **Saturday, the thirteenth day of March next**, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner, so called, in Prince William street in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1885 in a cause wherein John Boyd is plaintiff and James Hannay is defendant with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the said decretal order as:—

ALL the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and made between William C. Hill of the City of Saint John, surveyor, of the first part, and the said defendant of the second part, and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein described as: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duke's Ward in the said City of Saint John, being part of lot nine hundred and twenty-nine (No. 929), fronting on Mecklenburg street and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of Wentworth and Mecklenburg streets, thence southerly along the line of Wentworth street seventy-five feet, thence westerly at right angles to Wentworth street forty feet to the east line of lot number (928) nine hundred and twenty eight, thence on the line of lot number nine hundred and twenty-eight northwardly to Mecklenburg street seventy-five feet and thence eastwardly on Mecklenburg street (40) forty feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances thereto belonging and the messuages thereon erected.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the second day of December, A. D 1885.

A. H. DEMILL, Barrister, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
H. LAWRANCE STURDEE, 4196

ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick at its next session to have the western Portion of the Parishes of Sussex and Studholm set apart to a new parish by the name of Apohaqui, and that a bill will be introduced into said Legislature for said purpose.

Dated at Apohaqui, Kings County, N. B., January 30th, 1886.
4444

Intercolonial Railway

1885. Winter Arrangement. 1886.

ON and after **Monday, November 16th, 1885**, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Trains will leave St. John:

Day Express	7.30 a. m.
Accommodation	11.20 a. m.
Express for Sussex	4.35 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Quebec	7.20 p. m.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman car will be attached at Moncton.

Trains will arrive at St. John:

Express from Halifax and Quebec	7.00 a. m.
Express from Sussex	8.35 a. m.
Accommodation	1.30 p. m.
Day Express	7.20 p. m.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885. 4075

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for Pictou Town Branch.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Pictou Town Branch" will be received until **Saturday, 27th February, 1886.**

The work to be let is the construction of about nine miles of railway from the connection with the Black Diamond Railway, near Westville to Pictou Town.

Plans, profile and specification may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways, Ottawa, at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, and at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Pictou, and forms of tender may be obtained at either place.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500 00)

This deposit may consist of cash, or of an accepted bank cheque, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plans, profile and specification

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

Tenders must be made on the printed form supplied.

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

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., January 21st, 1886. 4403

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4379

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1886

Will contain Serial Stories by

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WILLIAM H. BISHOP, Author of The House of a Merchant Prince.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL Will write for the THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886.

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MESSRS HARRINGTON BROS.

Early in February, 1885, while in St. John, N B, I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an eminent Physician and with great care was enabled to come home in about two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything we could to control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of liniments, including Minard's and Electric Oil, I then had good medical advice and treatment, which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease lurked in my system, and shifted from one side to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being. **For more than two months, I was unable to get to my room or retire without assistance.** I chanced to see an advertisement of your "Sciaticine" effecting wonderful cures. I procured a package and when I received it my **limbs were much swollen, my feet and ankles were purple, and so swollen that they were shapeless.** After four doses of the Internal Medicine and three applications of the Liniment the swelling had all disappeared. In **five days** the Rheumatism had completely gone, could walk about supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease since having passed through the autumn and winter to this date January 5th, 1886 with its climatic changes. I can recommend your **"sciaticine"** and hope that all who are affected with that most painful disease **Rheumatism**, will not hesitate to give **"Sciaticine"** a trial.

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MRS. W. H. MOORE, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

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