

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER... THE TABLE is always supplied with every delicacy available...

Wm. WILSON, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO. ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, &c.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. In Effect December 30th, 1889.

LEAVE FREDERICTON. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7:00 A. M. - Express for St. John and intermediate points.

10:00 A. M. - For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points west.

2:30 P. M. - For Fredericton Junction and St. John, connecting with the Intercolonial Express.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM St. John, 9:40, 11:30 a.m., 4:10, p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON. 7:15 A. M. - Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 4:15 P. M. - Mixed from Woodstock, and points south.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

On and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, the trains of this railway will run daily.

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton, 7:00

Express from Montreal and Quebec, 10:60

Express from Halifax and Campbellton, 20:30

Express from Halifax, Platon and Miramichi, 23:10

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN: Express from Montreal and Quebec, 8:30

Express from Halifax and Campbellton, 10:60

Express from Halifax, Platon and Miramichi, 23:10

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

PARSONS, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON. 2:40 p.m. - Chatham Junction, 7:00 Upper Nelson

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM. 6:30 a.m. - Chatham Junction, 7:00 Upper Nelson

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for all points West and at St. John for all points West and at Chatham for all points East.

ALL TRAINS will leave and arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

The New Drill Book. INFANTRY DRILL, 1889. PRICE 35 CENTS.

By Sale by MCKIMMAY & CO. Montreal and Stationer.

MAKE HENS LAY. NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. A LARGE 2 1/2 POUND CAN FOR 1.20. TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CENTS POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder. It is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind.

Consumption SURELY CURED. TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. THE PILLS. PURELY OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.

THE OINTMENT. An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Boils, Blisters, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Grease and Rheumatism.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Skin Diseases.

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PURCHASERS should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Holloway's, London, they are spurious.

CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. When I say Cure I do not mean a temporary relief, but a permanent cure.

STEAMSHIPS. ADAMS BROS. FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON.

Robes, Mountings, &c. and everything required in the Undertaking.

ADAMS BROS. SPECIAL NOTICE. IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best Boot, Shoe, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people.

Wm. Thomson & Co., Agents. ST. JOHN N. B.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Four Trips a Week. FOR BOSTON.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, N. B., for Boston, Portland, and New York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 12:30.

Returning will leave Boston every day at 8:30 a.m., standard and Portland at 6:30 p.m., for Eastport, St. John, and Fredericton.

Standard and Portland at 6:30 p.m., for Eastport, St. John, and Fredericton.

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HORSES AND HORSEMEN. OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

In accordance with the general advance of speed, the free-for-all class was never so strong in numbers as now.

It is interesting to note that the members likely to start this year include nearly a score of brilliant performers, any one of whom has sufficient reputation to draw as an exhibition horse.

Of those that went their way to the class of classes, Rosaline Wilkes, 2:41, failed to figure prominently in 1889.

She started the campaign with good prospects, but caught a severe cold on the boat between Detroit and Cleveland after being defeated by Gene Smith.

She retired for the season, and reports say is now ready for the grand preparation. Patron made two essays against time, as did the stallion Edgemoor, when he equaled the four-year-old record of 2:16. Oliver K. sustained two defeats, trotting the best of two winning heats in 2:16.

Graylight burst into the free-for-all division at Buffalo, after showing very fast in his race at Cleveland. He won two races, lowering his record to 2:16. Thomas had with him an exciting two defeats by Gene Smith in the Grand Circuit. He won three straight heats, putting in his best mile in 2:16 at Cleveland.

Sueie S. made her five-year-old debut in the Grand Circuit at Cleveland, and scored a victory over the 2:15 class at Rochester. Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Springfield, trotting her fastest mile in 2:15 over Charter Oak Park. Belle Hamlin beat Harry Wilkes at Buffalo and New York, went against time at Poughkeepsie and Rochester, and at the last named place lowered her record to 2:12. She was used solely as an exhibition horse. He had two unsuccessful attempts to beat the record of Maud S. but succeeded in cutting his own record of 2:12 by doing a mile at Cleveland in 2:10. In all he trotted seven time trials better than the 2:15 class, and won the 2:15 and 2:12 classes, in Kentucky, and made a fruitless attempt against time at Cincinnati. In her race at Lexington she made her present record of 2:17. Artzell was the bright particular star of the Rockies. He won the seven time trials and the 2:15 and 2:12 classes, in Kentucky, and made a fruitless attempt against time at Cincinnati. In her race at Lexington she made her present record of 2:17. Artzell was the bright particular star of the Rockies.

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A RAILROAD STORY. A Tramp Saves a Conductor's Life by His Prompt Action.

"No, we don't bounce the tramps who ride on the numbers of our freight train," said a freight conductor who has a run to the west. "I presume that we carry an average of a dozen each trip, but if they remain between the cars we pretend not to see them."

"But it is against orders," was urged. "Oh, yes; but there is a higher power than general orders even from railroad men. Five or six years ago I used to be hard on the railroad tramp. I'd have the train looked over at every stop and if we caught a chap he got handled pretty lively. Nowadays I throw out a line to the brakeman to stop both ends, and if the tramp don't presume too much on my good nature, no one will disturb him."

"What happened to change your mind?" "Oh, a little incident of no interest to the public, but a great deal to me. I was married in December of the year ago. On the third night I got an order to run out with an extra. There was a cold rain, which froze as it fell, and one of my crew got hurt at our very first stop. This left us short handed, and as we could not supply his place I had to act for him. We were in the mountains, and the train was strong to make time, when the engine whistled brakes for a grade. I climbed out of the caboose with the brakemen, and had set two brakes and was after the third, when a lurch of the cars threw me down, and fell between two of them. I had just one glimpse of the redoubtable grade at home, just one swift thought of her in widow's weeds and her heart-breaking, when a hand grabbed me. I was going down head first, but the strong clutch turned me over and my feet struck the bumper. I have never been there until the train reached its stop, and then helped me, for the sudden fright had taken all my strength and nerve away. But for him I should have been ground up under the wheels. This is the reason I keep a soft spot in my heart for the genus tramp, and why, when I sometimes walk the length of every train and find every bumper occupied, I look skyward and pretend not to see such an old fur cap."

GUM CHEWING IN ENGLAND. One of the worst habits of American women is gum chewing. The habit seems so innocent and harmless that nothing can be said against it from outside appearance; but according to the medical men of America it destroys the teeth, invites dyspepsia, and brings many small evils in its train, that grow to being distinctly inconvenient and unhealthy. The practice of gum chewing is being introduced into England by the American Confectionery Company, and of course they claim the full list of advantages. A representative called at their establishment in Regent street to see if the habit had made any headway here.

"What smoking is to men gum chewing is to women in our country," said Miss Pope among the American customers of the day. "In the streets, in the train-cars, anywhere, they're never without their bit of gum. Some women have actually had their jaws paralyzed through working them too hard."

"Do you think you will ever make gum chewing fashionable in London?" "Why not? There's a demand for it already among the men. We're introducing it to our customers by putting a small stick into every box of sweets. This kindles their curiosity. Of course the sale of gum among our American customers is getting to be a good thing. They are delighted at being able to get it in Europe. They are as ravenous after their favorite luxury as a prisoner after a pipe of tobacco or a good meal."

"How many sorts of chewing-gum are there?" "About fifteen. There are lots of flavors - American, licorice and spring-gum are the favorites. But I think Adams' tutti frutti is really the most popular flavor. We sell a great deal of tasteless gum, too."

"Some of the flavors are more costly than others." "Yes, the spring-gum is a trifle expensive. It is sold in 6-penny packets. The ordinary flavors can be bought in half-penny and penny sticks. They will stand about four days' hard chewing. Candy chewers will make a stick last a month. The gum never wears out, it gets sticky after a time and sticks to the teeth."

"Is there more than one way of chewing gum?" "Well, you must be careful to start right. The gum ought to be allowed to get warm in the mouth before it comes in contact with the teeth, otherwise it is liable to become instead of growing soft, a hard mass which some of our customers buy as a tonic. It is very bitter. But none of the gums are detrimental to health; they promote the saliva, cleanse the teeth and help the digestion."

By the way, there is another thing that American women are fond of chewing - because it whitens their teeth," the manager declared.

Contemporary advertisements will enlighten us on some of the characteristics of the fine clothes in which our existences are dispensed themselves. As, for instance, "Stoken" (sic), a new cinnamon-colored cloth, waistcoat, and breeches embroidered with silver four or five inches deep down below, and on the sleeves and round the pocketholes and the pockets and knees of the breeches. They are lined with a sky-blue silk with a knotted silver fringe, and lined with white silk.

The "drugged" here mentioned was a stuff resembling baize, was sometimes half wool and half silk, but usually all wool. Gentlemen generally wore cloth, though some wore an expensive mixture of wool and silk - was also worn. According to some etymologists this was named from the river Camel, in Montgomeryshire, where, in this county, its manufacture first began, while others derive it from the camel's hair with which it was originally woven.

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STUMPAGE. A Great Speech by the Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. Hanington:—Their statement should be accepted. Hon. Mr. Blair:—Will the valiant leader of the opposition wait till the conclusion of my remark. I was about to say that I am very glad that several of the hon. members of St. John city and county have had the opportunity of reading this circular, but, sir, the circular I refer to was in use and it produced its effect. It is admitted that this circular was printed, and circulated and sent out to the electors in the city and county of St. John - not only to all but to certain people of the constituency and that circular contained not only the part to which I allude but also the card of the hon. gentleman.

The statements these gentlemen have made disclaiming any complicity in the circulation of the card,

venue — I was comparing the stampage only because the proposition of the government is to reduce the stampage and therefore it was not necessary to take into account the other items and I would like you to confine your comparisons to the same thing.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — I shall confine myself to the statement of territorial revenue as a whole for these years, and it would be wise, as the resolution stands, to do otherwise.

Dr. Stockton: Therefore you are misrepresenting me as to my argument for I was referring only to the stampage, which is the motion before the house.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — It will be in the recollection of the house that the recital of the resolution is that the territorial revenue being in such a condition that it is necessary to reduce the stampage to make a reduction in stampage. It is therefore proper that I should speak of the territorial revenue as a whole. So when I make the statement that the total increase in territorial revenue...

Is \$45,000 Since 1871
I am borne out by the figures given in the public accounts and the statement in the resolution is correct and cannot be disputed.

The hon. gentleman seems to think that because the government sent two representatives to the Quebec conference in 1886, that they went there for the purpose of obtaining a readjustment of the finances of the province. I take exception to that — we did not attend that conference for that purpose — we were invited to go up there to consider proposed amendments to the British North America Act relating to provincial legislation rights, and it was for that purpose we went there. True, while in conference, the representatives of the Province of Quebec brought up the question of financial readjustment, and your representatives gave their assent to the proposals for a readjustment of the finances, and our assent was only given upon the basis finally agreed upon.

Having agreed upon that course we did make representative of the province, and in the interests of the province that a readjustment should be made on the lines I have stated. But, sir, does not my hon. friend think that he has been driven to extremities when he has to point to the resolutions at which we have arrived, for an argument to support his view, and the government could not in the present financial state of the country, make the proposed reduction in the stampage? We put forward in our conference resolutions that a larger amount of revenue

Was Being Realized from the People
of the province by the Dominion government than that contemplated at the time of union, and that the people of the country were entitled to participate locally in that increased revenue to a greater extent than they at that time did. I do not think as far as that argument is concerned that the reason of it appeals with any force to the judgment of hon. members.

My hon. friend, with many other gentlemen, took part in the discussion, paid a very high compliment to my personal boldness and pluck, and expressed their unbounded admiration of the policy of this government in its administration of the crown lands and which received their support during all those years — I ought to say I am greatly obliged for the expression of admiration. I can scarcely think that those gentlemen before me — the eloquent member from the city of St. John and his colleague from the city and county of St. John — if they held so high an opinion as to my stand upon this question, and the greatness of the principle which was lying behind it and which they say I so boldly defended would not have been heard upon this great and important question in the election and would not have supported the government rather than opposed it. My hon. friends that the city and county of St. John when they knew the result of the elections throughout the province and when they knew that the northern counties were in a position to insist upon some concession, did not communicate with me to resist the application, which they knew those counties would make and assuring me of the support in such resistance. If the difference between the \$1.25 and \$1.50 — because that is the size of the difference in controversy — if it seems to me of such importance in the eyes of these gentlemen now, I would have thought that the principle of

Responsible Local Self Government,
so ardently contended for in St. John would have stood aside as of minor importance; I would have thought that our learned friends that question again in this house. Everyone here who sat in the last house is familiar with that matter and was aware that the change was made in reference to the ranking system and was one in the interests of the common schools in the poorer districts.

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hanington) now says that the result was to decrease the salaries, to a great extent, of the teachers in the poorer districts. I tell him he is ill-informed on this question, because as a fact, salaries were not reduced. In some instances the salaries were increased, which is the benefit of the ranking, but this was more counterbalanced by large salaries paid to others in other districts. Again it was well known that the reductions were made on an equitable basis and the result has been that the system now in operation is preferable to the ranking system.

The hon. gentleman has pretended to give us some information on the financial standing of the province, he has said that this question of the reduction of the stampage was going to be far-reaching in its effect, that it would impair the value of the provincial bonds and that as soon as it was known there was to be a reduction of 25 cents made per thousand in the stampage rate that the market value of the bonds would fall.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — I never said so. Hon. Mr. Blair: — I do not think I can misstate what the hon. gentleman said, but in quoting his remarks I do not pretend to verbally accurate; it is the substance which as a general thing answers all purposes. I do not think it is wise for any one to misrepresent the statements of another; I am content to take what the hon. gentleman actually does say as serving my purpose much better than a mis-quotation of his words. That hon. gentleman certainly put forward the statement that the government, of which he was a member, in March, 1883 had an offer from New York of par for railway bonds. I venture to say that his government were not offered par nor as high as

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If an offer par was made in 1883 let me ask the hon. gentleman how comes that so many were sold as low as 85 per cent. in 1887? The hon. gentleman knows that my statement is correct, and I ask that value can be attached to any statement he may make in the matter. I do not attribute a willful intention to mislead the house in this regard, but his knowledge of the matter is faulty and erroneous. It was not till 1889 that the government were able to dispose of its four per cent. bonds at par, and that only after it had labored industriously in the endeavor to find a market for them at that. At this moment we are selling them at a premium, which is placed in the treasury of the country, but it was not till 1889

as the public could know, and so far as the public did know an entirely different opinion. The house, moreover, have read the speeches of the hon. leader of the opposition, as reported, to which I shall again most probably allude. The hon. gentleman says now he is favored by the reduction of the stampage when the trade was more depressed than it is now, but no one would take it from the public utterances of that hon. gentleman that he has not been allowed the fullest sympathy with the reduction of stampage. If that hon. gentleman has had at any time any other thought in his mind he has very successfully concealed it from the legislature and from the people of this country. I account for the hon. gentleman's present position in this way. When the address in answer to the Governor's speech was before the house he thought the opposition would try conclusions with the government, that he would measure swords with us to which party should govern the country, and that when that came to be the issue and he thought it would not suit his purpose to demand a reduction, he sheathed his sword on that issue, and now comes out dressed in another garb, wearing altogether different apparel and demands that the government shall adhere to the policy he then opposed and which he has in his public utterances heretofore condemned.

I am authorized by my hon. friend from Northumberland (Mr. Robinson) to say here that not only did the leader of the opposition

Favor Reduction of the Stampage.
but after it was proposed by the government to give a grant for clearing the streams in the northern counties in 1887 (Mr. H.) then expressed himself in opposition to the reduction which he said ought to be made and that gentleman (Mr. Robinson) states that the hon. leader of the opposition said to him "You, Mr. Robinson, are a strong man in your country and you ought to form a ticket and run that country with your ticket on the issue of reduced stampage at the first opportunity which offers." I ask Mr. Robinson if I am stating the conversation correctly.

Mr. Robinson: — That is correct.

Mr. Hanington: — Have you any reference to Mr. H. if you have, I state that I never made any such remark, I never made use of any such language to Mr. Robinson in the world — will the hon. gentleman tell us the time he says this took place.

Mr. Robinson: — When going up on the train from St. John to Moncton, and I can name a person who was with me who heard you also.

Hon. Mr. Hanington: — Never when coming up on the train. What time of the year was it?

Mr. Robinson: — It was in the summer season.

Hon. Mr. Hanington: — What year?

Mr. Robinson: — 1887, you went upon the train with me.

Mr. Hanington: — The election was over in 1887, that election was over in 1886 and I was a sick man in 1887.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — I do not think the hon. gentleman was half as sick a man in 1887 as he is in 1880.

Hon. Mr. Hanington: — I was taken with fever late in the fall of 1888 and I did not come to this house till March 1887. You see how false it is. Why I was not able to stand in my place in this house in 1887. My hon. friend knows it is not correct, but this is not the first time of like character and statements of a similar nature have been made.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — I understand the hon. gentleman denies the statement but I am authorized to state that I have stated and the hon. gentleman having denied it, I am in a parliamentary sense to be satisfied with that denial.

Hon. Mr. Hanington: — There might be no election for three years.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — That does not alter the case. The hon. member behind me states he met him here, and later on the train at the time referred to, and whether an election was to be held or not is entirely outside the question — what he was told by the hon. leader of the opposition was, that he ought at the first opportunity to get up a ticket and with that ticket contest the county on the stampage question.

Hon. Mr. Hanington: — That is not true.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — Then his statement must stand against the statement of the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Robinson) by authority I make it. We have heard, sir, that the country is

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because we had found it necessary to make a reduction in the education grant. I do not propose to thrust that question upon you again in this house. Everyone here who sat in the last house is familiar with that matter and was aware that the change was made in reference to the ranking system and was one in the interests of the common schools in the poorer districts.

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hanington) now says that the result was to decrease the salaries, to a great extent, of the teachers in the poorer districts. I tell him he is ill-informed on this question, because as a fact, salaries were not reduced. In some instances the salaries were increased, which is the benefit of the ranking, but this was more counterbalanced by large salaries paid to others in other districts. Again it was well known that the reductions were made on an equitable basis and the result has been that the system now in operation is preferable to the ranking system.

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that this was accomplished. What, sir, was the further statement made on the floor of this house? It was said that this reduction was calculated to destroy the financial credit of the country. But, sir, what has happened since this resolution has been moved? Why, sir, we have been offered by people in this province, who know all the circumstances,

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in the history of the province for four per cent. bonds. That, sir, is the best commentary I can make upon this charge. The hon. gentleman criticizes the government and spreads broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the province the statement that the government are crippling the resources of the country. Such a statement is a grave one, is calculated to do far more and greater damage to the country than the reduction in the stampage itself could possibly do. This far fetched argument of the hon. leader of the opposition and his friends is answered, I think, sir, in a manner they did not expect by the action of our own people, who, while aware of this very proposal, the day before yesterday, offered a one-half per cent. premium upon our bonds.

Another criticism is that we are seeking to increase the cut and thus deplete the forests upon our crown lands. I take issue on that point, it can be supported neither by reason or argument. The fact is that in the northern part of this province there are millions of acres of crown lands upon which there are yet virgin forests where the axe of the woodman has never struck, and there are rivers running into the Miramichi on which there are no sawmills, never been cut over and which cannot be approached because the rate of stampage is too high to permit of the lumbermen going to these lands and cutting with advantage; there are acres upon acres of this virgin forest which have been unproductive to the country and which, if cut judiciously, would bear a second growth in ten to twelve years. Is it not infinitely better in the interests of the country that terms should be offered and inducements given to the operators to go upon those lands and operate them, thus giving employment to a good number of the people of this country? I have been on one of these rivers, the Dugarron, knowing where I have had opportunities of myself where I speak, and this matter has been strongly pressed upon my attention since to my hon. friend, I believe I have thus acquired that if we make some reduction and some concession to the lumbermen of the north that then this lumber which is so valuable stand there for ages and never be utilized, and which will not increase in value but rather depreciate if left standing; if cut judiciously, as I believe all crown lands are, be a source of revenue to the country. On the Renous river alone there appears to be, from a report in the crown land department, some

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in the house, openly and publicly, without a feeling of shame, himself, urged us to do an act, which, if we did it, would cover us with disgrace. I cannot pronounce a high eulogium upon the conceptions of morality and duty of the hon. gentleman. When he assails the honor of others as bitterly as he has done to-day, he cannot complain if a true estimate is placed upon his own. It may have been dishonorable for this government to reduce the stampage; it may have been equally so for the gentleman to ask us to do it.

I will now refer to a moment to my young friend behind me from the commercial metropolis — the boy candidate. I was pleased with his maiden effort which promise well for his future prominence in debate, but I am afraid I cannot commend as highly his efforts in other characters. The expectation was entertained by his friends that he was coming to this legislature to remove all abuses, to abolish these questionable political practices of which so much has recently been said, and as the result of the hon. gentleman's advent upon the scene, a distinctly purer tone was to be imparted to our political life. What has been his surprise and disappointment to find the gentleman engaging in the same old frolics, making the most strenuous efforts to reduce supporters of the government from their allegiance.

By Offers and Promises of Office
in the new government. I am sorry that he has not felt his duty to take a loftier stand, and instead of taking a hand in their manipulations to disconnect himself from the body of politicians with which he is now allied. Why, sir, I am assured that these purists are offering all the portfolios in their new government to our friends.

Mr. Hanington: — You offered to resign your portfolios.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — If you got that report from the Sun I may say that the reporter of that paper was not there and could not know what took place.

Mr. Hanington: — It did not come from the reporter of the Sun.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — Then it must have come from a source equally unreliable.

[Owing to the crowded condition of our columns we are obliged to omit a concluding portion of Mr. Blair's speech till next issue.]

AWFUL RAVAGES
Of a Cyclone in Kentucky and Illinois — A Thousand Lives Lost — Losses of \$10,000,000 — Terrible Scourge of Death and Great Destruction of Property.

A tornado visited the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., on Friday last, creating havoc and death among the people, and in thousands lives were lost. All the wires in that direction are down.

Conductor Robertson of the train on the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis road left Louisville about 9 o'clock and reached Indianapolis at 3.15 that morning. He gives a graphic story of the main points of the disaster, and says in all probability 800 lives were lost. Mr. Robertson says he was at supper in the Metropolitan hotel at eight o'clock when there came a crashing and roaring on the outside and all the diners fled to the street. There the air was full of flying bricks, signs and roofs, and to add to the horror of the occasion everything was in inky darkness for a moment. The roaring crashing sound then came from the southwest, and the track lay for it there sprang up in every direction long flashes of light by which the scene could be examined. Then from masses of ruins came shrieks and cries of the people, and the scene was a terrible one. The confusion caused by the tornado was soon succeeded by that of people running to and fro, rumbling over the debris with which the streets were strewn. For some time the body seemed paralyzed with fear and apparently in doubt whether to flee or await their fate.

The work of rescue was at once begun, and consequently the scene in which Mr. Robertson was, sidewalks were soon piled high with crushed and mangled, wounded and dead victims of the storm. Wagons of all kinds were pressed into service and the dead and wounded hauled away as rapidly as possible to houses outside the path of the cyclone. Mr. Robertson remained in town only an hour after the storm struck it, and consequently had very limited opportunity for observation. What he saw, however, is sufficient to show that when the full extent of the catastrophe is known, it will be one of the worst in the nation's history. The storm came from the southwest, and went to have been a veritable cyclone. The force of the wind was hardly above the Galt House, but below that, so far as could be seen by the light of the blaring lights, every building was in flames. A large number of ruined buildings were on fire when Mr. Robertson left.

Falls City hotel, in which two or three hundred people were sleeping, was laid flat on the ground. In the main hall a dance was in progress at the time, and it is believed that fully three hundred lost their lives in the building alone. The sheds at the Falls City depot were blown away, carrying the Louisville and Southern trains, which were being made up, injuring large numbers of people. Street cars were blown from tracks in many cases and crashed against the walls of buildings. When first broke out in the ruins on Seventh street a man, his wife and a little girl, were wedged under the debris, and although the port and port from 1 to 1.40 per pound, all salted and fresh meats for 1c. to 2c.; prepared meats 2 to 3c.; tripe 2 to 3c. and untried 1 1/2 to 2c.; live cattle, hogs and sheep to have the duty raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Fruit has been taken off the free list and put where it was in 1888 with a few trifling changes. Among the articles on which there is a decrease of duty are: Corn, a rebate of ninety per cent. of the duty being allowed where the corn is to be grown in the United States; the duty on molasses is lowered about one-half; mining machinery not made in Canada, for the next three years, to be imported free; on wall paper and some kinds of glass there is a reduction. Numerous minor changes have been made, but the foregoing are the principal. The extra duty on glass will not be well received in this province, and the rebate on cornmeal and the reduction of the duty on molasses will not be accepted by the people generally as a compensation.

The Finance Minister claims a surplus in last year's transactions of \$1,865,000, and that the net debt of the Dominion on July 1st, 1889, was \$247,526,941 — an increase of nearly \$90,000,000 during the previous fiscal year. The estimated revenue for the current year is \$30,173,000 but the Finance Minister claims to have available for expenditure \$30,200,000. The estimate expenditure is \$30,500,000 leaving a surplus in the year's transactions of \$2,500,000. Want of space prevents more than a mere passing reference to these matters. They may be referred to in more detail hereafter.

Those who had the opportunity of hearing the lectures delivered by Prof. Robertson on agricultural subjects were more than pleased with his practical yet scholarly and entertaining discourses. It is not saying too much to express this opinion: that his superior as a lecturer upon his own subjects is no where to be found and that his lectures in a literary sense are models. Those delivered in Fredericton will be printed in full for general distribution.

THE DEBATE ON SUPPLY.
There has been an exhaustive and exhausting debate on supply in the legislature. It is a time-honored principle of the constitution that the fullest discussion consistent with the orderly conduct of debate shall be allowed while the house is in supply, and it is not desirable that this principle should be in any wise impaired; but one may question the propriety of the phases of the discussions at times. Many matters are discussed at length on the floors of the house which could with much greater satisfaction be put in possession of all that was said and can see for themselves how very little of that was alleged on behalf of the government, the opposition were prepared to deny. We hope these speeches will receive careful perusal, for by reading them a better idea can be formed as to the facts of the stampage question than in any other way.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.
Hon. Mr. Foster made his budget speech on Thursday. A number of important changes in the tariff are announced. Among the increased duties are: On fancy boxes from 30 to 35 per cent; gloves and mitts from 30 to 35 per cent; umbrellas, from 20 to 25 per cent; wire, copper and brass, formerly free, are put at from 10 to 20 per cent duty; On woolen goods there has been a raise from 7 1/2 cents per lb and 20 per cent to 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent; The duty on straw and woolen hats will be increased: The duty on fur has been increased 50 cents per barrel; Mutton, formerly free, are put at from 10 to 20 per cent duty; On fresh meats for 1c. to 2c.; prepared meats 2 to 3c.; tripe 2 to 3c. and untried 1 1/2 to 2c.; live cattle, hogs and sheep to have the duty raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Fruit has been taken off the free list and put where it was in 1888 with a few trifling changes. Among the articles on which there is a decrease of duty are: Corn, a rebate of ninety per cent. of the duty being allowed where the corn is to be grown in the United States; the duty on molasses is lowered about one-half; mining machinery not made in Canada, for the next three years, to be imported free; on wall paper and some kinds of glass there is a reduction. Numerous minor changes have been made, but the foregoing are the principal. The extra duty on glass will not be well received in this province, and the rebate on cornmeal and the reduction of the duty on molasses will not be accepted by the people generally as a compensation.

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THE HORSE SALE.
The success which attended the leasing of the government horses is interesting apart altogether from the prices realized. Farmers are beginning to see the results of breeding from improved sires and in consequence the desire to have the use of such stock is becoming keener and more general. No one will question the statement that in endeavoring to stimulate an interest in raising improved breeds of horses the government has been highly successful. With this excellent work the name of the Director of the Department is associated more closely than that of any other individual and it is no mean honor to have it said of a man that he showed the farmers of this country the road to increased prosperity in any line of industry. It may be doubted if there is a man in New Brunswick who would have brought to bear upon this subject as much well directed enthusiasm and sound judgment as the ex-Commissioner for Agriculture, and if his official career was marked by no other achievement than this, it would be long remembered.

The colts are selling the horses now, and the fact has been demonstrated beyond all cavil that the farmers of New Brunswick are ready to profit by all desirable means of improving their position that may be placed within their reach, whence one the value of the means has been demonstrated in practice. Such a demonstration has been most clearly given in the regard to horse raising, and the result ought to stimulate those having in charge matters connected with agriculture to efforts in other directions.

TWO IMPORTANT SPEECHES.
We have thought it advisable to present to our readers a full report of the speech of the Hon. Mr. Blair on closing the stampage debate. In order not to occupy too much space, the whole speech is not given this week but will be completed next week, when Mr. Wilson's speech on the same debate will also be given. The Hon. Mr. Blair's speech will be found in these columns with their representatives said upon the floors of the house, when confronted by their opponents, and will attach to utterances made under such circumstances which will receive careful perusal, for by reading them a better idea can be formed as to the facts of the stampage question than in any other way.

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There has been an exhaustive and exhausting debate on supply in the legislature. It is a time-honored principle of the constitution that the fullest discussion consistent with the orderly conduct of debate shall be allowed while the house is in supply, and it is not desirable that this principle should be in any wise impaired; but one may question the propriety of the phases of the discussions at times. Many matters are discussed at length on the floors of the house which could with much greater satisfaction be put in possession of all that was said and can see for themselves how very little of that was alleged on behalf of the government, the opposition were prepared to deny. We hope these speeches will receive careful perusal, for by reading them a better idea can be formed as to the facts of the stampage question than in any other way.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.
Hon. Mr. Foster made his budget speech on Thursday. A number of important changes in the tariff are announced. Among the increased duties are: On fancy boxes from 30 to 35 per cent; gloves and mitts from 30 to 35 per cent; umbrellas, from 20 to 25 per cent; wire, copper and brass, formerly free, are put at from 10 to 20 per cent duty; On woolen goods there has been a raise from 7 1/2 cents per lb and 20 per cent to 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent; The duty on straw and woolen hats will be increased: The duty on fur has been increased 50 cents per barrel; Mutton, formerly free, are put at from 10 to 20 per cent duty; On fresh meats for 1c. to 2c.; prepared meats 2 to 3c.; tripe 2 to 3c. and untried 1 1/2 to 2c.; live cattle, hogs and sheep to have the duty raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Fruit has been taken off the free list and put where it was in 1888 with a few trifling changes. Among the articles on which there is a decrease of duty are: Corn, a rebate of ninety per cent. of the duty being allowed where the corn is to be grown in the United States; the duty on molasses is lowered about one-half; mining machinery not made in Canada, for the next three years, to be imported free; on wall paper and some kinds of glass there is a reduction. Numerous minor changes have been made, but the foregoing are the principal. The extra duty on glass will not be well received in this province, and the rebate on cornmeal and the reduction of the duty on molasses will not be accepted by the people generally as a compensation.

The Finance Minister claims a surplus in last year's transactions of \$1,865,000, and that the net debt of the Dominion on July 1st, 1889, was \$247,526,941 — an increase of nearly \$90,000,000 during the previous fiscal year. The estimated revenue for the current year is \$30,173,000 but the Finance Minister claims to have available for expenditure \$30,200,000. The estimate expenditure is \$30,500,000 leaving a surplus in the year's transactions of \$2,500,000. Want of space prevents more than a mere passing reference to these matters. They may be referred to in more detail hereafter.

Those who had the opportunity of hearing the lectures delivered by Prof. Robertson on agricultural subjects were more than pleased with his practical yet scholarly and entertaining discourses. It is not saying too much to express this opinion: that his superior as a lecturer upon his own subjects is no where to be found and that his lectures in a literary sense are models. Those delivered in Fredericton will be printed in full for general distribution.

THE HORSE SALE.
The success which attended the leasing of the government horses is interesting apart altogether from the prices realized. Farmers are beginning to see the results of breeding from improved sires and in consequence the desire to have the use of such stock is becoming keener and more general. No one will question the statement that in endeavoring to stimulate an interest in raising improved breeds of horses the government has been highly successful. With this excellent work the name of the Director of the Department is associated more closely than that of any other individual and it is no mean honor to have it said of a man that he showed the farmers of this country the road to increased prosperity in any line of industry. It may be doubted if there is a man in New Brunswick who would have brought to bear upon this subject as much well directed enthusiasm and sound judgment as the ex-Commissioner for Agriculture, and if his official career was marked by no other achievement than this, it would be long remembered.

The colts are selling the horses now, and the fact has been demonstrated beyond all cavil that the farmers of New Brunswick are ready to profit by all desirable means of improving their position that may be placed within their reach, whence one the value of the means has been demonstrated in practice. Such a demonstration has

LOCAL NEWS.

GOVERNMENT HORSE.—There have been three official dinners at government house this week.

ELECTION PETITION.—By consent of both parties the hearing in the Kent election petition stands over.

COMING.—Arrangements have been made by the W. C. T. U. with Mrs. Chant, to visit this city at an early day.

PLENTY OF ICE.—Messrs. Simmons & Burpee finish their ice cut this week. They have harvested a large quantity of excellent ice.

OVER THE FENCE IS OUT.—The sun jumped the equator safely on the 21st, and the vernal equinox quietly resumed business at the old stand.

FOR ASSAULT.—A young lad named Sam Jones has been sent to jail for two months for assaulting Andrew Lear of Dr. Torrini's office.

COMING HOME.—The lumber camps of James Yerxa, on Mud and Cross lakes, were broken up last week, and his teams are on their way home.

DON'T GET LEFT.—Tuesday is All Fool's day. The usual sidewalk jokes will be on hand as of yore and no doubt the "sells" will be ragged and many.

EASTER MONDAY.—The ladies of St. Dunstan's church are making arrangements for a grand entertainment in their hall on the evening of Easter Monday.

CALENDAR.—Frank I. Morrison, general insurance agent, has a new consignment of calendars. Parties requiring such will be supplied by calling at his office.

SCOTT ACT IN CARLETON CO.—Several Scott Act cases have been recently tried in Carleton Co. Five convictions were obtained against S. Perkins of Centreville.

REVIVAL SERVICES.—The revival services at Marysville under Rev. Messrs. Downey and McLeod are increasing in interest and much good is being accomplished.

TO THE FRONT.—David Buttrick, Centreville, Carleton Co., from 22 bushels sowing of Russia oats, the past season, has raised out 630 bushels weighing 34 lbs. to the bushel.

THE ROYAL TEMPLES.—A large number attended the Star Council, R. T. O. 13, pie social in the assembly hall on Monday evening last. A fine musical program was rendered.

THE LAZARETTO.—The annual report of Dr. Smith of Newcastle, on the Tracadie Lazaretto, states that the institution now has 29 inmates. Five new patients were admitted during the year, and three deaths occurred.

CIVIC MATTERS.—All the civic committees are to meet on Monday evening for the purpose of considering the assessment, and passing bills. The regular monthly meeting of the council will be held on Tuesday evening.

SOLD EARLY.—The Bangor News says that the Moosehead Lake logs that go into the Kennebec yards are all sold. These sales have been made at a month earlier than has been usual, and at an advance of fifty cents per M from last year's.

AT ST. PAUL'S.—Rev. Mr. Mowatt delivered a preparatory sermon to the right hand of fellowship was extended to eighteen members whose names were enrolled on the church register.

ALL STORED.—The ice syndicate, Messrs. Easty, Thompson, George, Whitehead, & Co., have finished their ice operation. Somehow in the vicinity of 6,000 tons have been housed which they expect to ship to the New York market in proper season.

OBITUARY.—The remains of the late John S. Gifford, of Halifax, which weighed 500 pounds, were interred last week. The corpse was too heavy to be carried into the church and no hearse large enough to contain it could be found in the city.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—Administration in the estate of the late Hon. B. R. Stevenson was granted in the Probate court, on Thursday. J. F. Stevenson and Kate Stevenson were appointed to administer the estate, which was entered at \$10,000.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—The president of the Legislative Council and the speaker of the House of Assembly are to give a grand ball in the assembly room of the parliament building on Friday 11th prox. The ball bids fair to eclipse any other of the kind held in Fredericton for some years.

ABOUT FISHING.—Messrs. Simmons & Burpee, of Gibson, contractors for getting the wharf at Upper Gagetown, are building the work pretty nearly completed. They have already commenced putting in the ballast, and most of the farmers are engaged hauling stone for that purpose.

THE HORSE SALE.

Some lively bidding and a spirited sale. What was the most successful sale of the government horses came off on Thursday. The following is a statement of the names of the lessees and the prices paid:

Percherons. The Deacon—St. Francis and St. Helair Agricultural Societies, Madawaska, \$550. Zephyr—Agricultural Society No. 19, Moncton, \$715. Prefere—Agricultural Societies 41 and 43, Carleton, \$300.

Clydesdales. Knight of Chester—Agricultural Society No. 38, York, \$400. Balbougne Prince—G. K. McLeod, Kent, \$275. Simon Beattie—Agricultural Society No. 34, York, \$325. Angus Chief—Roger Flanagan, Chatham, \$300.

Cloverland Bays. Lord Stansfield—Harvey (Albert) Agricultural Society, \$229. Duke of Wellington—Agricultural Societies 31, 32 and 33, Sunbury, \$240.

Shires. Sweep—W. Douglas, Charlotte, \$185. Mirfield Draughtsman—Agricultural Society 39, York, \$185. Gunboat—G. R. Ketchum, Woodstock, \$150.

Cochs Horses. The Earl—Albert Society, \$200.

Morgan. Aurora—Dr. E. W. Stevens, Hartland, \$415. The thoroughbred, Sir Peter, was sold outright, to be kept for stock purposes in the province for three years and not raced. He was bought by G. R. Ketchum for \$210. The allowance was very large and the bidding spirited. E. H. Allen was the auctioneer.

The following shows the prices brought at the three previous sales:— The Earl, 1887 1888 1889 \$235 \$210 \$155 Lord Stansfield, 310 165 135 Duke of Cleveland, 380 185 250 Balbougne Prince, 150 150 165 Prior, 430 290 355 Knight of Chester, 525 425 420 Simon Beattie, 200 300 385 Gunboat, 215 150 150 Zephyr, 500 530 670 Prefere, 340 150 155 Deacon, 410 200 385 Aurora, 485 — 285 Mirfield Draughtsman, — 150 200 Angus Chief, 150 150 200

Married in the West. The Missoula of Missoula, Montana, of the 19th contains a lengthy account of the marriage of Tyler B. Thompson, a former resident of St. John, and well known in this city, but now in the employ of the Missoula Mercantile Company. The bride was Miss Jessie Stone, daughter of Judge Stone. The groomsmen were Harry Thompson, brother of the groom, and Harry Keith, the latter a Kings county boy, while T. T. McLeod, a native of King's county, was one of the ushers. The wedding ceremony took place in the Presbyterian church, which was elegantly decorated with evergreens, fragrant plants and appropriate flowers. Immediately in front of the pulpit an arch was formed of evergreen and flowers, from the center of which was suspended a bell made of white flowers. The pulpit, in the words of the Missoula, "bore a border of geraniums, lilyacines and other fragrant house plants. The church was crowded to excess, and many were unable to gain admission. The twenty-fifth infantry orchestra furnished music for the occasion. After a reception and dinner at the residence of Judge Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson left on a tour to cities of the Pacific coast.

A Popular Dispensary. An elegant and well equipped drug store is always an ornament to a business street in any city, and Fredericton is especially fortunate in this respect. George H. Davis, down at the corner of Queen and Regent, has lately been making important improvements, both externally and internally, and the result is very gratifying to the eye. Outside, a showy decorated front, fresh from the painter's brush, prepares you for the great beauties of the interior, which does away with the usual arrangements and ornamentation, much taste and regard for the convenience of customers. Especially noticeable is the ceiling, covered with one of the most beautiful of the newest styles in fresco painting. In the north window Mr. Davis has set a fine show-case, the very latest thing out—whose ornamental brass fixtures are a vast improvement over the older styles. New counters replace the old, and a full stock of superior drugs, medicines, fancy goods, etc., along with a large assortment of the best brands in cigars, complete the stock of a popular dispensary. Interested purchasers in any one of the above lines, will be sure to find ready satisfaction.

THE POTATO TRADE.

The potato trade of this city is beginning to assume its old time appearance. Considerable drawbacks have been experienced by the buyers, owing to the failure of the railroad companies in supplying the best quality cars which have all been taken by Aroostook shippers. However, one shipper here has provided oil stoves in order to ship without freezing. The principal shippers here are: W. T. Esley, E. Estabrook, Geo. Gilman, and S. Dayton of St. Mary's.

The friends across the border are jubilant over the increased duty imposed on potatoes which amounts to twenty cents per bushel. The Aroostook potato trade has been brisk for some time; and last week a freight train made up at Debec Junction, consisted of twenty-two cars containing twelve thousand bushels of potatoes. They are selling for \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel. Rose and Hebrons were worth \$1.10 per barrel, delivered in Fredericton. We quote the Boston market: The market remains about the same as last reported. The supply is ample and a good, steady demand is noted. The supply of Scotch magnans is not so large, and a fair demand is reported for choice stock at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 108 lb. bag. We quote Houlton hebrons, 80c; Houlton rose, 75c; Aroostook rose, 75c to 78c; Vermont rose and hebrons, 70c; New York Burbanks, 60c to 63c; New York white stars, 60 to 63c; Western chief, 60c to 63c; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia hebrons, 75 to 78c; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia rose, 75c; silver dollars, 65 to 68c; Chenango, 60c; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia rose and hebrons, per bbl. \$2 to \$2.25; Scotch magnans, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bag.

PERSONAL. Concerning People Known to Most Readers. Harry Chestnut has accepted a situation in the office of Messrs. A. F. Randolph & Son. Mr. Palmer, M. P. P. for Queen's, has been re-elected Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly. Mayor Allen, P. B. Edgecombe and Edward Jack, Fredericton's Short Line delegation, left for Ottawa Monday afternoon. George H. Markwald, well known to many in Fredericton, by the passage agent director of the Western Railroad company of New York.

Will E. Farrell, son of A. L. Farrell, formerly of Debec, has accepted a like situation in Macaulay Bros. dry goods establishment, St. John. The Bishop Coadjutor has arrived home from New York, where he had been for the past few weeks delivering the Bishop Paddock series of lectures. Charles Ruel, son of John W. Ruel, of this city, who has been in the home on one time, returned west Thursday. He is now located at West Superior in the engineering business. D. W. Sherratt, of Toronto, Ont., agent for R. L. Polk & Co., has been here for ten days past writing up the city and obtaining information for a classified Business Directory of the Dominion and Newfoundland.

Successful Entertainment. The entertainment in the school room of the Methodist church, on the evening of the school Wednesday evening was large, the proceeds amounting to over \$60. The following programme was splendidly rendered: Chorus by the ladies of the society; piano solo, Miss Joe Thomas; song, "The Home of the Future," by Mrs. C. H. B. Fisher; trombone solo, Fred. Risten; duet, Mrs. F. B. Edgecombe and L. C. Macneil; vocal solo, Mrs. Dr. Bridges; duet, the Misses Sherratt; song, "W. Wilson, M.P.P.," violin solo, Miss Bailey; vocal solo, Miss Lugin; chorus by ladies of the aid society. H. A. McKeown, M. P. P., delivered an appropriate address. Refreshments and a good social time followed the programme.

Provincial Appointments. The following provincial appointments are contained in the last Gazette: Henry F. Maithey to be a Notary Public. In the County of York—Jeremiah H. Barry to be Registrar of Probates. In the County of Charlotte—Melville N. Cookburn to be Registrar of Probates. In the County of Kings—John M. Stevens to be Registrar of Probates. In the County of Kent—Havelock H. James to be Judge of Probate. George W. Coates to be a Justice of the Peace. In the County of York—Edmond E. Kenney to be a Justice of the Peace. In Queen's County—John W. Dickey to be a Vendor of Liquors under the Canada Temperance Act, for the Parish of Gagetown.

Recent Deaths. A telegram from R. W. L. Tibbitts, dated at Quebec, where he was summoned a few days ago, announced the death of his father at that place. Deceased represented Victoria county in the local legislature for a number of years, and was well and favorably known in this city. He was falling in health for some time past. A dispatch from Florenceville announced the death of Wednesday evening of the Rev. James T. Blair, pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. The rev. gentleman had been ill but a few days with congestion of the lungs. He was well known throughout the province and the news of his death will be heard with regret by his many friends and acquaintances.

Accident to Jas. Dunlap. A serious accident occurred Tuesday afternoon to James Dunlap, while superintending the stowing away the top tiers of ice for Jas. Simmons at one of the large sheds at the Exhibition grounds. He was standing talking to Cook Kitchen, the sled which conveyed the ice up the slip to the top of the building descended with such force as to break a projecting plank in two, the point of it striking him in the head and bodily bruising his face and breaking one of his ribs, the other part of the plank striking him in the legs breaking one of them just below the knee. When he fell he was unconscious, and remained so for four hours after the accident. Dr. Currie attended the injured man, who is doing as well as can be expected.

Ether the Beautiful Queen. The musical cantata, or oratorio has been in preparation for some time past, by a large number of singers at Gibson, and some from Fredericton. As a result of so much practice they have succeeded in learning to render with effect. They will give a public demonstration of it Wednesday evening, April 2nd, at the New Baptist church, Gibson. The people are invited to attend, as this will be a rare chance to enjoy one of the best musical performances from scenes in the life of King Ahasuerus. It will be a rare chance to enjoy one of the best musical performances from scenes in the life of King Ahasuerus. It will be a rare chance to enjoy one of the best musical performances from scenes in the life of King Ahasuerus.

ALBERT ELECTION PETITION.—Judgment on the application to remove the Albert election petition of the file, was delivered by Judge Tuck Friday morning. All the objections save one affecting the sureties were disposed of at the hearing. Mr. Fox, for the petitioners, claimed that it did not sufficiently appear that the affidavits of justification were in compliance with the terms of the act. His Honor decided that it was sufficiently clear that the sureties were up to the requirements, and refused the application to take the petition off the file.

CHECKMATES.

The Opposition's First Attempt at Obstruction Ends in a Backdown. PASSING THE BY-ROAD GRANT.

The opposition made a rather bad exhibition of themselves Friday night. When the item of seventy thousand dollars for by-roads came up in supply, the opposition determined to obstruct the government by the use of the matter under consideration. They resolved to talk the government out of time. But they reckoned wrongly, the sequel will show. Powell objected to a discussion of the matter owing to the lateness of the hour. The attorney general said he had no desire to have committee sit later than necessary, but was anxious that the best possible case be made out of the matter. He was prepared to answer any question and might not be able on account of his illness to be on the floor.

Powell said that some consideration should be shown for laws of health, and it was unfair to ask members to sit all night and all day. He had before him a report of the chief commissioner and if the government refused to adjourn consideration of them, he might be forced to read interesting extracts from that report as a protest against the government's action. Attorney general said that as this implied a threat to the disruption of the government was to give the hon. member the chance to continue any legitimate observations he desired to make.

Powell then took up the report of the chief commissioner and read the title of report took up table of contents. Attorney general caught his drift and rose to a point of order stating that report did not deal with by-roads and the contents could not be regarded as proper subject for a speech. At this point Phinney handed Powell a copy of the auditor general's report and Mr. Powell proceeded to give a history of by-roads in this province as well as the general condition of the by-roads in this province and in different parts of the world. He then proceeded to a description on ancient and modern history and astrology, and quoted poetry and literature. He then proceeded to show that the item before the committee should not pass. He described a certain star which waxed and waned, sometimes growing from a star of the fifth magnitude to one of the first, and vice versa. It often changed its color too.

Hon. solicitor general would like to know what the stars had to do with by-roads. Powell could prove that they had nothing to do with them, but the gentleman thought. He had recently taken the attitude of that star and located a certain by-road by it. Hanington then took the floor, and went into a long and elaborate description of the by-roads. He furnished the house with graphic illustrations from the noble county of Westmorland; of the many ways in which by-roads could be used for other means than conveying teams and pedestrians. He spoke against time for nearly half an hour. Stevens then proceeded to address the committee, relating some of his fishing experiences, and describing the habits of the fisherman for the existence of fish. Although a fisherman could get along very well without stocking water, or fish either for that matter.

On closing time, declaring that it was desirable that the by-road system should be thoroughly renovated. In the meantime the government supporters had ordered a lunch to be sent down to the house, and proceeded to refresh themselves after dinner. This piece of strategy caught the eye of the leader of the opposition and taking in the situation he decided to retreat in good order. At two o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Hanington said that owing to illness of Mr. Speaker, the fact that the chief commissioner had declined to attend the session, and that he had no desire to further continue the debate, and that the only object in continuing the debate to that late hour was to protest against the government's unwarranted action in forcing through supply large items of seventy thousand dollars at such a late hour. The attorney general said the government had no intention of unnecessarily hurrying through supply, but desired that by-road item should be disposed of which the commissioner was in his place prepared to give all the information that might be desired. The item then passed.

"That Obnoxious Bed." DEAR SIR,—I regret exceedingly that such an erroneous representation of facts has crept into the newspapers in reference to the W. C. T. U. bed in Victoria Hospital. It has never been our wish to dictate terms to the medical profession; nor any object in endeavoring a bed in the Hospital was for the purpose of giving the medical staff in attendance an opportunity of testing their theories of "non-alcohol in medicine," which several of them agreed to do. We were not asking anything unreasonable, in fact we were only asking for a trial of our own scales to put to the test the theories of the old world, feeling that when human life is at stake every avenue in the direction of medical science should receive at least a fair trial. It seems while the first ten years there was admitted to the beds of the hospital 2,778 patients, of this number 401 were surgical cases. It would be an interest to know how many of these were real heroes, who think that we are fanatical on this subject. We would like our physicians to look at the record of the London Temperance Hospital established in 1874, at whose head stands men of age and experience, eminent in their profession. During the first ten years there was admitted to the beds of the hospital 2,778 patients, of this number 401 were surgical cases. It would be an interest to know how many of these were real heroes, who think that we are fanatical on this subject. We would like our physicians to look at the record of the London Temperance Hospital established in 1874, at whose head stands men of age and experience, eminent in their profession. During the first ten years there was admitted to the beds of the hospital 2,778 patients, of this number 401 were surgical cases. It would be an interest to know how many of these were real heroes, who think that we are fanatical on this subject. 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SELECT STORY

THE MISSING WILL

BY HUGH CONWAY.

CHAPTER III.

Ten years have passed by. It is now the middle of August, and Parliament has some days been prorogued. The member for Blacktown has gone down to his country-seat to spend a few weeks in absolute quiet and enjoyment of home...

He has been in Parliament about seven years. He could scarcely believe the truth, when he found his first attempt successful. No one knows any of the candidates but brought forward and matters managed; but if a man chooses to drop a hint to the proper people that he is willing, at his own charge, to lead a forlorn hope, it is not very long before he is allowed to do so.

Upon leaving the Church and taking possession of Mrs. Blatchford's wealth, Cuthbert's one aim had been the Senate. He devoted to this the three years' income which had accumulated whilst he considered the inheritance in abeyance. Of course he had to wait his chance, on his party for the future. It was a by-election, and, hopeless as it seemed, was to be contested on principle. He went down to try his best. Several chances favored him. The principal man in the place, his opponent's chief supporter, turning sulky over some trifling social piece of legislation not only kept Achilles-like to his tent, but gave his dependents free license to vote as they chose. The Government, again, had selected as a candidate a man who was so clever that they wanted his assistance, but who had, nevertheless, made himself so unpopular that he had been already rejected by two constituencies. They thought that Blacktown was a safe seat, so sent him down there. Perhaps the free and independent electors resented this, perhaps the man with great local influence was more than abstain from voting. Anyway, Cuthbert was returned by a decent majority, and walked up to the table of the House amid frantic Opposition cheers, as the harbinger of the returning flood of power. At the general election, which followed in about two years, he was returned by an overwhelming majority. He had made himself known and popular, and more than that, the sulky man had now thrown his lot in with Cuthbert's party, and, like all renegades, was a bitter foe to his former party.

We need not follow his parliamentary career. Of course he was still in the second rank; but his name began to be heard in the months of men. He had kept himself before the public. His speeches were listened to, and what is more, reported at length. He had made one or two hits, and people knew that when his party were in power he would fill one of the lesser offices. More than this he had no right to expect—at present.

Cuthbert had changed somewhat since he first saw his money. Although in many ways the past years have improved him, he shows traces of hard work. His hair is sprinkled with gray, and there are lines of thought on his broad forehead; but he looks stalwart and strong enough to face any amount of toil and fatigue, whether bodily or mental. An erect, strongly built man, with a powerful but pleasing face, and possessing the knack of winning, not only the confidence and trust of one or two persons, but that of large audiences. Indeed, he is looked upon as one of the safest and best men of his party to address any large gathering of people. He speaks well and easily; his logic is simple and goes straight to the point; he possesses a commanding presence, and, moreover, argues as from honest conviction. He is now forty-one—quite young, in a political point of view; and if Cuthbert Wrey, whilst smoking his morning cigar under the shade of his favorite tree, sees in the immediate future very pleasant probabilities, who can wonder?

In spite of Mrs. Blatchford's wealth, she had possessed no residence save Barnes' Polly. Cuthbert had not many friends at home; although to this day it remained his property and unproductive as ever. He loved his home and those who filled it. He sat lazily smoking yesterday's paper. Being some distance from a post-office, letters only reached him once a day. As the newspaper gave no account of the debates, his interest in it was languid. The weather was so fine that he felt little inclination for work, although he knew that a pile of letters awaited him indoors. He looked the picture of placid content as he sat in the shade of the large sycamore tree. Few would have imagined that idle gentleman in a soft slouch-hat and old shootingcoat, whose thoughts seemed centered on the excellent cigar he was smoking, he was a rising legislator, who hoped, some day, to take an important part in the government of his country. When Cuthbert settled down to rest, he did so as he did every thing else—thoroughly; he rested mentally and physically. A clump of arbutus hid the house from him, so there was nothing to disturb his even frame of mind. So comfortable he felt, that he resolved to postpone his correspondence until the evening—to sit and simply enjoy the sunshine and shade as long as he could.

Then, with the sound of merry laughter, four children ran round the arbutus bushes. They came in single file, headed by a sturdy boy of nine, and whipped in by a toddling female thing of three. They invaded and clambered on Cuthbert, treating him as an equal, with a noisy ignorance of the important position he occupied in the world. In breathless delight they informed him that he had "runned away."

Then a tall and beautiful lady appeared, shaking her head with mock severity at the culprits. "You rascals!" she said, "coming out and disturbing your father like this. Shall I send them in, Cuthbert?" "Let them stay," he answered pleasantly. "We don't see too much of each other in the course of the year. Public life and domestic duties don't walk hand in hand."

His wife leaned over and kissed him. "How delightful," he continued, "this perfect rest and quiet! No dismal speeches to listen to; no questions to ask the right honorable gentlemen; no bores airing grievances. The very birds following our footsteps seem to have a sense of our contentment, deputation, and petitions. I could almost wish it might last forever."

"Yet how you will be longing for work before the recess is over!" said Mrs. Wrey, almost sadly. "That, my dear, is man's perverse nature."

Anyway, I enjoy myself now, if only in the perfect immunity from interruption and bother. I wish you would burn all my letters—unopened— for the next week."

"How strangely a chance word brings up old memories! The remark he made about burning unopened letters sent his thoughts back a dozen years. Even now his face grew grave as he remembered how nearly he had yielded to the temptations of a certain night."

Just then a servant appeared and informed him that a "person" wished to see him. "A person! What sort of a person? Man or woman?" "A man, sir."

"You told him I was not to be seen by any one on business?" "Yes, sir. But he said he had travelled from Bristol expressly to see you on a private matter, and hoped you would spare him a minute."

Cuthbert's first impulse was to send that person about his business; but the old priestly habit of being at every one's disposal still lingered about him; so, disengaging himself from the children, he tossed the end of his cigar away, and walked across the lawn to the house.

The servant had used the term "person" with propriety. The visitor seemed to merit rather more than the definition "man"; but no servant knowing his duties well, he did not venture to say so. "Now what can I do for you?" he said. The man looked uncomfortable, and waited a few moments before he spoke.

"I am speaking to C. Wrey, Esq., M. P.," he asked, evidently thinking the magic letters should be attached in conversation. "Wants something, of course," thought Cuthbert, as he owned to his name and honors.

"C. Wrey, Esq., M. P.," continued the person. "That's the name, sure enough. I wrote it down at once."

"Well, go on, my man. Let me hear what you have to say."

"It's like this, sir, you see. I came down from London to Bristol by express. They don't put third-class on express, so I had to go with my bestors." ["Railway grievance," thought Cuthbert.] "Well, sir, there were two or three gentlemen there talking politics; they talked a deal about you, sir."

Cuthbert was not overwhelmed at hearing of this tribute to his fame. His visitor went on. "Extraordinary clever fellow," says one. "A conceited chap," says another—begging your pardon, sir. I didn't pay much heed, as I don't know much about politics. Never had a vote to sell. But, by and bye, one of 'em says: 'Used to be a person, starting on a hundred a year.' 'Very rich now,' says another. 'How did he get his money?' 'Old woman died, lucky fellow! he got ten thousand a year, lucky fellow!' says another. Then I got interested, Mr. Wrey."

Cuthbert also was growing interested. An absurd thought crossed his mind; it was dispelled as he looked more attentively at the speaker.

"Well, go on," he said. "Would you mind telling me, sir," asked the man respectfully, "if that Mrs. Blatchford ever had a son named Ralph? Blatchford isn't a common name, you see."

It was some years since Cuthbert had been troubled by a claimant to the name of Blatchford, but he had not forgotten how to deal with them.

"Now look here, my man," he said sharply; "don't best that you are Ralph Blatchford, who has been kept away for these years by unavoidable circumstances, says so at once, and I shall know how to treat you."

The man looked at him in open-mouthed astonishment. He laughed aloud, then said: "Lord love ye, sir! I'm not Ralph Blatchford. Bad chap as I've been in my time, I'd be sorry to have been such a one as you. But, had he he, he, Ralph Blatchford always looked what I don't, a gentleman. He's been dead and buried these fourteen years."

Cuthbert had felt convinced of this for many years; but he was not sorry to have clear proof of his date. "When did he die?" he asked. "How did he die?" he asked. "How did he die?" he asked. "I'm trying to do something as a stevedore. I've a bit of money, and want to stay in England, if I can."

Cuthbert rang the bell, and told the servant to minister to Mr. Dan's wants, then, bidding him good-morning, left the house by a side entrance, and, unseen by wife or children, departed on a solitary walk through the neighboring lanes, in order to think the matter over without interruption.

It was the worst intelligence he could have received; even worse, he thought, than that of the existence of Ralph Blatchford. Despite the lapse of years, the restrictions were to him binding as before. Yet to be called upon to surrender all to a woman and child who might be living in the lowest rank of life, perhaps in crime, seemed preposterous. Besides, now he would have to surrender more than wealth; he must give up ambition, realized ambition, with it. It would be the strength to conquer this time. He feared not. But that question must be postponed for the present. However he acted eventually, whether true to his own idea of truth, whether he could bring himself to compound with his conscience, one thing was clear—Ralph Blatchford's widow and child must be found. Another day should not pass without steps being taken to insure this. When found, and the necessity of action stared him in the face, he would decide what to do. Having resolved this, he returned to the house.

Although he was now old enough to have learned the way to control emotion, Mrs. Wrey saw that something was amiss with him. When dinner was over and the day had closed, she sat beside him and looked into his face anxiously.

"What a death!" said Cuthbert, as his thoughts went back, and he heard the last words of affection and forgiveness spoken by Honoria Blatchford to the one whom she believed, in the delirium of the moment, to be her permanent son—her son, who months before had been shot down, a common chieftain, in a gambling house—"what an end!"

But all doubts were now dispelled. He turned to his visitor.

"I am much obliged to you," he said, "for your information. What became of him, has always been a mystery till now. You must allow me to remunerate you for your trouble, and I dare say you will like some refreshment. I will order it to be sent to you."

"Thank you kindly, sir," he said. "I don't want any money; but I should like a bite and a sup. But, Mr. Wrey, there's something else I want to say."

"Speak on. What is it?" "They carried him into the back-room, sir; and I thought the poor chap would like to see a face he knew, so I went to him. He knew me well enough then. I sat with him till it was all over. Just before he died, he turns to me. 'Do you know, gaffer—Dick, I've been a devil, and I'm dying like a dog. I've got a wife and a boy somewhere in England; find them out, and take them to my mother. She'll be glad to get them for my sake, although I don't deserve it.' Those were Ralph Blatchford's last words, sir."

Like one who dreams a dreadful dream, Cuthbert heard these words. After all these years, his fool's paradise had tumbled to pieces. A wife, a son! The very contingency provided for by the dead woman stared for some moments at the speaker without the power of utterance. He knew human nature too well to doubt that the man was telling the simple truth. A wife and son! waiting perhaps, to claim what they could of the property which had been his so long.

The bearer of these evil tidings looked at him in indignation; that he nerved himself to make further inquiries; but when he spoke his voice was so changed that it seemed to the listener like the voice of another man.

"How is it," he asked—"how is it if only the news of this now—fourteen years after his death?"

His informant looked uncomfortable, as if the pressing of questions would be unpleasant.

"I was bound for Australia, next day," he said; "so I put the matter by until I could get home and get back to England. But I got all I made as soon as I got it, for years and years. It was only last year I had a streak of luck, and followed it up. I haven't been in England two months. Besides," he added, more defiantly, "Ralph Blatchford was no particular friend of mine; I couldn't go hunting about England for a woman and a boy. I did see an advertisement once in a Sydney paper about him."

"Why not have answered it?" "I was up in the Bush; but I made shift to write a letter; I sent it by a mate to the nearest post-town. He was never heard of again. Got killed, or lost in the Bush, I suppose."

"Then you know nothing about his wife and child?" "Nothing whatever, sir. I'd almost forgotten about the whole of it. Only when I heard that talk about Mrs. Blatchford's money, her son's last words came back to me, and I felt conscience-struck like, and made up my mind to come and repeat them to you. That's all I've got to say."

Cuthbert started for a while. How came it that the widow had not been found? Why had she taken no notice of the advertisements addressed to her late husband? Either she was dead, or was in ignorance of her husband's true name and station in life; most likely the latter.

"What did he pass under, when you saw him last?" he asked.

His visitor scratched his head.

"Ah, there you have me, sir; I've been trying to remember it all the way down. I know I did hear it at the time. Wilson or Johnson, or some commonish name like that; but for the life of me, I don't know which."

"How can I find out?" "Only way I can think of is to get some one in 'Frisco to go to Daley's Bar—it's still running, I believe—and ask if any one remembers a man who was shot there September 12th, fourteen years ago. To be sure, there must have been a good many shot about that time, but some one may be able to spot the right one."

"Thank you, I will do so. Your name is?" "Richard Dan's name. Rasy, Brigist will find me. I'm trying to do something as a stevedore. I've a bit of money, and want to stay in England, if I can."

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TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

An ocean steamer had just made fast to her pier. The enormous gang plank was slowly lowered into position, one end was swung aloft by heavy blocks and tackle and in a jiffy was securely fastened to the gangway of the steamer's side.

A TRANSFORMATION. "All ashore!" came the cry from one of the ship's officers. Quietly a young woman left the group on the pier and sauntered over to a pile of boxes, from which point of vantage she could see every one descending the gang plank. Presently a corpulent woman, with a thin face, wearing a big plush cloak and carrying several parcels in her hands, stepped down the plank in a gingerly fashion and went over to one side to have her goods and chattels examined. The pleasant faced young woman following, and gazed around her in a stupid way, as if uncertain as to what particular thing she wanted. An inspectress came up at this moment, took the corpulent woman's certificate of destination and examined her luggage. It was over quickly and nothing dutiable was found.

"May I go now?" asked the woman in the plush sash, with a slight trace of anxiety in her voice.

"Yes, after I put my X on your parcels." "Excuse me, madam," said the young woman, who had intently watched the new arrival for some time, "I would like you to follow me."

The stout woman turned and angrily asked the reason.

"Because I am an inspectress here and I want to examine your parcels." The woman started to expostulate, but a glance into the determined face before her told her it was useless. She saw that she was cornered, and without more ado quietly followed her captor. When she appeared again she was not nearly so stout as before and her plush cloak had been replaced by a thin dress. She had her frail form in loose folds. She had crept from the pier and had completely lost her nerve. I saw the inspectress shortly after the business of the day had been finished, and she laughed merrily over the recent arrival's discomfort.

A LITTLE EXPERIMENT. "Was she a smuggler?" he asked. "She tried to be, but failed." "How did you discover her intention?" "She had a very thin face and a big bust and she was too anxious to get away."

"What did you find on examination?" "A dozen corset lined with rings and jewelry. Here's the corset," and she displayed a bulky structure of linen and whalebone.

THE JESTER'S VOWS. I will wear easier shoes than I did last year. I will find that I have to wear spectacles, I will. I will not read one-half the advertisements in the Sunday papers. I will think less about money and reach out after more of it.

I will remember only the good things in the sermon. I will try to do without the things which I really do not need and can't get, and give the money to the Missionary Union. I will not envy the poor their possessions. If I have time, I will get up at the ringing of the rising bell. Under any circumstances, I will always arise before breakfast. I will not believe anything I read in the newspapers until I see it contradicted the following day. When I find I cannot do as I please, I will do as I have to. I will try to answer all my letters. I will give up lying, even though I have to sell my trout-rod and dog. I will endeavor to take more interest in baseball.

I will follow the advice of some eminent clergymen and go the theatre often, in order to counteract the evil influence of the prayer-meeting. I will not endorse for any one except members in good standing of the Astor and Vanderbilt families, and I'll even then be a little particular as to which members and for how much.

I'll not be foolishly timid or reticent about asking other people to endorse for me; that's altogether quite a different thing. If any man offers to discuss Civil Service reform, infant baptism or Browning with me, and nobody is around, and the place is lonely, and the hour is late, and I think I can do it, I will maud him so that he can't get anything but court plaster and arnica for three weeks.

As much as lieth in me, I will live peaceably with the choir, the finance committee, the pew committee and the trustees.

MR. STEVENSON'S ARRIVAL. Among the passengers on the steamship Germanic which arrived in New York on Saturday was David Stevenson, father of Mrs. Burdell, whose husband is under arrest for murdering Frederick C. Bennett at Princeton, Ont. Mr. Stevenson, who is District Traffic Manager of the London & Northwestern Railway Company, was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. West Jones and C. W. C. Hutton, late High Sheriff of London. Mr. Stevenson was met at the dock by G. A. Barrington, General Agent of the London & Northwestern Railway Company in the United States and Canada. When asked what he would do towards the defence of his son-in-law, Mr. Stevenson said he came to this country to look after the interests of his daughter. Now that his daughter was particularly free, he did not see why he should remain long in this country. However, if his daughter had to remain until the trial of Burdell came off, he would see that her interests were properly looked after. He intended to make her best to England as soon as he could. Mr. Stevenson said his daughter was married by Burdell with regard to the farm at Woodstock, and that she knew no more about it than did either Bennett or Polly. Mr. Stevenson added that he was opposed to the marriage of his daughter to Burdell. He had looked up the latter's record as a young man at college, and was greatly shocked when his daughter ran away with him. Mr. Stevenson will leave to-morrow for Canada.

WHY HE CAN SMILE. An editorial in the Sun, Rapids, Minn., Sentinel says: We apologize for mistake made in all former issues and say they were inexcusable, as all an editor has to do is hunt news, and clean the rollers, and set type and clean the floor and pen short items, and fold papers, and write wrappers, and make the paste, and mail the papers, and talk to visitors, and distribute type, and carry water, and saw wood, and read the proofs, and correct the mistakes, and hunt the shears to write editorials, and dodge the bills, and dun delinquents and take cussing from the whole force, and tell our subscribers we need money.

We say that we're no business to make mistakes while attending to these interests, and getting our living on gopher tail soup flavored with imagination, and wearing old shoes and no collar, and a patch on our pants, obliged to turn a smiling countenance to the man who tells our printer's worth one dollar; anyhow and that he could make a better one with his eye shut.

This powder never varies. A mixture of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and must be sold by competition in the multitude of low cost, short run, cheap imitations. Solely for sale by the ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

THE CELEBRATED DR. LE GARRON, OF PARIS, FRANCE, HAS ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY IN TORONTO FOR THE SALE OF HIS MEDICINES, WHICH ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES OF LONG STANDING, ALSO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, EARLY DECADENCE, SHOULD WRITE FOR INFORMATION, CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO THE E. B. CRANE AGENCY, CAMERON PLACE, - TORONTO.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Prof. Loisset's Memory system is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

He (of Montreal)—Do you believe in the annexation of Canada to the United States? She (of New York, coyly)—Do you mean nationally or individually? He—My darling?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WISELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens his gums, allays all-pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WISELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" and take no other kind.

"I would like a Chinese boat for my collection of curiosities. Where could I get one, Mr. Romer?" "At the junk shop, madam."

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SCALDED TO DEATH. Word has been received in London, Ont., from Wardville of a shocking occurrence whereby the wife of Hiram Crandell, a farmer, was the innocent cause of the death of their only child, a bright little girl of four years. Some children were playing hide-and-seek around the premises and placed little Ella Crandell in an empty churn, putting the cover on in order to secret her. The mother came to seal out the churn, and but a minute after being lifted out. The mother is distracted, at times calling for the child, and believing her experience to have been an ugly dream. The case is a sad one, and the bereaved parents have much sympathy extended to them.

TALKING AGAINST TIME. A Winnipeg despatch to a Chicago paper says—The Legislature had a remarkable session on Tuesday night, lasting from 8 p. m. until 9 a. m. yesterday. Within that time Martin, a Frenchman, spoke for nine and a half hours on the Education Bill. Martin wished to annoy the government by taking two or three days to deliver his speech, but the House made him talk until he was so exhausted that he finally had to lie on the floor. The speaker would not allow him to support his body on the desk, and he had to stand up like a schoolboy the whole time. Several members of the House brought bedding into the hall and went to sleep. When lunch was brought in Martin ate his sandwich and drank his wine while talking, the speaker having threatened to cancel his right to the floor if he remained silent longer than three minutes. Martin took his punishment with good grace, but made fierce statements in French when called to order for not speaking to the question.

A PECULIAR DISEASE. Joseph Steele, 36 years of age, died at the City Hospital in Baltimore because of a peculiar disease, from which he had suffered for about six weeks. The primary cause of death, as stated in the certificate, was an obstruction to the superior vena cava and the secondary failure of respiration. The superior vena cava is the vein by which the blood from the upper extremities is returned to the heart, and in consequence of obstruction, which might have been caused by an enlarged gland pressing upon it, the upper portion of the man's body was enormously swollen.

While his arms and chest were those of a giant, his legs were shriveled and so small as those of a dwarf. It was impossible for him to lie down, and he would often sleep in this manner only for a short time, when he would lose his balance and fall to the floor. The doctors at the Johns Hopkins hospital and the City Hospital failed to make a diagnosis of the case, and they were not permitted to make a post-mortem examination. Steele was a Pennsylvania man and was in Baltimore about two years. He was a molder by trade, but for some time previous to his illness was employed as a conductor by one of the street car companies.

2,000 YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES. To the east of and adjoining the colony farm La Logia lies a Mayo Indian settlement, Mayocoba, where live on an tract of perhaps 2,000 acres some 300 descendants of the branch of the Arctes called Mayos, now intermixed with a considerable percentage of Spanish blood. Most of the land is uncultured, a few acres being all the land required for cultivation by the natives, and being all they can till with the ancient means and methods employed by them.

These people are quiet, docile, honest, unlearned, and though more industrious than the northern Indians, are by no means enterprising. Their needs are few, their carts, their cooking utensils, their ploughs, their ox yokes, their contrivances for spinning and weaving, their water jars—every thing about them is as in the time of Christ. The native civilization here is like Palestine's 2,000 years ago.

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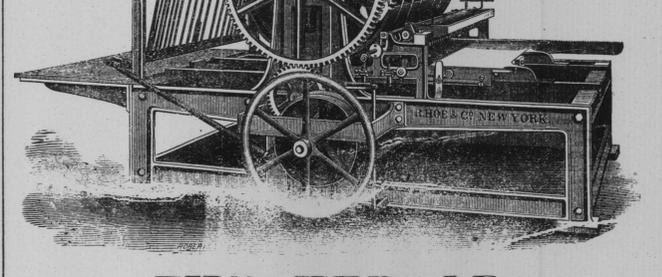
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