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VOL. 8.

T. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886.

NO 22

Mid loveliness of earth and sky, Once roamed a little maid and I In Arcady.

Enchantment deep the pensive eva Can with her lights and shadows weave In Arcady.

A wander spirit led our feet Thro regions wild and dim and sweet, In Arcady. Silent we watched the West unfold Its glowing gates of living gol i In Arcady.

Night kissed the eyes of dying day,

Till timidly eve's silver star, Glimmered 'mid tremul ous depths afar, In Arcady,

As in Paradlee we strayed, I and this little fairy maid,

Ah! why remember lost delights, The golden eves and purple nights,
Of Arcady? They shot thro' life a sacred gleam, Then vanished like a heavenly dream,

From Arcady. The heart, recalling happier years, Looks backward thro' a mist of tears,

-Wilbur Dubois, in New York Independent. WAY SHE REJECTED A LORD.

Why did Lord Verriner wander in strange and tropical climes, explore Japan and Timbuctoo, and attempt to cross the Himmalays? The noble earl only tried to get married, once, and in the story of that wedding is contained the reason for his becoming such a distinguished traveller and growing such a very long beard.

Lord Verriner had been going the pace ever since he came into his title and got hold of his property; and, at the time of which I am speaking, though the former necessarily remained intact, the latter was practically non-existent. He had borrowed from his boot-maker, his tailor and his jewelers, after having previously[exhausted the patience and generosity of money lenders.
Gambling, racing, etc., had in fact ruined him. But still his title and position had a marketable value; for he was one of the oldest and most distinguished families in England. This marketable value was not only of one kind. Lenders and book-makers would no longer listen to him, even though he was the handsomest man of his day, with the most perfect manners, and one of the pets of that small circle of society which sits up aloft like a party of cherubs, regarding scornfully the morals and manners of the respectable folks below. But in spite of the lost credit of Lord Verliner among the money lenders he was still a spoilt darling among the women. And it occurred to him one day that here was his market. He

must do the usual thing: marry money which wanted a title in exchange.

Thinking the thing over, he saw that most of his fellows who had succeeded in getting out of a similar predicament by these means he had married American girls. This, he thought, would be a tolerable easy thing to do. English women appeared to him to require more attention and to be less businesslike and more sentimental in their matrimony affairs. He decided to look out for an American. Verriner believed he understood women thoroughly. He was an excellent actor, and could cloak himself with a languid and profoundly bored manner which was a great success among the women of his own social status. He preserved his The ceremony went on, and everybody languor always when in society, except in the smoking room, for, as he well knew, it was safe. It prevented his ever getting into hot water. Underneath this quiet surface a but clearly, "I will." When, however, the volcano blazed, and a very unpleasant vol-cano, too. Verriner had the most frightful asked her the same question an awful thing temper which he was accustomed to let loose upon his lady friends, his servants, his horses and dogs. The two first left him; the last showed their resentment in different ways. He was never safe from a bite in his own stables; and his dogs kept out of his

This was the man who, a month or two after he had made up his mind to do it, had discovered a new American beauty, just over from the States for the London season, with dollars and greenbacks enough to reinstate any ruined lord. Verriner thought her really very tolerable, and was much amused by her independent and lively manner, which contrasted well with the profound languor he always maintained in her presence. His handsome face, his intense quiet and re-His handsome face, his intense quiet and repose and the position he could give her, pleased Hetty Leigh, for they had for her the charm of novelty. She could not resist so big a catch as this; it was worth all her greenbacks to enter the Malberough house set under the wing of this quiet, handsome fellow. And to, when Verriner lazily lut respectfully progosed, Hetty Leigh accepted him with open and undisguised delight. In fact, she clapped her hands as soon as the thing was dore, and said: 'My! won't the thing was dore, and said: 'My! won't the

Mrs. Leigh nearly fainted—as nearly as a wiry middle-aged American lady can—when she heard the good news. She had come over with one object; to marry her Hetty to a lord. And it was all 'fixed up!' before the season was fairly begun. And Hetty's hus-

It was all settled, and everything went on merrily. Hetty and her mother were asked to all the best houses; the girl who was to be Lady Verriner must be royally entertained by everybody, even though many of the women would have been glad to throw vitriol in her pretty, piquant face. How Hetty dressed! Her toilets alone were enough to make any woman hate her, even if she had not the additional and unpardonable privilege of being rich enough to pay for Lord Verriner to be always carrying her cloak and fan, and keeping out of the way of her train. Well, the time came for her wedding. It was the very height of the season, and as Mrs. Leigh had foreseen, it was to be one of the events. More than one great personage had promised to be present, including that very great personage who gives the tone to English society. The noble ones of the land had been bidden to meet them. including that very great personage who gives the tone to English society. The noble ones of the land had been bidden to agrand country wedding, neet them. The wedding presents were a sight indeed, and the list of them in the papers made the mouths of burglars water with longing. The trousseau was a wonder, meet them. The wedding presents were a sight indeed, and the list of them in the

too, and made sad, the hearts of many great

ladies.

Verriner was well content. If he had to be married at all, everything must be good form. And it promised to be so. He had taken the trouble to secure the presence of the great personages and the people whom they cared to meet. No other wedding of the season could hold a candle to his, he felt quite satisfied about that. He knew him. self to be a superb creature, and he was pleased with dame fortune for showing her appreciation of the fact. The morning came and when Verriner rose he felt nervous for the first time in his life. There certainly is something very trying about a wedding morning, even to the most hardened. He ate no breakfast, but began at champagne before he dressed, and went on with it during the process. His best man, the young Marquis of Broadland, came in to lo k after him. He found Varriuer trembling; he had never done this on the morning of a duel, or after a night over the cards, or the moment before a race was run on which his all was

'What is the matter, Verriner,' inquired the young marquis, in much amazement, 'Suppose the prince shouldn't come!'
'Oh, nossense, he always keeps his word. Make haste or we shall be late at the church.' Verriner drank another glass of champagne and they started. The church was already beginning to fill as a church only does fill on such an occasion as this, with the stream of the upper ten thousand. Verriner was pleased, for in his heart this apparent cynic was as vain as the school-girl. Soon after he arrived the prince came, and at last

every one' was there except the bride.

The wedding dress did not come home till the very last minute, and then it was found that the white silk lace with which the lovely little flower-adorned bodice was fastened had been left out in the hurry. Hetty's maid went off in a hansom to the milliner's, and at last all was right, and the prettlest and brightest-eyed bride of the year was ready. And quite cool, too, though she was so late. For Hetty was a girl who never got fevered or flurrled. She took life very easy, spite of her vivacity of manner. Certainly she was late, and it was very shocking, considering what an august throng awaited her; but it could not be helped; and she thought Verriner valued her greehbacks sufficiently to bear the trial

But by the time the bride and her mother reached the church Verriner had lost his head. He read the thing simply as an insult put upon himself, and that before the only audience in the world he cared a straw for, He began to feel like a horse with a bit between his teeth when sharp spurs are who knew his temper, looked at his face and wondered what he would do. They were waiting in ambush in the vestry. At last there was a faint murmur: the bride had arrived. Verriger hurried around and reached the church door just in time to meet her as

she stepped into the porch.

'How dare you put such an insult upon me?' he hissed into her ear, 'you the daughter of a dirty eil merchant! By heavens, I'll make you pay for this when we get away!'. Hetty looked straight in the face of this furious man, a face hideous with rage. No lady had ever seen such a look on his face before. But he thought this girl was absolutely in his power now. No one heard what he said but himself; and it was all over in an instant. Broadlands seized his arm as he led him away; and the bride was taken possession of by a stately looking American -like Hetty's father, he, too, had struck

ile—who was to give her away.

Bride and bridegroom met again at the altar. Hetty looked quite cool, but her gray eyes were very pale. Verriner by a tremendous histrionic effort, had recovered himself, and wore his usual soft languor. sumed the right expression. The bride-groom was asked whether he would take happened. Quite coolly, without apparent emotion she replied: 'I will not!' Her high-pitched American voice penetra-

ted right through the church, and everybody heard the appalling words. The whole as-semblage stood still as one petrified, for a moment; and then Mrs. Leigh broke the silence by rushing to her daughter and seizing her arm.

'Are you mad?' she whispered. 'No,' answered Hetty quietly, but in those fearfully audible high-pitched tones, 'I'm sane. I sin't going to marry a man who the moment he thinks he's got hold of me, talks to me as if I were a nigger. He called my papa a dirty oil merchant. No, thank you, sir,' turning to Verriner, 'take your title and the rest of it, and sell 'em to a meeker sort than I am. To know all the best people don't make up for being bullied at home.

don't make up for being bullied at home. It ain't good enough. Besides, when I do marry I mean to marry a gentleman.'

Every word of this speech was heard by everybody. Having finished it, Hetty courtesied to Verriner, and then swept down the central aisle, followed by her discomforted bridesmaids and her now weeping mather. mother. People looked at her as she passes with mingled feelings; wonder, admiration horror, awe.

'What a trump of girls!' said Broadlands to himself. I'd like to marry her, I declare! But his attention was distracted by Verriner, who having cast an agonizing glance around, saw that the people were niding their faces in their prayer-books and hand-kerchiefs, and that their shoulders shook. based was such a handsome, quiet man; and Hetty's wedding would be the grandest event in the London season! kerchiefs, and that their shoulders shook. He field through the vestry, Broadlands following him. What a murmur of talking lengther rose from the distinguished lowing him. What a murmur of talking and laughter rose from the distinguished congregation as it left the church and got into the long string of carriages which walted outside! There was no wedding breakfast, but there were the most delightful afternoon teas that day, for everybody who had been present had to relate the atory to innumerable friends. Verriner left town by the first train to Dover, and when he was inext heard of had been living for some time n a very distant and very warm country. He was among savages, and his ferocity had earned him an enviable distinction in the most elevated circles.

As for Hetty, she braved her mother's tears and her friends' reproaches without dismay. She was quite convinced she had done the right thing. And so were her friends when, in the first snows of winter, they were bidden to a grand country wedding,

ANOTHER OLD NEWSPAPER.

That considerable interest is felt in everything pertaining to the early history of this province is shown by the attention given to the old time sketches that have been published in THE SUN at frequent intervals during the past few years. Since the publicaspace to the reminiscences and legends of ing with moveable types was introduced in Mayence in 1438. The following is a list of

 Weekly News, London
 1622

 Gsz=nte, Paris
 1631

 Mercurions Polititions, Leith
 1653
 Courant, Harlem.
Public Occurrences, Boston.
Ocurrences, Dublin. 11 Gazette, St. Petersburg.
12 Newe Letter, Boston.
13 Graceta, Madrid.
14 Mercury, Philadelphia. 15 Gagette, New York.
16 Gazette, Annapolis, Md.
17 Gazette, Charleston, S. C.
18 Gazette, Williamsburg, Va. 19 Gazette, Halifax, N. S.....

Allusion has been made in THE SUN to some of the early newspapers of this city. The Saint John Gazette is believed to have been the first publication established in the province, the date of its initial number being

Nelson Arnold, Eeq., of Sussex, favore THE SUN with a copy of this paper, dated March 30, 1792. The size of the sheet is 16½ x 11 inches, three columns to the page, with, in the vicinity of three columns of advertising and a "Poet's Corner." Under the heading:-

(FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1792.)

THE

And WEEKLY ADVERTISER. (VOLUMB VI.)

The following is found, which is printed in lines extending quite across the page:

"AT St. John; Published every Friday
by John Ryan, at his printing office, No. 58
Prince William Street; where Adverticements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, etc.,
will be taken in, and every attention paid to the Correspondence of the Literati, and others, disposed to encourage the Saint John

On the first page of the Saint John Gazette of March 30, 1792, is found "An Elegant Letter on the Death of a Child." follows the report of a case in the Court of King's Bench, Thursday, June 16th, 1791, in which Cannon, an apothecary and surgeon, sues one McMullen for £77-10, for medicines and attendance, The Jury found for the Plaintiff the amount of his charge for medicines, £41. The next case reported is that of Wilson versus Brown. The plaintiff sues for necessaries furnished to the wife and child of the defendant, and obtains a verdict for £30. Under date Nov. 16, follows an account of the plague in Constantinople; January 28, the ordering out of 250 expert riflemen at Pitts.

burg, Pa., for the protection of the frontier, and of the murder at Seneca, Montgomery Co., N. Y., of Joseph Ward, wife and child, by a negro. The news is chronicled of the victory of General Scott, with a force of 1.300 men. ever a large body of "Savage Western Indians." The result is summed up as follows:—
'Plunder taken from the Indians.—Gen. Scott's party brought in 350 scalps, 117 packs of Beaver, 225 Indian rifles, a large

quantity of Blankets, Moccasins, Indian leggings, etc. The famous Mississiago chief, who commanded the Indians, is among the killed and his scalp is in possession of one of the Cat-Fish volunteers.' Note a sample of the newspaper poetry of

There, behold ber in Lodgings, she dresses in Stile.
Pablic Places she frequents, righs no more, but reads Hoyle, Learns to squander, they quarrel, his Love turns to

Hate. And soon blue ey'd Mary is left to her Fate. Says the St. John Gazette: "Tuesday next comes on the Annual Election for the choice of aldermen for the City. Messrs. Schofield, Portius and Hedden, we are told, are among the number who offer as Candidates for the ensuing year. Richard Seamon, Nehomiel Rogers and William Delay. man. Nehemiah Rogers and William Donald-

son, E quires, resign."

Ludlow & Fraser advertise Drygoods, groceries and liquors.—C. Thompson, of King's Carar, "a farm near Fredericton, which will suit a Farmer or a Gentleman who may incline to reside (occasionally) either in Town or Country."—S. M'Cardy and R. Smith, of Westmoreland, executors of the estate of the late Joseph Smith, call for a settlement of accounts of the estate. James Hayt proposes to let "that spacious and elegant dwelling house and store and wharves, lately occupied by John Prince, Esq., on the west side of Psince William street," and theadministrator of the estate of the late Abraham De Poyster, proposes to sell his farm in Maugerville "on terms that will be made perfectly easy."

E. Hardy, clerk of the Common Council. nnounces that Moses Ward and Samuel Mills have been appointed Boatmasters, Edward Arsando advertises Port, Liebon and Sherry Wines, -Robert Wood and Dancan Robertson offer for sale "the whole cellar under the Market house, contain ing seven apartments, in which are two good ing seven apartments, in which are two good freeplaces, with ovens, etc." Two farms in Maugerville are advertised by "Thomas Horsefield, Eig., of the city of St. John, and a third by John Murray, who refers to Hon. Daniel Bliss, Esq., or Major Murray."

mails. As near as can be learned, the oldest resident of the city was born six or eight years after its issue.

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY. Berlin, April 3 .- "Murder will out." The proverb has again proved true. Eighteen onths ago a weman named Marunge, living tion of the first of these articles several of at Charlottenburg, called at the police office in the leading newspapers in Nova Scotis, great agitation, and announced the disappear-Quebec and Ontario have given considerable ance of her husband, an honest mason. Search space to the reminiscences and legends of the early settlement of those provinces and the Bangor Commercial has furnished some valuable contributions to the history of Eastern Maine. The Sun's record of the authors of New Brunswick excited no small amount of interest in this and the sister provinces, a copy of which has been sent by a Montreal gentleman to the Colonial Exhibition. It may be said that the art of printing with movesble types was introduced in Mayence in 1438. The following is a list of was made, without result. The matter seemed

worn out with work, and got into bed. Before
the victim was asleep the particide crept in
with his mother and dashed his brains out. The
younger child in the next room, hearing the
noise, called out: "Mother! mother! What's
father doing?" "Father's got the cramp,"
replied the woman, who was then tying her
husband up in a saok. The child peeping
through saw his brother Albert, but, owing to
his clothes, mistook him for his tather. The
murderers threw the body out of the window,
dragged it to the cellar and buried it. The
same night Albert Marunge disported himself
at a balt, while his accomplice stayed at home
to wash away the blood stains on the sheets.
After a trial lasting two days the jury acquitted Herman Marunge. The other prisoners ted Herman Marunge. The other prisone were found guilty and condemned to death.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

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

To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-By the report of Monday evening's neeting at St. Andrews church, I notice it was regretted that none of the Roman Catholic clergy were on the platform. In other cities, SAINT JOHN GAZETTE where they unite with the different denominawill hope to see a large representation from that influential body, this Thursday evening, at the Institute. For the benefit of those who may not yet have seen it, I enclose a copy of the Pledge Hymn, composed by Cardinal Manning, who organized the "Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Holy Cross," thirteen or fourteen years ago:

fourteen years ago:-I promise Thee, sweet Lord,
That I will never cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my soul,
And makes my reason bright;
Nor ever will I lose the power
To save Thee by my will To serve Thee by my will, Which Thou hast set within my heart, Thy precepts to fulfil.

Oh, let me drink as Adam drank,
Before from Thee he feil;
Oh, let me drink as Thon, dear Lord,
When faint by Sychar's well,
That from my childhood, pure from sin,
Of drink and drunken strife,
By the clear fountsing I may rest By the clear fountains I may rest,

Of everlasting life.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR,-As many are asking, "What is the Scott Act?" will you kindly publish this Yours,

What is the Scott Act?

It is an act passed by the Dominion parliament in 1878, and may be applied to any city er county in Canada, upon a majority vote of the electors therein qualified to vote at a Dominion election.

When the act has been adopted and problemed in ferror the level partial edges of all income.

When the act has been adopted and proclaimed in force, the legal retail sale of all intoxicating liquors for use as beverages, is at
once and extirely stopped; all bars are closed,
and no license can be issued.

The sale of alcoholic compounds is allowed
for three purposes:—medical—sacramentaland
mechanical, and vendors not to exceed one in
each township, two in each town, or one for
each 4000 inhabitants in cities, are appointed
by the lieutenant governor for this purpose.
The conditions of sale for each of these purposes are very strict and auch as to effectually
guard against any abuse.

The following parties are allowed to sell by
wholesale, and then only to the vendors mentioned in above peragraph, or to such persons

tioned in above peragraph, or to such persons as shall forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, or of any adjoin-ing county or city which is under the Act, viz.: manufacturers of cider, licensed distillers or brewers, companies incorporated to carry on the business of cultivating grades and manuon the business of cultivating graces and manu-facturing wine therefrom, and persons exclu-sively engaged in a wholesale trade, and licensed by the county or municipality.

The smallest quantity which can be sold by

wholesale is, for beer, 8 gallons, for all other liquors, 10 gallons. Whenever cider, distilled, or mait liquors are sold by those producing them, it must be only at the place of manufacture, and in all the above cases the burden of proof lies with the sellers to furnish satisfactory evilies with the sellers to furnish satisfactory evidence that the liquors sold were to be carried forthwith outside the limits of the city, or county, or of an adjoining city or county under the act. Manufacturers of pure native wines made from grapes grown by them in Canads, may also sell their wines at the place of making, but only in quantities of not less than 10 gallons, and only when duly licensed by the municipality.

The adoption of the act therefore entirely precludes the legal retail of all intexicating lidners for beverage purposes. All bars, shops.

liquors for beverage purposes. All bars, shops tippling places and shebeens are to be closedtemptations are removed; it allows the sale, under strict regulations, for medical, sacramental and mechanical purposes; it limits the wholesale traffic to customers who shell forthwith carry the liquor outside the limits of the with carry the liquor outside the limits of the city or county, or of an adjoining city or county which may be under the act.

The Scott Act sllows none to be sold inside the city or county for beverage use therein, with the single exception of native wines, mentioned in a preceding paragraph.

The Scott Act cannot be repealed under three years; has heavy and increasing penalties; and with one exception allows no appeal from the decision of the first court.

The Scott Act is an instrument asked for, and prepared by the temperance people, just

not less than \$100 and costs. For each subsequent offence, imprisonment.

The precise description of the liquor, the actual passing of money, or consumption of liquors, has net necessarily to be proved; if the court is satisfied from the evidence that a transaction in the nature of barter or sale has taken place, conviction may follow.

The person charged with unlawful sale, may be called upon to testify under oath.

Apparatus for the sale found along with liquors are prima facie evidence of guilt, and unless satisfactorily explained will cause conviction.

hrosecutions may be brought by or in the name of the collector of inland revenue, and it shall be the duty of the latter officer to prosecute upon reasonable evidence. One third of the fines resulting to the municipality are to be put aside as a fund for prosecuting illegal sales and on the act.

not less than \$100 and costs. For each subse-

aside as a fund for prosecuting illegal sales under the act.

Our legislature at Fredericton enacted last mouth by a majority of 20 to 4 a bill that authorized all cities, towns and counties to appoint special inspectors to enforce the act and carry prosecution to a successful termination.

Salaries of such inspectors are to be not over \$500 a year.

CANADIANS IN GOTHAM. Donald A. Smith's Forty-Five Thousand

Dollar Purchase. LLEGED PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT NEW YORK CANUCKS-THINGS AT THE CLUB-MR. WIMAN'S EFFORTS AGAINST IMPRISON-MENT FOR DEBT.

NEW YORK, March 31.-Since Dufferin lays there has not been a bigger Canadian card played than the Hon. Donald A. Smith's purchase of Breton's "Communiantes" for \$45,000 at the Morgan sale. Everybody laughs at the price; for Breton is by no means in the first-class, even of living French painters, and this picture is little better than a tour de force anyway; an attempt at handling a mass of white—and not quite success at that. The whitelis broken by a brace of perfectly irrelevant dark figures oc-cupying the central position in the picture. Of course it cannot be denied that there is

the bards who twanged in Tara's halls, made an eloquent and pathetic address, which was stingingly satirised by E. P. Wilder, a conspicuous lawyer. Mr. Wilder

certainly not the class that got into prison for debt under existing laws. I find that at the Canadian club there is a view with W. Members say
club goes farther up town it will die; that
there is not an average attendance of half a
dozen a day where it is now; that the dues
will have to be raised, wherever the quarters
are, and that members will not stand that
nuless there is a move to a locality where
nuless there is a move to them.

that juries should and
my it appears to me, my
lord, and I say it at once, and I say it with
some emphasis, that whatever I say is turned
to my disadvantage."

Justice Manisty (warmly)—Do you say
that? April 14. I understand that Thomas A. Edison, the electrician and John Paton, the banker, will be offered vice-presidencies. Mr. Huntington, who is extremely popular, will be asked to retain his present office and so, of course, will Mr. Wiman. These are only rumors, and they do not extend to

the minor offices.
Sir Roderick Cameron has subscribed \$25

Mr. Blunt has just returned from Kilronan, in county Roscommon, where Lord Kingston has been evicting his tenantry, and situated in O'Kelly's district, near the boundary line of Roscommon and Sl'go. This is a tract of mountain land thickly peopled. The little whitewashed houses of the peasant tenants dot the landecape close to each other right up to the creat of the hill in 11sts of five to tten acres, and show distinctly how the land has been re-

"I found him in a neighbor's house, where he had been taken in through charity. I asked him where he had been born, and he told me in a house yonder where the soldiers were, and which had been his own. It had been built from the ground by his father, who had originally taken five acree, partly of rough grass and partly of tillage. Thirty years ago he had himself reclaimed two and a half acres more from the mounting said. from the mountain, going down to the valley for lime and carrying it up in baskets on his head at a shilling a basket. About that time, having some savings, he paid \$20 for the tenant right of another bit of eight acres. But the very next year the landlord had taken this away from him without compensation. He away from him without compensation. He new held seven and a half acres, five inherited from his father and two and a half reclaimed by himself, and for this he paid £5 per annum.

A TRIVIAL DEST.

"People had advised him to go into court to get the rent lowered, but where was he to find money for it? So he had gone on till last autumn, when he was sued for a half year's rent—£2 94. 11d., and now for £3 124. 16d., with eviction. It was only half a year's rent he owed, and he had paid his rent and his father before him for 70 years. He pathetically said, 'I believe, like Job, in justice and God, and that I will get back one day before I died into my own house.'

THE COTTAGE OCCUPIED. "If contrage occupied.

"If ound the house," continues Mr. Blunt,
"occupied by the emergency man, a sallow
youth and three constables, who were esgaged cooking the old owner's potatoes. I asked the constables whether they liked it their work, and they said they were not allowed to think whether they liked it or not, but they got three shillings and sixpence a day while on such work. It may be, said one, with a curious smile, home ruly wouldn't be better for us, thought it might be fer the country. The emergency man said nothing but went on eating the potatoes.

STRANGE FIGURES.

"Here is how the case of debtor and credit is stands, so far as I can make out, between Pat McManus and Lord Kingston. Pat owes Lord Kingston £2 94, 11d., plus costs for being evicted, £3 124, 10d.—total, £6 24, 9d. Per contra, Lord Kingston has got from Pat a house of the approximate value, let us say, of £70; two and a half acres of waste land reclaimed, value, say £10, and for eight acres of land resumed without compensation about £20, and for fines at various times, say £5—total, £105—and the balance of Patrick's loss is £98 17s. 31. That is to say, Patrick, after seventy years of honest labor, is to die in the workhouse because Lord Kingston owes him £98 17s. 3d." STRANGE FIGURES

Casting a Big Cannon.

THE FIFTY-FOUR-TON RIFLED GUN SUCCESSFULLE

CAST AT THE FOURTH TRIAL BOSTON, April 5 .- At the South Boston Iron Foundry today, the fifth and last of the large rifled cannon ordered by the government, was successfully cast under the supervision of Capt. Ligle and Lieut, Borup of the army, and Commander Lyon of the navy. One of the five Of course it cannot be denied that there is much sweetness and purity, and much motion in the receding band of girls; but, as an artist (a pupil of Breton's, by the way) said to me, Mr. Smith could have taken his family to Paris and brought back three such pictures for the money. But a commercial community like this reflects that after all there must be a lot of money up there to make such felly possible.

Speaking of pictures, last Sunday the World published an illustrated article on the Canadian club. One cut was labelled World published an illustrated article on the Canadian club. One cut was labelled "Sir Roderick Cameron." But the story goes that the World people, having sent Sir Roderick a couple of hundred copies in hopes of a purchase, had them returned with a note demanding an apology for printing his name under a face he never saw. Some edicus person, too, has circulated a yarn to the effect that Mr. Wiman sent up a cut from his gallery, but that "the World had had enough of him." At all events it did not appear.

Last night Mr. Wiman made a strong speech in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt at a meeting held to consider the subject. A victim of the present system, who owed his liberty to Mr. Wiman's munificence, was on hand by way of a horrible example. Mr. Meager, likewise a Canadian, on whom has fallen the mantle of the bards who twanged in Tara's halls, (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) A very warm personal discussion yesterday (March 26) occurred between Justice Manisty spared not-not even Mr. Wiman; and and Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., during the hearing of a case in which the latter appeared as coun sel for the plaintiff. Counse complained that good deal of merriment over the Mail's interview with W. Members say that unless the club goes farther up town it will die; that there is not an average attendance of half a that juries should not interfere at all. There-

Mr. Lockwood (emphatically)—I do. Justice Manisty (after a pause)—Very well;

Mr. Lockwood—I do.
Justice Manisty—But do it decently.
Mr. Lockwood—I hope that your lordship
will not think it necessary to use language like Mr. Justice Manisty (with much warmth-

Sir Roderick Cameron has subscribed \$25 to the Col. Williams' monument,

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt Investigates a Remarkable Case.

London, April 5.—Wilfred Blunt, so well known as a friend to Arabi and as the husband of Lady Anna Lovelace, the granddaughter of Lord Byron, publishes today an interesting interview with an Irish tenant as an average example of the true relations all such tenants bear to the landlord.

Mr. Blunt has just returned from Kilronan, in county Rescommen, where Lord Kingston.

An Extraordinary Record.

PORT MULGRAVE, March 27.-A few days ago I noticed a paragraph in the Halifax Herald about three ships commanded by three the landscape close to each other right up to the creat of the hirl in plots of five of ten acres, and show distinctly how the land has been reclaimed. Here the Celtic population, being driven from the better lands in the plains, have taken refuge in times past and reclaimed the soil at their own cost, and built these dwellings with their own hands.

A PITIFUL TALE.

Mr. Blunt thus narrates his interview with the tenant, Patrick McManus, a little old man of seventy, hunched, bent and bowed, but cheerful under his misfortunes:—

"I found him in a neighbor's house, where he had been taken in through charity. I asked him where he had been born, and he told me in a house yonder where the soldiers were, and which had been his own, It had been built from the ground by his father, who had originally taken five acres, partly of rough grass and partly of tillage. Thirty years ago he had himself reclaimed two and a half acres more brothers (Dexters) which left New York toclose sailings as the above? If so let us hear from them.

the Weekly Sun.

BAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 14, 1886

THE TWO ST. JOHN TICKETS.

The six gentlemen selected by the conventhen as the Liberal Conservative candidates for the two St. John constituencies were mosterday waited upon and asked for a reply. Hon. Mr. McLeod and Mr. Quigley promptly accepted the nominations for the esty ticket, as did Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Mourk'e for the county ticket. Mr. Clark and Mr. Kelly responded by giving assursences of their good will and hearty support, but found it necessary for business and domestic reasons to decline the honor. This ofreumstance was reported to the convention at its adjourned meeting last eventag, and the meeting proceeded to select states candidates. The choice fell upon Jaka A Chesley of Portland, and Councillor James Lie of Simonds, Mr. Chesley, on being waited upon, was found prepared to go into the fight. Mr. Lee appreciated the compliment paid him, but was adverse to entering political life. The vacant place on the ticket was then tendered to John Connor of Portland, and accepted by him. Mr. Coppor had been favorably spoken of at the Thursday meeting, but being present se a delegate he had expressed his inguess to take his time from the large busi-

were with which he is connected. Mr. Chesley was found to be a strong can sidate at the last general election, and since | cal party. The latter system, it appears, bless has become better known to the peo- does not work very well in Kings county placef Portland from his exceedingly suc- and it may be found to fare no better in St. essial career as mayor of the city. In all John. winie business affairs, Mr. Chesley is an schoowledged authority, and in view of preside provincial legislation, his election might be of great advantage not only to

Mr. Connor, though yet a young man, has issen for many years the leading member of some of the most extensive manufacturing manablishments in the Maritime provinces, ose that gives employment to nearly two bandred persons. Mr. Connor has shown and great enterprise. Trained to pub-Me speaking at debating societies, tempermass meetings and elsewhere, and possessing good platform gifts, Mr. Connor is able to While Mr. Connor is known to business smen all over Canada in one capacity, in anorder he is familiar to the young people and be remperance circles in this constituency. There is no doubt that both the city and county tickets are strong, and can be electad. Every man on it has an unblemished reputation; all possess high business qualicalture. They are all honest men, who, we shink, can be depended upon to abide by their pledges. The people of this city and

WESTMORELAND GRITS AND THE LOCAL BELEGITYONS.

De Fredericton.

magnituation and send the round half dozen

A Grit convention met at the shiretown of Westmoreland on Thursday. The delegates were either chosen by themselves or by the party of their several neighborhoods, and mes to select government candidates for the soming election. There is nothing particu-Mary worthy of note in the fact that such a enswention should be called for such a purpose, for if a ticket in support of a Grit govarament was to be made, a Grit convention was the proper means to the end. In due were selected as candidates. Mr. Killam. sant the previous representatives, whose services to the Dominion opposition in Westmanualand county entitles him to preeminence, heads the list, Mr. E. J. Smith, a brother of the late Sir Albert Smith, and The & it party leader in Shediac: Mr. Wm. Robleson, one of the owners of the Transcript, a leading official in the Grit organisation: and Mr. T. Landry, a more recent ascession to the party, composed the ticket.

The singular feature of the transaction was that before the Grit delegates named their candidates, Mr. H. R. Emmerson, a Dorchaster lawyer, who acts as organizer of the party, moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Edward McSweeney, a Sarce partisan from Moncton, and accepted masnimously by the Grit convention, which resolution declared that the convention was mot a party affair at all, and had "no poli-Steak eignificance so far as Dominion politics are concerned." Having thus declared themselves, the convention proceeded to nominate the Grit cardidates mentioned

In the legislature which was dissolved in 1882, Mr. J. L. Black of Sackville, was one of the representatives for Westmoreland. Mr. Black is a Liberal Conservative, but was an opponent of the then government, and a strong supporter Mair, in whose professions of reform Ber. Black reposed some trust. At the general Dominion election Mr. Black warmly supported Mr. Wood. Mr. Killam, who semetimes peses as a Liberal Conservative, took a different course. The result is that Mr. Killam and his grit colleagues are the Westmoreland local ticket, while not a solleary vote was cast for Mr. Black in she convention. Having moved their neufreMty resolution, the Westmoreland oppoments of the Dominion government resumed

The Chignecto Post, one of the keenest of the New Brunswick weeklies, which, though laberal Conservative in general politics, formerly supported Mr. Blair and his platform, now asks whether Mr. Blair has carried out any of the reforms which he promised. The Post says: "Has the legislative council been hallshed? Has the executive been reduced? Has the government house been done away The Post thus closes its criticisms of the Dorchester convention:—
In the selection of candidates why should

prominent Conservatives have been ignored entirely by a professedly independent commiteastrify by a processory interpretative taking ten? Why were not Conservatives taking equal rank in the party with liberal candidates nominated? * * * If the confidence and co-operation of the Conservative party were sought, why were not some of its leading and active members chosen? We trust an explanation of this strange omission will be furnished.

Farnished.

Why, a so were the parlahes of Sackville, Westmoreland and Botsford passed over, and mo one—either grit or tory—nominated from a part of the constituency representing probably more than a third of its wealth and population?

Were the interests of the East deemed unworthy of representatives, while one-half of the candidates are concentrated at Moncton? How will the electors of the eastern parishes be satisfied with no local member for the next four years, as decided by the Dorchester con-vention? I deemed unwise to nominate a tary, why not did Hon. A.McQueen, who once faithfully served the party, or J. J. Anderson, Heq., a former candidate, and who would make a very respectable representative, receive the

THE CHOICE OF CANDIDATE ...

The fact that two gentlemen who have been invited by the Liberal Conservative party to become candidates for the local elections did not accept has occasioned some remarks from our city contemporaries. It must be admitted that the system adopted best provincial politicians. Hon, D.L. Hanby the local opposition party is more likely to produce such a condition of affairs than the system pursued by Mr. Ellis and his felends. But the democratic method is after all the best. When the people ask a man to be their candidate they cannot of course be sure that he will accept the invitation. But when the method of our opponents is adopt-ed, and the man asks the party to take him as their candidate, there is danger that the party may refuse. Either the people or the man must take the initiative, leaving the other party to accept or decline. We believe it to be on the whole better that a man should not place himself in the field until he is asked to do so by some representative body of electors. In this way better men are obtained and the chances are against the success of political adventurers. If the local government party cheose to accept any andidate who may choose to announce him-

self they may do so. It is enough to say that six opposition men, whose cards appear as candidates for the suffrages of the people of the two St. John constituencies, are the choice of a convention representing all the wards and parnents, of whom five nominated themselves while the sixth was nominated by two of the others and another elector. We believe in government by the people for the people, and that is hardly possible where half a dozen persons undertake to manage a politi-

A WEEK'S PROGRESS.

In a few days straight tickets in opposition

to the local government will be formed in nearly every county in the province, while in no county will the government candidates be allowed to go unopposed. This is something quite different from the thing that the government expected. In bringing on simasif to possess the highest business qual- | the elections at the worst possible season of the year, and with a notice shorter than was even given before since responsible gov-ernment was established in New Brunswick -Mr. Blair gave himself and his friends heavy odds, as against the people. But the people have a habit of looking out for themselves, even when circumstances are against them, and during the last week full opposition tickets were formed in St. John and Westmoreland, comprising ten candi-dates in all. The counties of Northumberland and Sunbury are also prepared. The elegant Albert county combination westions, and among them are men of high has been spoiled by the action of the Eigln electors, and the Kings county firm has been compelled to give notice of dissolution. Two seats are conceded to the opposition in York. somety cannot do better than fendorse the In Charlotte there is no ticket on either interest, but there are candidates enough on each side to compose one. Opposition is announced to the government candidates in every other constituency but two. We submit that it is a live opposition which can accomplish so much in six days. It is no the people squarely. If he had done so he could scarcely have saved half a dozen of

THE TRIO IN SEARCH OF CON.

Within three days after dissolution of the local assembly three gentlemen announced that they would be candidates for the suffrages of the people of Kings county in support of the government. The nomination of Messrs. Pageley, Morton and Taylor comme of time four servants of the party was exactly what would be expected of a convention composed of Mesers. Taylor, Pugsley and Morton, but it appeared to us that the people of Kings might have views of their own on this question. Nevertheless the trio issued their joint card and spent a week in canvassing. During this time they have become fully informed that there are more than three people concerned in this election, and now they have issued a new card in viting the friends of the local government to meet at the court house and make nomina-

> All of which is very well, but when did Mr. Morton learn to be satisfied with Mr. Blair and his policy, and what has he to do with the friends of the local government anyway? It is possible that the friends of the government have begun to ask themselves this question, and have hit upon an expedient to get clear of a man who may not be as fond of Mr. Blair and his methods as is desirable.

Moreover the large majority of the people of Kings are not friends of the local government. They have no particular interest in Mr. Pugaley's ticket, nor in the little dispute which has arisen in consequence of the nomination of the aforesaid trio by the trio aforesaid. The people of Kings should take immediate steps to have themselves represented in the next legislature by three men of their choice, and not by men who nominate and electhemselves, in support of a government which is not approved in Kings county.

THE WESTMORELAND OPPOSITION TICKET.

Hon, Mr. Hanington, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. J. L. Black and Dr. Gaudet compose the opposition or Liberal Conservative ticket for Westmoreland county, Hanington and Humphrey had seats in the last legislature.

Mr. Black sat in the legislature of 1878. 1882, and was a supporter of Mr. Blair and his platform. We believe that Mr. Black still adheres to the reform platform, which sufficiently explains why he no longer supports Mr. Blair. Dr. Gaudet is the strongest candidate who could have been selected from the French speaking portion of the population, and is not less popular among the English people. He has an extensive practice and a wide acquaintance with the inhabitants of the central portion of the

The Liberal Conservative party will, it is understood, be able to elect the whole ticket. Mr. Killam made a mistake in dropping farmer Anderson of Sackville, who was one of the candidates in 1882. Westmoreland is first of all an agricultural county, and the farmers naturally like to have their interest represented in the house. Besides, Mr. Anderson was a stronger man than Mr. Robinson, having beaten him by ever a hundred votes at the last election. But Mr. Robinson insisted and Mr. Killam could not refuse. As a result the large parish of Sackville will cive a fine majority

of Sackville will give a fine majority for Mr. Black and his colleagues. Mr. Humphrey is strongest where Mr. Robinson is weakest—at home. Mr. Robinson has been for years trying to get elected to the mayoralty of Monoton and has always failed. In his own parish, at the election of 1882, he ran behind his colleagues from other parts

of the county.

Mr. Hanington's true worth, his progresaive views, and personal unselfishness more than atone in the public for his perhaps too vigorous manner of expressing himself. Many other men have made some gain of grief that is consuming him.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ington's fiercest opponents have not been able to charge him with personal motives in THE Cumberland Railway Company are his political career. He is a strong, honest chartering all the schooners they can get to mar, who has served his generation accord ing to his best lights. His clear insight. carry cosl to the United States. honest purpose, and correct judgment have wen for him the favor and esteem of the INFORMATION WANTED. - Emma

their service to the country, but D. L. Han-

NORTHUMBERLAND POLITICS.

government organ in the county announces

admits that Mr. Adams is sure of his elec-

tion, and closes its appeal by the following

DISCORD IN WESTMORLAND.

A panic has struck the local government

party in Westmorland county. The mis-

ticket and leaving Mr. Anderson off was

noticed by the Sun yesterday morning.

During the day it became strongly impressed

upon the party management who thereupon

called upon Mr. Robinson to resign in favor of

the Sackville farmer. The change has accord-

ingly been made, but it has left Mr. Robin-

son in bad humor. It has also annoyed Mr.

Killam, Mr. Anderson is a better and

though he is well off he will not be likely to

Mr. Killam visited St. John yesterday.

In conversation with persons here he

ticket at all. He was canvassing for him-

with the other three candidates on the gov-

We believe that Mr. Killam told the

truth. He is disheartened at the defection

of Mr. J. L. Black. Yet Mr. Killam had a

a good deal to do with getting out the gov-

ernment candidates, and if he deserts them

now and commences a canvass for himself as

against the others he will be guilty of

great meanness. But Mr. Amasa Killam

has always been a warmer friend to Mr.

MR. TURKER IN TROUBLE.

A week ago it was triumphantly an-

dates. Had there been no other people in

Mr. Turner, the report might have had some

truth in it. But several people live in Al-

chandise of the constituency. Mr. Turner

port to any man's private railway dodges. .

The facts seem to be that Dr. Lawis has

It would have been much better if Dr.

joined with the Elgin candidate Mr. Jonah.

who is in every way worthy of the support of the people of Albert county. It is not how-

ever the good of Dr. Lewis nor of Mr. Jonah which is first to be considered, but

WHO GOT IT?

It is now stated that neither Mr. Blair

nor Mr. McLellan received any part of the

\$1,172 paid in travelling expenses for the

legislative council, but that the whole

amount went to Messrs. Gillespie, Turner

province \$390.60 to pay the travelling ex-

penses of each of these three men. But the

Gleaner is not justified in saying that THE

Sun has falsified the accounts. THE SUN

explained at the time that its calculation

was made on the basis of an even divide

among the ministers. Each of them seems

disposed to blame the others for

getting all the money, and the prov-

ince can never know who got the most,

but they have it all among them. Assum-

ing the Gleaner to be correct and dividing

the spoil equally among the forecastle men,

we find Mr. Turner cost the province the

Sessional Indemnity
Excursion to Roger ville
Grand Southern Railway Job
Trip to see the Quinton Farm

Travelling Expenses

As Asylum Commissioner.

visit to Quinton's wonderful farm.

secretary's share of that spoil.

So that after all it pays very well to be a

Gillespie had no Rogerville nor Grand

C. W. WELDON, M. P., is paying a visit

to his constituents. His friends are pleased

to see him looking so well after his great

following sums :

the interests of the people.

or to any party or any set of principles.

ernment side.

contribute heavily to the election funds.

Burchill whoever else you may support."

ington deserves well of

county.

Campbell, 210 Park street, Manchester, New Hampshire, U. S. A., writes to THE SUN as Westmoreland

"Information Wanted.—Of Mary Aon Newick, daughter of John and Amy Newick, formerly of Marden, Kent, in England. Mar-ried an Irishman.—I think his name was In Northumberland the opposition ticket Delaney, but am not sure. I would like to hear from her or any of her children." is meeting with great success. The local HENRY O'LEARY of Richibucto has sold his

that the Blair party will only place two men interest in the bark C. S. Parnell to his in the field, thus practically giving two seats brother, Daniel O'Leary. The C. S. P. is a vessel of 793 tons, built at Richibucto in 1880 to the opposition. The Blair candidates are and is now in St. John loading for an Euro-Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Burchill, the late mempean port. bers. They do not run together, but issue MONOTON KNITTING Co.-C. R. Palmer, R. separate cards. The local government organ

A. Borden, J. L. Harris, C. P. Harris, D. I. Welch and S. C. Wilbur, of Moncton, were in the city yesterday, to be present at a hearing entreaty: "Electors vote for Gillesple and before Judge King, at the instance of the l'quidators of the Moncton Universal Knitting Co. dators of the Mondole Universal Knitting Co., in liquidation. The object is to fix a list of contributors. A. A. Stockton appeared for A. E. Killam and C. R. Palmer; H. H. McLean for the Messrs. Harris; R. Beckwith for P. S. Archibald, Geo. Taylor and Geo. Smith; David Grant for Mary E. Dobson and McSecond Reco. take made in placing Mr. Robinson on the

NEW ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN .-Three of the panels in the new oriel window recently placed in new St. James church, Bridgetewn, are of a memorial character and have been supplied by friends and relatives of the deceased. The first of these is in memory of the late Rev. John Moore Campbell, formerly rector of the parish; the second is placed there in memory of the late Martin Isaac Wilkins, father of the recent rector; and the third is placed there in honor of late Samuel and Elizabeth Pratt of Glastonbury, England, by their sons who have been domiciled in the prestronger man than his predecessor, but vinces for more than thirty years past. -Annapolis Spectator.

St. Andrews.-The messenger boy in the telegraph office at St. Andrews, has been destated that the ticket was not his tected in an act of swindling. A few days since, George Eggleton, of that town, received self alone, he said, and had nothing to do a telegram, on which the boy collected fifty cents. Mr. E. informed his friends in the States that he had to pay for the message. This led to the discovery that the message had been pre-paid, and enquiry at the office developed the fact that the operator had received the telegram and enclosing it in an envelope in the usual way, gave to the boy for delivery. The boy, Wednesday afternoen, on being brought to book, admitted that he had opened the envelope, re-wrote the message and marked it to collect 50 cents, enclosed it in another envelope and collected the change, which he appropriated to his own use. Of course the immediately disc

THE FUNEBAL of the late Albert E. Simp-Amasa Killam than he has to any other man son, United States vice-consul at this port. which took place from his late residence, 41 Elliott Row, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., was largely attended by leading citizens. The impressive burial service of the Church of England was said at the house by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, recter of St. James, after which the remains were removed to the rural cemetery for intermert. The pall bearers were: Samuel Smith, Frederick Smith, J. Cameron, James Canvass of the county. neunced that Dr. Lewis had joined Mr. service of the Church of England was said Turner-"THE SUN'S advice to the contrary at the house by the Rev. G. Osborne notwithstanding," and that there would be Troop, recter of St. James, after which the rewonder that Mr. Blair was afraid to meet no opposition to these government candi. mains were removed to the rural cemetery for Albert county but Mr. Turner and Dr. S. Steen, George Gorbell and George D. Front. Lewis, and had Dr. Lewis actually joined The funeral arrangements were under the supervision of M. N. Powers.

bert county, and they do not propose to allow The piling is brought from Musquash to Carany one man, or any two men, to make mer . laton by the Grand Southern Railway and

could sell to Dr. Lewis half of the represent-THE SCOTT ACT advocates have secured the ation of Albert county, but he has first serves of F. A. Spence, of Toronto, for a series to get himself into a position to of addresses, covering Wednesday, Thursday, deliver the goods. The representation at Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. Mr. Spence is said to be possessed of considerable present belongs to the electors, and if the platform ability.

W. A. QUINTON, M. P. P., cut about one electors have a proper sense of their dignity

and importance, they will not allow their and a quarter million feet of logs in the vicinoffices to be traded off in exchange for supity of Black River, during the past winter, and also a great quantity of piling. JOSEPH MCINTYRE, a teamster, fell from a made no open agreement to run with Mr. load of lumber near the Coldbrook rolling Turner, and that he is at least promills, on Saturday, and seriously injured one

of his less and one arm. fessing to canvass for himself alone. MUSQUASH. - In the municipal election in this parish, the present members, Couns, Bal-Lewis had in the beginning repudiated any com and Anderson, will be opposed by Mr. connection with his late opponent, and had Clinch. MRS. EMMA WATSON'S house at St. Stephen

was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Westmorland Notes.

APRIL 10. - The first week of April was so fine and spring advanced so fast that tarmers began to think seed time was right here, but as now fall of five inches on Thursday last brought rumors to the front again, and instead of seed-ing it looked more like the beginning of winter for 24 hours. I do not hear much complaint about business. The hay trade continues ac tive. Messrs. Fetchet and J. A. McQueen are the principal shippers. Mr. Fetchet has just sent 20 carloads to the United States, so reand Harrison. If this is true, it cost the

There has been a little spurt in beef the last few days, but unless there is a good many sent to the English market during the season, beef must be duil. The election has come like a cyclone upon the voters without warning and entire-

HAMPION, April 11. - The services yesterday in memory of the late John B. Gough in the Methodist church were attended by the two divisions of the Sons of Temperance of the divisions of the Sons of Temperance of the village and station. They marched from Barnes' hall to the church, where seats were kept for them. The church was crowded, and seats were placed in the side aisles to accommodate the people. The Rev. S. Howard, pastor of the church, preached from the text, I. Corinthians, 16:15, "Quit yourselves like men, be strong," an able and interesting sermon, at the close of which Rev. Mr. Sprague gave an account of the building of the church and announced to the congregation the pleasing fact that, owing to the generosity of the people and a lady in particular, the church was entirely out of debt. forecastle minister. Mesers. Harrison and Southern jobs, but Mr. Harrison has a \$60

SPRINGFIELD, April 12.—The government' great haste in bringing about the election is besorrow. It must be remembered that Mr.
Weldon, by a recent vote in parliament, expressed his regrets that the government had not interposed to save Louis Riel. Mr.
Weldon's face shows no signs of the deep grief that is consuming him.

great haste in bringing about the election is being criticised everywhere. Owing to the present state of the roads it is almost impossible to get about through the county. Doubtless Mrs Blair thought to take the people before his act. at the past session are found out. In some cases he may. But whether he does or not, his career as a statesman is well known, and methinks it will go hard with him.

The Country Market.

The country market has been as poorly supplied this week as last. The quantity of country beef has been small and butchers has also been limited, but equal to all demand. The bad condition of the roads are no doubt greatly the cause of the limited supply in general produce. About thirty-five tubs of a good average quality butter were in during the week and found ready purchasers at 21 cents The supply of poultry was confined to a few pairs of chickens. A consignment of thirty-three hogs arrived from P. E. I-land, but the sale has

per lb.; eggs, 14 to 15; chickens, 40 to 60 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 18 per lb; green hams, 8 to 9; smoked do., do., 10 to 11 per lb.; green shoulders, 7; smoked 8 to 9 per lb; carrots, 95 to \$1 per barrel; beets, 90 to \$1 per barrel; turnips, per barrel; 65 to 70; parsnips, \$1.50 per barrel; potatoes, early rose, per barrel, \$1 15 to \$1.25; kidneys, \$1.70 to \$1.80; other varieties, \$1.40 to \$1.50; kwheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90 per cwt.

Death of John N. Dearborn.

It is with much regret that the announcement is made of the death of John N. Dear. born, of the firm of Dearborn & Co., which occurred at Chattanoga, Tenn., Saturday, Mr. Dearborn was born in Vermont, and, previous to his removal to St. John, was engaged in a successful business on Hanover street, Boston. For several years his health had been winter in Florida. The latter returned to St John a few days ago, soon after receiving a telegram announcing that the deceased was in a preserious state at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Green, a partner in the firm, at once left for the west in order to be with him in his illness. A day ago, announcing his death precerious, but up to within a few days fatal results were not articipated. With his brother, spatch announcing his death reached here yes-terday. Mr. Dearborn was a gentleman of middle age, of unassuming manners, and gave all the attention to business which his health would permit. He leaves a family, who with his friends have the sympathy of the community. It is likely that the remains will be taken to his cld home for burial.

Victoria. JAMES E. PORTER IN THE FIELD AGAINST BLAIR

A large number of the electors of Victoria county assembled at Beveridge's hall. Andover. on April 7th, to consider the advisability of nominating a candidate for the coming local election. Enoch Lovely was called to the chair, and G. E. Baxter was chosen secretary. The upper part of the county was represented by F. W. Brown of Grand Falls and Warden Geo. W. Day of Drummond. Athur Robertson was present from the lower section of the Scotch colony, also a large number of the electors of the parishes of Perth and Andover. The meeting agreed that it was to the best interests of the county to bring out a man to

GRAND FALLS RIPPLES.

without a moment's warning, and at this season of the year particularly, with the roads almost impassable, just between sledding and wagoning. Surely it was a cowardly trick, and proves beyond a doubt the weakness of the government in their own pinion.

The season is about to commence for sugar making, and all are hoping for a good maple sugar year.
The Grand Falls Hotel, much to the delight of travellers, is now reopened and is doing a good business. The landlord is an

experienced man and understands his busi-

Two services have been held daily during Lent, in the Roman Catholic church and it is to be regretted that no special Lenten service has been held in the Episcopal church. His Lordship Bishop Rogers, of Chatham passed through here en route to Edmond. ed him at the station on his arrival.

Discontented Fishermen.

April 7th.

BOSTON MEN GOING OUT ON STRIKE BECAUSE OF BAD PRICES.

Boston, April 9.-And now the fishermen have struck. All winter there have been mutterings of discontent from both the Boston and Gloucester fishermen on account of the prices naid. There are nine vessels in the Boston fleet. Of these six are on strike. These boats are built and fitted up by various of the wholesale fish dealers on the wharves, and are commanded by skippers who, in a majority of cases, are part owners. There are two methods of settling up the trips according as the vessel goes mackereling or haddocking. In the former case the owners fit her out for voyage, furnishing sails and two seine hoats.

If the trip nets, say \$4,000, one-half of this goes to the crew, but out of it must first be

most, the opposition are at work and will try conclusions with the government ticket.

The Amberstonians are sanguine over the prospect of the marine railroad being started this summer, but seem to have given up the Bais Verte and Cape Tormentine scheme, The N. B. & P. E. Island railway continues to make regular trips to Port Eigin and back daily and sometimes two a day.

Hampter

If the trip nets, say \$4,000, one-half of this goes to the crew, but out of it must first be paid eight cents apiece for barrels, \$329; the cook's wages, \$25; for wages, \$100; wharfage. \$30; provisions, \$100, besides twenty tons of ice, lost and damaged lines, mending of injured boats, etc., reducing thereby the share of the crew to about one-quarter. In haddocking the crew to about one-quarter. their just proportion of the expenses. Over five hundred fishermen in Gloucester have joined the Knights of Labor and if the Boston men succeed in the present strike they will

The Quebec Judiciary. (Special to Globe)

OTTAWA, April 12.- The following changes have been made in the judiciary of the supe. rior court, Quebec province: Hon. J. S. C-Wurtle to be judge in Ottawa district, in place of Justice McDougall, deceased. H. Cyrias Pelletier to be judge of Rimouski

district, in place of Justice Mousseau, de eased.
Jules Larg, of Quebec city, to be judge of Gaspe district, in place of Justice McCord,

Justice Gill to be removed to Montreal in place of Justice Rainville, resigned.

J. Alphones Onimet, now in Northwest territories, to be judge of Richeleau district, in place of Justice Gill. Justice Cimon to be transferred to the district of Kamourska.

Justice Taschereau to be judge of Joliette district, in place of Justice Cimon.

Japan, according to the new census, has a population of 38,500,000,

HOME RULE.

LONDON, April 12.—Mr. iBroadhurst, in a speech at Birmingham, said that on the Irish question the literals were at present divided, but that the principle of home rule would soon be embodied in legislation which would enable the library party of constitutions. he liberal party to close its ranks and proceed

A number of radical commoners present at a meeting agreed to vote in favor of Gladetone's bill on its first reading, but reserved their future action on the measure for further consideration.

Sir U. Ray Shuttleworth has been appoint.
ed chancellor of Lancaster, in place of Mr.
Heneage, resigned. Borlase succeeds Collings
as under accretary of the local government been slow, as nobody now wants pork for saiting purposes, etc. Map'e sugar and maple candy are in the market, but many are inclined to doubt that it is this season's make.

The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 6½; butchers' beef, 6½ to 8; mutton, 8 to 12 per 1b; pork, 7; veal 5 to 10; butter, 18 to 125; roll do., 24 to 28; lard, 12 to 13 per 1b: eggs. 14 to 15; chickens, 40 to 60

gards the premier's scheme as one of the most consumate pieces of constructive statesmen-ship that even Gladstone himself ever pre-The News says: "We cannot conceal our be-lief that unless there is a remarkable change in public opinion the home rule bill cannot bepublic opinion the nome rule bill cannot become law this session. All the greatest reforms in history have met with the same difficulty. It is an English habit to introduce
great reforms piecemeal. Gladstones course
in presenting a complete measure was doubtless influenced by considerations of his
limited opportunity to which he sometimes
makes pathatic reference. It would be for

makes pathetic reference. It would be far better to abandon the bil altogether than emasculate it so that it would fail to win the apasculate it so that it would rail to win the approval of the Irish people. The ball, however, has been set rolling and no power on earth can stop it from reaching its gad."

Hugh O'Donnell writes to the Nicu Freie Presse of Vienna denouncing Gladstone's achiene to rid Westminster of the Parnellites. "frishmen," he says. "will denounce Parnell if he consents thereto."

the bill passes the second reading and is rejected later he will appeal to the country.

London, April 12—The debate in the house of commons today on Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill will extend over tomorrow. It is thought the bill will pass its first reading without division. The budget, which was to be introduced this evening, will not be pre-sented until Thursday. Gladstones Irish land purchase bill will be introduced on Fri-

Joseph Cowen, radical member of parliament for Newcastle-on Tyne, in a published letter says: "The present parliament will soon be dissolved, and with it I will end my parliamentary career. (By Midnight Cable.)

DUBLIN, April 12 .- The Freeman's Journal says the rejection of the home rula measure would result in an acute commercial crisis and would provoke the unemil) yed of Dublin to commit excesses similar to those perpetrated during the recent riots in Lordon.

LONDON, April 12.—Gladatone spent two hours this afternoon in private conference with Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer, ex-Irish vicercy. It is expected that the premier has decided to subject his home rule scheme to several important modifica An editorial article in this morning's Daily News on Gladstone's scheme has served to in-crease uneasiness of the liberals. Michael Davitt declares that if Gladstone's land pur-

chase bill does not nationalize land in Ireland he will stump the country against it.
London, April 12.—The house of commons
was again densely crowded this evening as a
result of the extended announcement that Lord

home rule bill. Among the conservatives and whigs there was intense interest in Lord Randolph's effort. Gladstone in reply to questions stated it would be impossible to close the de-The funeral arrangements
supervision of M. N. Powers.

J. A. Baloom of Musquash is shipping large quantities of piling to Boston and New York.

The piling is brought from Musquash to Carleton by the Grand Southern Railway and laton are universally expressed, even by strong government supporters, that an electron by the Grand Southern Railway and laton by the Grand

made a brief address in which he indicated for his party an understanding to refrain from forcing a division on the home rule bill until it came up for the second reading.

Lord Randolph Churchill said among other things, that after long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and invariable magnetic than the scheme involved and the second reading. ed such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradictions that if anybody besides Gladstone had proposed it, it never would have been taken seriously. (Cheers) It was hedged about with such fauciful and eccentric guaran-tees for the integrity of the empire that the speaker was astorished at the Parnellites' acquiescence. He then took up the sections of the bill in detail, pointing out various defects and subjecting it all to critical analysis. He was frequently applanded by the Conservatives. LONDON, April 12.—A report having been circulated teday that Michael Davitt had circulated today that Michael Daviet had threatened to oppose the programme of Gladstone, Daviet has given authority for a denisl of the report, which he says is entirely untrue. Russell, attorney general, taunted Lord Churchill with infusing into his speech prejudice and passion. The English, he said, had dice and passion. The English, he said, had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was now time for Ireland to try to govern itself. (Cheers.)
The speaker reminded the house it had never been able to break the spirit of the Irish people. If this measure was not passed, and if parliament refused it today, another parliament dare not refused it today, another parliament dare not refuse to pass it. When a just and practicable scheme like this was sanctioned by the cabinet, when the assension of liberals only differed as to the means, when the conservatives had no policy but repression, was it not the highest wisdom to pass the measure in a generous spirit? If it were postponed till the military were used to enforce repression, it would still have to be done and under conditions infinitely worse.

"Whoop it Ep." Probably one of the most difficult complaints to octor is whooping cough. When treated by ordinary means the poor victim is left to whoop it up as best he can. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam gives re-lief in this as well as in all throat, bronchial and lung

Worth Remembering. In a long letter from John B. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. F., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and gen-eral debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

Much in a Little. Hamilton Dowd, writing from Burns, Out, says e was afflicted with chilblains, which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until he tried Hagyard's Yellow Oll, less than one bottle tured him.

Near Starvation's Door. Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and I was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Eurocek Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartly recommends this remedy to all safferers.

A Wide Bange. A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont, speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and many painful com-plaints too numerous to mention. It is used intern-ally or externally.

A Valuable Find. James Alex. Sproul, of Orangeville, says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be the best medicine he ever took for kidney complaint, with which he was long suffering. He declares B. B. R. without

Saint John Business College. Day and evening classes will open; (after Kmas holidays) on

MONDAY, January 4. Chroniars containing terms, course of saudy sto, mailed to any address. Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. Odd Fallow's Hall, R KERR PRIN.

Sch. Beta

Driv

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The Cook and

Terrible Suf

NEWBURYPORT. schooner Bets, Nova Scotia for Island on Tuesda about four miles Early this more investigation, fo hill a party of a tain. four of the mmedia'ely pile a short distance given them.

was built in Nova and was valued She sailed fro day loaded with poxes of eggs, cor of Boston, Be five, she carried Boston, Joel Spe eight months old two children, eig respectively; and Mrs Joel Spearing Captain Dexte up to Tuesday in, the vessel southwest of Mo clear Cape Ann about seven in port light. He t around the cape,

BREAKE and shortly afte sand reef. The stem to stern where the crew ward to the fore was necessary to wood, which was Spearing carried babe, while his b daughter. Mrs. girl were being brothers were lea over the vessel, children and ers. The paren sad event, but th ed point of safety stepped out on sea and swapt was drowned with unable to save h Mills was a m leaves a widow both of the

> was experienced being thinly cl worse condition many narrow es Amos Spearin shirt and wrapped his Mrs. Joel Spe the feet and lim the night, and th great sufferers. tract the attent could not succe day light they i but as the tide w

left the vessel for sling, lowered o were barefoote were drenched tunately keeping PAI started for wood mainder searched succeed. Fortu

> time they were crew who did e fortunate ones. The wreck wa the Patrol, and lea which preven served. It was ght.
> As there is no Society sent hack where they will A liberal suppl was also provided

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they were disco

all assistance in

RAILWA A Passenger

AND THE

Only Three Some Killed.

BOSTON, Mass. ter occurred on the near Greenfield, I east bound expre consisting of an car, smoker, sleep ches went over height, rolling or train came to a s bank of Deerfiel the other horro GROA

ascending from scene terrible after dark when this also added t There were between train, of whom injury. It's not killed outright. I been recovered wounded have town, where Immediately the disaster a to the scene and so relieve the a number of person that two men we the coaches.
The place when dangerous one. I RULE.

Mr. Broadhurst, in a re at present divided f home rule would soon on which would enable its ranks and proceed

g, but reserved their saure for further con-

amoners present at in favor of Gladet ine's

orth has been appoint. ster, in place of Mr. prlase succeeds Collings the local government

eves that the proposed been reduced to £60 s scheme was first draft. that the country is not eland, although it reme as one of the mos onstructive statesmen-one himself ever pre-

cannot conceal our beremarkable change in vole bill cannot be-All the greatest re-met with the same difsh habit to introduce l. Gladatone a course measure was doubt. nsiderations of his which he sometime ice. It would be far il altogether than emold fail to win the ap. e. The ball, however no power on earth can tes to the Nieu Freie nouncing Gladstone's ter of the Parnellites.

Bladstone to offer large in committee as the If the bill is rejected dstone will retire. If nd reading and is re-eal to the country. The debate in the house Mr. Gladstone's home over tomorrow. It is pass its first reading budget, which was to ing, will not be pre-Gladstones Irish y. Gladatones be introduced on Fri

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The Freeman's Journal commercial crisis and millyed of Dublin t to those perpetrated in Lordon Gladatone spent two private conference with for Ireland, and Ear oy. It is expected that to subject his home

important modifica in this morning's Daily cheme has served to in-the liberals. Michael f Gladstone's land pur ionalize land in Ireland try against it.

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January 4. g terms, course of study mailed for \$1.

S. KERR, PRIN.

BY TELEGRAPH

April 14, 1886.

WRECKED.

Sch. Beta from Windsor Driven Ashore.

The Cook and Two Children Drowned.

Terrible Suffering of Passengers and Crew

NEWBURYPORT, April 7.— The English schooner Bets, Capt. Gilbert Dexter, from Nova Scotis for Boston, went ashore on Pium Is and on Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, about four miles from the life saving station. Early this morning the abandoned wreck was discovered by James Stevens, who, on further investigation, found under the lea of a sand hill a party of survivors, consisting of the cap-tain, four of the crew and six passengers. He immediately piloted the survivors to his home, a short distance off, where every attention was THE SCHOONER

was built in Nova Scotia in 1883, is of 189 tons and was valued at \$8,000. She was fully in-She sailed from Windsor, N. S., last Thurs-She sailed from Windsor, N. S., isst Thursday loaded with 150 cords of wood and 19 boxes of eggs, consigned to Delong & Seaman of Boston. Besides the captain and crew of five, she carried as passangers, all bound for Boston, Joel Spearing, his wife and daughter, eight months old; Amos Spearing, his wife and two children, eight months and three years old respectively: and Miss Alva Lake, sixter of

respectively; and Miss Alva Lake, sister of Mrs Joel Spearing, eleven years old.

Captain Dexter says the weather was fine up to Tuesday morning when a heavy galaset in, the vessel at that time being ten miles southwest of Monhegan. He thought he could clear Cape Ann and go to the southward, but the weather grew thicker and thicker, and bout seven in the evening he saw Newburyportlight. He then realized that he was inside of Cape Ann and endeavored to get around the cape, but failed, and about nine

BREAKERS WERE SIGHTED. and shortly afterward the vessel struck on a sand reef. The sea broke over the vessel from stem to stern and soon flooded the cabin, where the crew and passengers had huddled together. All hands were then ordered forward to the forecastle. To reach this point it was necessary to climb over the deckload of wood, which was extremely hexardous. Jeel Spearing carried in his arms his eight months Spearing carried in his arms his eight months babe, while his brother Amos carried his little daughter. Mrs. Eliza Spearing carried her babe, while the other woman and the Lake girl were being assisted by the crew. The brothers were leading, when a heavy sea swept over the vessel, tearing from their arms both children and engulfing them in the breakers. The parents were half crazed at this sad event, but they finally reached the supposed point of safety. They had hardly reached this point when the steward, Isaac Mills, stepped out on the deck and was struck by a sea and swapt into the forecastle, where he was drowned within sight of those who were unable to save him. unable to save him.

Mills was a married man, 48 years old, and leaves a widow, two daughters and two sons, both of the latter being members of the

TERRIBLE SUPPRRING was experienced during the night, the party being thinly clad. The women were in a worse condition than the men and they had

many narrow escapes.

Amos Spearing spent the night with only shirt and pantaloons to cover him, having wrapped his remaining clothing about his Mrs. Joel Spearing was badly bruised about the fest and limbs, in addition to exposure of the night, and the remainder of the party were great sufferers. The captain endeavored to attract the attention of some one ashore but could not succeed in lighting anything. At day light they found a barren waste of sand but as the tide went down sufficiently, the men left the vessel for the shore, and making a line fast to a stake the passengers were put in a sling, lowered over the vessel's side and carried by the men to a place of safety. The women were barefooted and scanily attired and all were drenched to the skin. Fires were lighted under the lea of the sand hill, the matches for-

tunately keeping dry and PART OF THE CREW started for wood to feed the fire and the remainder searched for a habitation, but did not succeed. Fortunately a short time afterwords they were discovered by Stevens, who rendered all assistance in his power. About the same time they were discovered by the life saving crew who did everything possible for the unfections.

fortunate ones.

The wreck was over a mile below the end of the Patron, and the fire was built under the lea which prevented the party from being observed. It was also very thick during the

night.

As there is no consular agent at this port, Edward S. Mosely, president of Humane Society sent hacks from this city and had the survivors conveyed to P.um I land Hotel where they will be kindly cared for.

A liberal supply of clothing for the castaways was also provided this evening.

Physicians report the women and children in a comfortable condition.

Burned to Death

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—A terrible disaster occurred on the Faceburg railroad tonight near Greenfield, 120 miles from this city. The east bound express train from North Adams, consisting of an engine, two mail cars, baggage car, smoker, sleeping car and two passenger coaches went over an embankment 200 feet in height, rolling over and over until the entire train came to a stop in a mass of ruins on the bank of Deerfield river. The wrecked train at once took fire and a conflagration was added to the other horrors of the catastrophe. The shricks of the wounded and

GROANS OF THE DYING ascending from the burning pile made the scene tarrible in the extreme. It was just after dark when the accident occurred, and this also added to the terrors of the situation. There were between 50 and 100 persons on the train, of whom not more than three escaped train, of whom not more than three escaped injury. It's not yet known how many were killed entright. Nine dead bodies have I ready been recovered from the wreck and many wounded have been taken to the adjacent town, where they can be cared for. Immediately upon receipt of news of the disaster a relief train was despatched to the scene and everything possible was done to relieve the suffering. Some of the cars went into the river and it is possible that a number of persons were drowned. It is known that two men were burned to death in one of the coaches.

A STEEP PRECIPICE on one side extending to the brink of the river. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the caving in of the tracks, which to have been the caving in of the tracks, which allowed the whole train to roll down the chaem. It is impossible to obtain the names of the killed and wounded tonight because of their having been separated by being taken to several different places for treatment. It is known, however, that Engineer Littlejohn and Merritt Seeley, superintendent of the National Express Co. of Boston, were instantly killed. The relief party is still working at the wreck. It will not be possible to obtain further details tonight.

CANADIAN NEWS.

NAPANEE, Oat., April 6—A destructive fire commenced here about ten o'clock last night in Hinch & Co's dry goods store in Perry's block. The whole of that block and also the Domision block and Opera House block were destroyed. These included Hinch & Co. s dry destreyed. These included Hinch & Co. s dry goods store, Perry's hardware store, I.O.O F. lodge room, Carson's harness maker's store, rooms of Ashley, dentist, Coates Hotel, Brinton's grocery and fruit store, Mrs. Schriver's grocery store, the Opera House, Chimmick's jewellery store, and Fox's tailor store. Several other store keepers wil lose considerable by removal of goods. Several private dwellings were also destroyed. The total lass is estimated at \$110,000. The insurance companies are largely interested. The fire was not got under control until three o'clock this morning. Shelburne, Ont., April 6.—Early yesterday morning the royal block was des'royed by fire. Total lose estimated at \$52,000. The stores destroyed include Jessop & Hogg, dry goods, Foy & Mason, dry goods, Belfrey, drugs and books, Giliespie, photographer, Tuck's Royal Hotel.

Belleville, Ont., April 6.—Cronk block,

Belleville, Oat., April 6.- Cronk block, corner of Front and Hotel streets, was destroy ed by fire this morning. Loss about \$40 000. The stores destroyed were those of S Green, druggist, J. W. Brown, merchant tailor, and John Gilbert, flour and feed. The upper por-

tions were occupied as dwellings.

TORONTO, April 6—A terrific gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of soow, has been playing sad havor throughout Ontario to-day. In Guelph the roof of the Bell organ factory was blown off, and the engineer and fireman were seriously, if not fatally, injured by the falling debris, Several other employees were slightly injured. At other points along the lake front considerable damage was done to piers, boathouses and boats. In some parts the snow drifted to a depth of from two to five feet, and railway traffic was in consequence almost at

In Toronto two houses in course of erection were blown down and one workman badly in-jured and others bruised. The front of a trame house on Queen street, occupied by a tobacconist and photographer, was blown out, leaving the inside exposed to public gaza. Breen, a coal carter, was struck by falling scaffolding on King street and knocked down in front of the wheels which passed over his leg, breaking it besides crushing him in the abdomen. His recovery is

In Hamilton and along the beach three thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed and a portion of the Northern railway track washed away.

Berlin, Ont., April 7.—The express from Chicago to Montreal, which was four hours late, was derailed here through a mietake of the ewitchman. Four cars and the engine and

tender were wrecked. Expressman Hicker and engineer Brown were seriously injured The damage to the rolling stock is considerable The line was open for traffic again today.

Toronto, April 7.—The damage to the Island by yesterday's storm is very great. Ned Hanlan's property has been damaged to the extent of about \$10,000, and other summer residences to the extent, altogether, of nearly

residences to the extent, altogether, of nearly \$30,000. A couple of houses were completely wrecked by the fury of the waves dashing against them. Whoie strips of land have been washed into the bay or like. Considerably damage was also done to the breakwater, breaches being made in many places. Accounts are still coming in from different parts of the province of damage by storm.

Ottawa, April 7—In the house today, Sir Hector read a letter from Dr. Powell, the physician attending Sir John, to the effect that Sir John's physical condition remains good and that though the local symptoms were obstinate, yet Sir John is undergoing a rapid change for the better and he (the Dr.) looked forward to Sir John's complete recovery at forward to Sir John's complete recovery an early date.

RAILWAY MATTERS In the railway committee this morning or

the North Western Central bill being called Mr. Beatty seked for postponement of consid eration.

Mr. Woodworth said he had been attacked by Blake in London for acts improper for a member of parliament, and had denied having done any wrong. He was one of the original promoters and therefore it was impossible for him to made demands on himself for alleged profit: There was nothing wrong in procuring a grant of land for a railway. The opposition had boasted they had compelled the government to give free land grants to Northwest railways, but for the sake of making politica capital the opposition had gone back on their

Mr. Beatty denied that there was or had been any proposal to share profits.

Mr. Riopel said he had gone on the board of directors at the wish of several friends in Quebec. He knew of no bonuses or grants which could be divided among the promoters and did not believe there was any. He had taken part in this railway just as he would do in any railway enterprise. He had yet to learn that there was anything wrong in members of parliament requesting railway enterprises. liament promoting railway enterprises.

The committee named this day fortnight for

A liberal supply of clothing for the castaways was also provided this evening.

Physicians report the women and children in a comfortable condition.

RAILWAY HORRORS!

A PASSENGER Train Falls Two Hundred Feet

AND THEN TAKES FIRE.

Only Three Persons Escape

Uninjured

Some Killed, Some Browned, Others

Burned to Death

standing at the station. The timber was piled up to a great height and the engine of the timber train and fourteen cars completely wrecked. The train men jumped and saved their lives. The company will sustain a considerable loss.

TORONTO, April 12.-A cable despatch says Coday Barrings will invite applications for twenty million dollars of Canadian Pacific Railway first mortgage bonds bearing interest at five per cent. The issue is in pursuance of the new arrangement with the Canadian government. The price of the issue is 104 per cent. The list will be opened simultaneously in London and Ameterdem. The official state-ment of the Canadian Pacific Railway Corapany shows a net revenue for last year ing of an incomplete system of \$100,000 in ex-cess of the working expenses and all fixed charges. The opinion is that the issue will be

OTTAWA, April 12,-To-day, while some laborers were digging they came upon the stone which was at the time of D Arcy Mc-Gees assassination placed in the sidewalk to commemorate the sad event. It was removed during a fire and never found. Sir John expects to be able to attend in his

place to-morrow.

FISHERY MATTERS. The place where the wreck occurred is a very dangerson one. The tracks run along a shelf on the side of the mountain witha

WASHINGTON, April 12.—There was no debate in the senate on the fisheries today, the matter being laid over.

Scott Act were presented. Foster moved that the resolution respecting the transfer of Cape Race lighthouse to the management of the Dominion be considered next Friday. - Carried.

Sir Hector moved Thursdays for govern mest day.

Mitchell protested that the government had taken all the members' days with the debate on the Riel resolution and ought not at such an early stage to take a third day in the

Blake thought the government ought not to take the coming Thursday.

Davies thought the house out to sit Satur Sir Hector said the government had to look

Sir Hector said the government had to look after departmental work and see to matters throughout the country and wanted Saturday for that purpose. He would agree to take Thursday of next week and thereafter. The resolution so amended passed.

Pope moved consideration, next Friday, of the resolution respecting the Chigneeto Marine Transport Railway Co. - Carried. Thompson moved the house into committee

on the act respecting the revised statutes.

Several members objected that there were consolidations of last session's statutes which had not been before the select committee of Blake thought the house ought not to con-

this session.

Thompson said he would ask the committee to rise and report progress, and would consider the question whether it was advisable to refer last session's acts to the committee.

Blake said he hoped Thompson would not depart from the precedent of at least formally referring the whole of the consolidation to a

committie of this session.

Pope moved the second treading of the act respecting the railway from Equimault to Nanaimo, and stated it was a private company road which had been built with sharper curves than the original charter allowed. The bill provided that these curvatures should be ac-

After explanation by Mr. Thompson, the bill went into committee.

Several other bills were read a second time and passed through committee.

The house then went into committee of supply and passed several items in the vote on charges of management.

After recess, the items—Governor General s

secretary's effice, department of justice, peni-tentiaries, branch militia, secretary of state, and interior were passed in committee of sup ply. There was considerable debate on the interior item, as to the land system. OTTAWA, April 7.—The house met at three. Several petitions were presented in favor of the exemption of light wines from the operations of the Scott Act. In answer to questions put by members, Caron said the government intended circulating the report of the board of officers ap-

pointed to investigate the working of the car-tridge factory at Quebec. Thompson said the government had under considers tion several amendments to the Franchise Act. White said the government was aware that the C. P. R. had sold a considerable quantity of their lands, but the government had nothing to do with these lands. All their lands when sold to individuals became subject to municipal

Thompson moved in reference of the bill respecting to the revised statutes to a select com- in a distillery shall be warehouse

Private bills were then taken up. The act respecting the Midland Bank of Canada passed its third reading, the name being changed to angle Canadian. The house went into committee of the whole to consider the act, amending the act incorporating the Canada Atlantic Railway Company. Objection being made, the bill was
talked out, and stood over for future considera-

The house then took up puble bills and orders, the first item being the act to extend the jurisdiction of Maritime Court of Ontario.

Thompson objected to the changes proposed in the bill, as it dealt with the subject of Maritime liens in a partial manner, making one law for Ontario and another for other prov-

nces. Considerable discussion took place upon an amendment which proposed that the claims for building, equipping or repairing and for materials supplied thou'd constitute maritime liens on the vessel which shall rank next after claims which now constitute maritime liens Thompson contending that it was attempted t) give in one province a special lien on vessels The vote being taken there appeared, for 65,

Offawa. April 8.—The house met at three. Tupper introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbia River Railway Co.

In answer, Pope said the Temiscouata Rail way Company had applied for a government subsidy for a railway from Edmundston to Riviere du Loup. No understanding had been

entered into. The estimated cost per mile was \$18 000 The house passed to orders of the day and on motion that Charlton's seduction bill should be considered in committee of the whole, it was proposed and carried that it should be

referred to a select committee.

The house went into committee on Orton's solutions respecting banking.
Several members spoke for and against the resolution, the opposition taking the ground that the Finance Minister ought to state whether the government believed in Orton's principle of banking.

Previous to recess the committee threw out the third resolution of Dr. Orton.

APTER RECESS

the committee took up the fourth resolution the committee took up the fourth resolution.
Mr. McMaster advocated the government taking over the whole of the circulation and read from Mr. Smithers' address to shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, advocating the same.
The fourth resolution passed and Dr. Octon introduced a bill founded on the resolution.
Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of the bill constituting a court of railway commissioners and amending the railway act of 1879.

McNeil spoke in favour of the principle of the bill and thought the railway committee of the Privy Council could not give the time necessary to sift the evidence.

Curren advocated that we should wait till we saw whether in England they succeeded in working ou; a satisfactory solution of the difficulties.

Sproule thought Currens argument flimsy. Sproule thought Curren's argument flimsy. He was satisfied the court ty needed the court proposed. In the mother country the principle had been concaded and legislative enactment had supplied the necessary machinery. If the measure) was not perfect and requiring amendment, that was no reason why we should not adopt the principle, accept the measure and improve the machinery as experience dictated.

After several speeches, Thompson said there were serious difficulties connected with the bill. The ministers were aware of the interests which are arrayed for and against the bill. He said the government proposed that during re-

The ministers were aware of the interests which are arrayed for and against the bill. He said the government proposed that during recess a commission should be appointed to consider and investigate the whole subject with a view to making a report to the government giving information such as will enable them to deal with the subject before the expiration of the present parliament,

After Thompson's statement McCarthy withdrew his bill and the house adjourned.

Mr. McLelan has given notice that on Monday next he will move the house into committee of the whole to consider resolutions respecting the C. P. R. loan. The first resolution states the agreement of the company to repay the government with interest the sum of \$19,700,000 in two equal instalments on the fires of May and first of July next. The second states that upon full payment of the two cash instalments and interest, the land grant shall be reduced by such number of acres computed a one dollar and fifty cents.

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, April 6'1.—Te house met at three.
Several petitions in favor of excluding light wines and beer from the operations of the Scott Act were presented.

per acre as shall extinguish the loan of \$9,880,-912, such land to be of equal average quality and value with the lands accepted by the company. The third resultation states that upon the settlement of all accounts respecting the above loans, all the land grant bonds of the company excepting the five million of such bonds now held by the covernment under the construction conby the government under the construction con-tract of October 1880 shall be cancelled, the debenture stock of the Ontario and Quebec railway, now held by the government, shall be returned to the company, and the government shall authorize the company to mortgage the Algoma branch to such amount per mile as is authorized by the company's charter with respect to the main line. The fourth provides that upon settlement as aforesaid of the indebtedness of the company to the government the that upon settlement as aforesaid of the indebtedness of the company to the government, the
company may issue first mortgage bonds on
their remaining lands to an amount not to exced \$2 per aere. In the event of the company
making such issue, the government will
accept in exchange for the five millions
land grant bonds now held a like
amount of the new issue. The above
is a digest of the agreement made
between the government and the company. After this recital the resclutions go on
to state that it is expedient to provide that the to state that it is expedient to provide that the government and company be authorized by parliament to carry out the conditions of the parlament to carry out the conditions of the above agreement, reserving power to extend the time for the payment of the first instalment and interest to lat July next. It is further provided that upon the completion of the reil-way, and upon its being duly open for traffic, the disqualification of its shareholders from helding and the conditions the statement of the same parameters.

the disqualification of its shareholders from holding seats in parliament shall be removed.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The house met at three p. m. After routine, a bill was introduced to incorporate the Yarm buth Steamship Co.

Jamieson introduce a bill further to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 18'8. He explained that the bill was nearly similar to that introduced last session. He proposed that patitions for the act being voted on would only require to be deposited in one registry office in any county where there was more than one. It was also proposed that in British Columbia, where there were no county divisions, the elecwhere there were no county divisions, the elec-toral districts should be taken. Another clause proposed that druggists could sell in quantities of less than one quart. Provision was proposed for a penal y in case of medical men giving fraudulent or colurable certificates. It was also proposed to extend the right of rearch so as to include all the twenty-four hours of the day, instead of as now, only in the day time. Half the penalty would under the amendments go to the treasury of the municipality and one half to the prosecuting official.

McMullen, Middlesex, introduced a bill providing for distribution of estates of insolvent

minister of the interior, introduced a bill amending the Dominion Land Act of 1883, and explained the changes proposed. Second homesteading is abclished. The right of obtaining preemption is extended to 1890. Settiers will have to give six months notice of their intention to apply for their patents and poor men who have no means can, under the amended law, go to the Northwest, and instead of going on the home thad at once, may find employment, do certain work on their land and not be required to take up their residence for two years after selecting their homes trads.

COSTIGAN

gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move the house into committee to consider the amendments of the consolidated Inland Revenue Act. The resolutions provide that fusel oil and other refuse resulting from distillation of spirit shall be disposed of as the governor-in-council prescribes; that an abatement for shrinkage may be allowed in respect of spirits maturing in ventilat-ing tanks and that all spirits produced mait shall not be removed without a permit, except into the possession of a licensed distil-lar or brewer; that provisions respecting the duty on goods manufactured in bond, may, in the case of spirits to be used for chemical or manufacturing purposes only, be varied by the governor in council; that spirits used in bonded manufacturing for production of ether and such chemical compositions as are determined by the governor in council, shall be charged with the same rate of duty as mathylated with the same rate of duty as methylated spirits; that no such spirits and no methylated spirits shall be removed from the bonded manufactory, except into the possession of a person having a permit to sell or use the same, person having a permit to sell or use the same, and that the governor in council may make regulations respecting the sell of such spirite; that two hundred pounds of Cavendish or other tobacco may be entered for warehouse by one entry, and that one hundred pounds of such tybacco may be ex-warehoused by one entry, and also that packages containing ten pounds of manufactured Canadian tobacco and over may be removed in bond from one warehouse to another; that no electmargains or other to another; that no eleomargarine or other substitute for butter shall be manufactured except by persons duly licensed, and that the governor-in-council may make regulations re-

specting such manufacture and the supervision thereof. The house passed to government orders and The house passed to government orders and passed the third reading of the act respecting the railway from Equimalt to Nanaime; the act respecting the Union suspension bridge; the act respecting the Burlington canal, and the act respecting the post office act of 1875.

On the second reading of the act respecting the extension of the Intercolonial railway to Pictou, Cartwright and Miles attacked the expenditure as unpressessing and thought the form penditure as unnecessary and thought the ferry good enough.

THPPER explained the necessity for such a railway, showing the importance of Picton.

Davies thought the expense unnecessary.

Vail objected that all money was going to the eastern part of the province and mone

the west.

Kirk thought more than half of the people of Pictou county objected to the road.

Tupper said the opposition were responsible for the delay in the construction of the road, as they took up so much time last session discussing the franchise bill. Cartwright-No.

Tupper Yes. Cartwright—I say, no. Tupper -- You may say no, as long and as often as you like. I hold the opposition responsible for the delay.

Cartwright said it was a corrupt arrange-

ment.
Tupper said the people did not object to the gevernment expending the money for public works and took no fock in Cartwright's con-tention that when money was spent giving the country railways, the government was try-ing to corrupt the country.

barged that the scheme was started to help Tupper to become a member of parisament.
Tupper showed from the dates of the election and of the railway subsidy that such could

not be the case.

McMullen said the opposition thought the whole scheme was simply a plan to give Tup-per a perpetual seat in parliament, and he opposed any more "frittering 'away (f the public funds. He attacked the system of giving Nova Scotia so much money. M'DOUGALL

said the opposition say they were not opposed to the railway, but they took a curious way of showing their anxiety to help it forward. The people of Pictou desired a road. AFTER BECESS

penditure in Ontario was for the port of Mon-treal s benefit and contended the the government of Canada ought not to give money for any road which is not for the general benefit

of Uanada. FOSTER said Cartwright's opposition was to the expenditure in the maritime provinces. He wished to emphasize this point. He said the opposition had two policies—one for Ontario and one for the maritime provinces. In Onand one for the maritime provinces. In Ontario they declaimed against the maritime provinces getting too much. In the maritime provinces they promised to do more than the Liberal Conservatives. Tonight we had an exhibition of Grit sectionalism. Every public work according to Cartwright was local, except it happed to be in his own locality when it immediatally became for the general benefit of the country. As for corruption by means of railway subsidies, there were a good many of Cart.

the country. As for corruption by means of rail-way subsidies, there were a good many of Cart-wights friends who had proved themselves corrupt, if voting for railway subsidies was evidence of corruption.

Cartwright said Foster had posed as an independant in his first election and got liberal votes in consequence, yet he had not been in parliament three months before he applied for

timber limit.
Foster retorted that he defied Cartwright to point to a single line in his card or speeches which supported this assertion. He (Foster) came into parliament as a Liberal Conservative. As to the application for timber limits, he had yet to learn that an application made under the law, strictly complying with the law framed by parliament, was an application for a favor from the government.

a favor from the government.

Mills attacked the bill, and Tupper said Mills insulted the people of Picton when he said they did not know what they wanted and that be (Mills) knew better than them all. He (Mills) looked at an inaccurate map drawn by Kirk and immediately declared that he knew better than his own political triand in Pictor. better than his own political friends in Pictor who supported the railway. He was sure they would think twice before continuing their Support of the opposition.

Cartwright, finding he had gone too far, said

he had great sympathy with the maritime provinces because of the oppressive tariff. He, however, objected to return the money which, he said, had been wrung from them. When he talks tariff, he bemoans its oppressive characteristics ter. When he talks railways, he refuses to vote a return of the money which, he says, has

been wrung from them.

Thompson said the opposition claimed that the extension into Halifax was due to Mr. Mackenzie. The fact was that he only carried out the arrangement of the Liberal Conservative government. As for Cartwright's state ative government. As for Cartwright's statement that Ontario was not benefitted by the expenditure on account of the C. P. R. in Ontario, what the Liberal Conservatives in the maritime provinces had to meet was the attement of Cartwright's political friends in those provinces that all the money went to Ontario. Cartwright would have to whip his supporters in these provinces into line before he could take the position he had in this debate. ition he had in this debate.

The debate was continued by Vail, who de-

fended the Mackenzie government, and by Mc-Lelan, who showed that the money the local government of Nova Scatta expended on rail ways was received from the Liberal Conserva tive government, who, in 1869, gave Nov. Scotia better terms in spite of Blake's epposi tion, and again in 1873, in readjustment of the debt, also in spite of the opposition.

After further speeches, the till passed the committee and was reported. Sir Richard moved that the bill be referred to the railway

ommittee.—Lost.
The bill was then carried and the house ad-OTTAWA, April 12.—The house met at 3.

After preliminaries, introduced a bill respecting the protection of navigable waters. He explained that the bill was mainly an adaptation of the law as it at present exists, with a few amendments, providing that the word "owner" shall mean a registered owner; that if a vessel is wrecked and is lying in a navigable river the owner, or in his default the department at his expense, shall place a signal on it, and that navigable waters other than streams shall come under the operation of the act respecting protection of fish.

But the deficis correspondence as the mainland. The officis correspondence are the mainland. The officis correspondence are the mainland. The officis correspondence are the m FOSTER

KIRK salled attention to the fact that his speech and Dr. Cameron's (Inverness) had been printed with head lines which conveyed a fake impression. The head lines were: "Better terms for Nova Scotia!" "The insincerity of the Grits exposed! ""Only one from Oatario and one from Quebec in favor of better terms." The member for Grayshore cancht in his own trans member for Guysboro caught in his own trap by Cameron (Inverness) and McDougall Cape Breton!

WHITE. Minister of Interior, said it was perfectly correct, not a line of Kirk's speech had been altered. It was all as he had uttered it.

THOMPSON said he had voted for the papers asked for by Kirk, being produced as the provisions of the statute could not be altered by resolution. CAMERON

(Inverness) said he was responsible for the head lines. It was done every day. Blake's speech on the Orange incorporation bill had been erinted in the same way. He had made no alteration in Kirk's speech and the guarantee of that was that the imprint of the parliamentary printers was on the report, showing that it was the Hansard report in the very words of the speaker. In answer,

said the government had under consideration question of obtaining power during the pre-sent session to permit the export of sawn logs and other lumber free from export of sawn logs and other lumber free from export duty in case the proposed tariff changes in the United States should become law, admitting sawn lumber free from duty when imported from countries not collecting an export duty on logs

THOMPSON said the attention of the government had been recently called to the need of legislation affect-ing the employment of labour in factories and the matter was under consideration. Several notices of motions for orders of the house for correspondence were carried.

WILSON asked for order of the house for raturn showing the total number of assisted and unassisted immerants who entered Canada during 1865. He complained the government had not the interest of the artisans at heart. They had given many assisted passages to artisans to come to Canada and enpassages to artisans to come to Canada and en-ter into competition with our own artisans. He did not of ject to assisting domestic servants and agricultural laborers. He believed in labor unions and said they had rights which the government should respect. He thought there was a great exodus of people from Cana-da, and they ought not to drive our own people out by bringing others in.

JACKSON said a large amount of money was spent and returns for it. Canadians go to the States, he said, and quoted statistics to show that there were 150,000 Canadians in the Northwestern

(Lisgar), denied the accuracy of the statistics. By census of 1880, in these Northwest states, 80 per cent. were native born, leaving 20 per cent. for all others, of which Canadians were only one and two-thirds perfecent.

HON. WR. CARLING

said there was a wrong impression as to the amount of money paid for assisted immigration. The amount of money was not more than \$40,000 and the number of assisted immigration. than \$40,000 and the number of assisted immigrants not more than 6,000 or 7,000. The average was between \$3 and \$4 per head. People said the United States made no expenditure for immigration. That was not correct. They had consular agents throughout the country, every one of whom acted as an immigration agent. He said that the United States had emigration agents in this house and quoted from McMillan's speech to show the length to

Cartwright declared that the C. P. R. ex- which Grits went in decrying their country and aiding the neighboring country.

bad said we don't want immigran and aiding the neighboring country. Witness had said we don't want immigrants. He (Carling) was sorry to hear this. We have in the Northwest as good as country as the Western States. There was a great demand for agricultural laborens and domestic servants. These were the only ones assisted. The agents of the department all over the Dominion report an unsurphied demand for domestic servants and agricultural laborers. With regard to mechanics coming to the country, the department does not assist any mechanics. No one received an assisted passage til he or she made a declaration that they were either agricultural laborers or demestic servants and had to procure a certificate from a clergyman who personally knew the applicant to be what was represented. He wall everything that the farmer used, implements, clothing, etc., could be bough for twenty-five per cent. lass than in 1873.

After recess the debate on assisted passages was continued by Mills, who condemned assisting artizans; by McIntosh, who showed that when Mills was supporting the Ontario government, he supported the policy of importing at zans of all kinds; and by Lister, who declared that the government ought to step apparently of immigration of a parently of immigration of a proper for immigration of a parently of declared that the government ought to stop expending money for immigration of any

said that to listen to the opposition one would be unable to give Canada a single good would as to climat, soil or prospects. Not a cingle encuraging word had been uttered; oranged disadvantage had been magnified, and not can disadvantage had been magnified, and not come advantage had been presented. He showed that immigrants could not go to the United States after finding Canada not a good chage on account of taxation, because the cursons and excise in the United States were four times that of Canada. He said no other country had that of Canada. He said no other country hast experienced the same good feeling between labor and capital as Canada. The United States, England, France and Belgium had all suffered severely because of conflicts between capital and labor, and Canada not at all. But defended the expenditure of money by shewing that Canada had by reason of that expenditure

chalton said there was a great exocus to the United States. He was satisfied that the figures of emigration at Port Huron and Detroit were correct, Mr. Manning, secretary of

U. S. treasury, notwithstanding. He condemned the policy of spending money on curagration and declared the policy of the government drove people out of Canada.

White of Cardwell said our own officers had proved those statistics incorrect, and Mencing had declared them inaccurate, yet Charlton in order to make a point against the government had insisted he knew better than the officers of the department who had examined the resisway books and ascertained how many tickets had been sold to people going out, and how

many to people coming in.

Casey followed in the same line.

McLelan said the whole trouble areas to said. the action of the Ontario government which desired the Dominion government to assist in bringing transfer immigrants.

P. E ISLAND. Opening of the Provincial Legislature. (Special to THE SUN)

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 8 - Lieut. Government L. Macdonald opened the provincial legislature this evening. There was a larger attendance of spectators than for some Fears pust. The speech from the throne refers to the recent delegation to London to secure the fulfilment by the Dominion of the terms of Confederation

ation of the act respecting protection of fish from deleterious subtances.

On orders of the day being called,

A Montreal Man Attempts Murder and Suicide.

(Special to THE SUN.) WINDSOR, Ont., April 12.-A desperate #\$tempt at murder and suicide was made lest night on the ferry steamer Fortune while it was lying at the foot of Woodward avenue. Detroit. The would-be-murderer and suiteden is named Wm. Brown, and claims to have a wife and four children in Taroctia.

He pulled a revolver and after checking a deckhand and passenger, attempted to shoot himself. When taken to the hospital. all he remarked was: "You have not given me a fair show." Brown is 32 years old, a nation of Montreal and a cigar maker by Gradea He attempted suicide at the hospital this after

Curious Dishes. SOME OF THE !TRANGE FOODS RELISHED REF

THE NATIONS OF THE FARTE. The old saying that what is one man's mest s another man's poison is realized in the opposite tastes of people. The Turks shudder at the thought of eating

The Digger Indians of the Pacific slope ge joiced in the great locust swarms of 1875 mg. dispensation of the Great Spirit, and laid to a store of dried locust powder sufficient to last them several years

The French will eat frogs, snails and the discussed liver of geese, but draw the line at alli-

gaters.

Buckland declares the taste of box constructs or good, and much like veal.

Quass, the fermented cabbage water of the Russians, is their popular tipple. It is described as resembling a mixture of stale fish and soapsuds in taste, yet, next to beer, it has more votaries than any other ferments because age. A tallow candle washed down with genus forms a meal that it would be hard to be thank-

In Canton and other Chinese cities are sold at the rate of \$2 a dezen, and the taind-quarters of dogs are hung up in the hundrate shops alongside of mutton and lamb, he command a higher price. The edible bird." usets of the Chinese are worth twice their we get in ilver, the finest variety selling for as much as

The negroes of the West Indies est takes snakes and paims fried in their own fact, but they cannot be induced to est stewed rab-In Mexico parrots are eaten, but they are rather tough.

The Guaches of the Baddo Oriental aze in the habit of hunting skunks for the suice of

their flesh.

The octopus or devil-fish, when boiled and then roasted, is eaten in Corsica and esteemed a delicacy. In the Pacific Islands and West Indies lizards' Jeggs are eated with great gusto. The natives of the Antilles eat alligator eggs, and natives of the Antilla sac amagaor egg, and the eggs of the turila are popular everywhere, though up to the commencement of the last century turila was only eaten by the poor of

Ants are eated by various nations. In Brazil Ants are eated by various nations. In Brazil they are served with resinous sauce, and in Africa they are stewed with grease or butter. The East Indians catch them in pits and carefully wash them in handfuls like raisins. In Siam a curry of anta' eggs is a costly luxury. The Ceylonese eat the bees after rebbing them of their honey.

Caterpillers and spiders are dainties to the African bushmen.

After they have wound the silk from the cocoon the Chinese eat the chrystalis of the ailk-worm.

Spiders roasted are a sort of dessert with the New Caledonians.

The Weekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 14, 1886.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BACE.

Many of the members of the late house of the legislative council, registrarships or other settlements have nominated themselves as candidates in the coming elections. They have had the usual opportunities during the term of making themselves solid with their The debates were not issued during the constituents and they have a start of one or two weeks in a three weeks campaign as against the people's candidates. The King county combination of the session of the book had not appeared. During the session, Editor Lugrin praised Kings county combination issued their card at least one week before the people could put candidates in the field. The Grit quartette are again in the field in this city and county. The late members for Victoria, Madawaska, Kent, Queens, and Restigouche are hard at work. The government plot contemplated the defeat of the lumbermen by refusing them time to organize. The prompt action of the Northumberland folk interfered with this design as far as that county was concerned. It is believed the government supporters will be met everywhere with a determined opposition. The ministry has taken a big advantage at the start. The people will show up on the home stretch.

EXPLANATIONS.

· When the Hanington government was unexpectedly defeated much surprise was felt at the defection of one or two persons who had been elected in support of that adminis.

tration. When subsequently the ranks of the colonial exhibition, Supt. Crocket has embodied in its pages a historical sketch of opposition were diminished by the secession of other members some curiosity was felt as to the true inwardness of the matter.

Mr. Turner has succeeded in enlisting the support of the new local government to a province of New Brunswick, an act was railroad scheme which has many discreditable features in it. He has been made a

Mr. McLellan was made provincial secretary. Last year he received as salary and his excellency the lieutenant governor out sessional indemnity \$2,400; as travelling expenses \$250; in the shape of allowance as lunatic asylum commissioner his share of \$336 paid to the seven members of the board: for coach hire his share of \$864.75 paid to the members of the executive council; his share of \$207 paid to seven members of the agricultural commission; for visiting the scock farm \$30; for his services in connection with the purchase of the lunatic asylum farm \$84; for executive travelling expenses, hisseventh of \$1,172; and it is possible that Mr. McLellan's executive duties and services above mentioned, occupied one month of his time during the year. the balance being devoted to his private

Mr. Flewelling has a seat in the legisla-Mr. Leighton is appointed registrar of

THE LEGISLATIVE COURCIL.

It is understood that the next four vacant the abolition of the council.

He began by taking into the government an avowed opponent of abolition, and to this this report are full of interest, notably the member he gave one of the principal portfolios. During the four years the government has brought in no bill bearing on the question.

When the government has been urged to fulfilits pledges in this matter the reply has been fi its pledges in this matter the reply has been that the government is itself divided on it. The only chance, we are now told, is for the people to make the question an issue at the

This little proposition was strongly put forward by Mr. J. V. Ellis, in his speech in the house, as well as in the Globe. The proposal is not a bad one, but it cannot be carried out without selecting candidates op-posed to the government, which has furnished its supporters with seats in the council as fast as vacancies have occurred. It cannot be carried out without opposing the mem-ber of the government for this constituency who has voted against abolition. It is quite apparent that Mr. Ellis has no intention of ollowing his own advice, for he is supporting Mr. McLellan who voted against the motion of Mr. Ellis.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland county has the honor of placing the first square opposition ticket in the field. There is little doubt that the whole after season, while their brothers were emfour will be elected by large majorities. It will be remembered that the Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchison were some time ago invited to become candidates. The card requisition signed by a large number of electors and setting forth among other things attendance and the proportion of the whole population of the province attending the school. the following:

The change of government has not been found such a panacea for the "people's ills" as its leaders and supporters led us to suppose its advent to power would prove. The platform of the present government when in opposition, the policy then formulated, to gether with the reforms promised, have not heen carried into effect. No reduction has yet been made in the number of the executive, and no measure has been adopted for the abolition of the legislative council. While the cost of executive and legislative government has not been reduced, the bonded in debtedness of the province and the interest in consequence thereof, have largely increased, our road and bridge service has not been im-proved. The government, in short, has carried out none of its promises made when in opposi-

The regulations regarding our crown lands and the imposition of an increased stumpage tax on our lumber from 80 cts. to \$1.25 per M. and on our bark industry from 56 cts. to \$1.20, and in some instances as high as \$2.00 per cord, as well as the passing away for a period of ten years our lumber lands to a giant monopoly of a few, thereby preventing further capital from being invested in this industry—

capital from being invested in this industry—these, with many other matters, call for an expression of public opinion.

With these objects in view, and to remedy them as far as possible, and to have such a representation as can at all times be considered favorable to our County and her interests, we request that you gentlemen, whose names are mentioned in this requisition, will accept the nomination, and we, the signers, pledge to you, severally and collectively, our individual and united support for the election of the above ticket in opposition to the present Local Government.

Alex, G. Nye, of Massachusetts claims to have conceived the idea of the electric tele-graph long before Prof. Morse did. Morse souled the patent, however.

ONE OF THE ECONOMIES.

The local debates are published during the ession in the daily papers in a condensed form, and the custom is to issue the report n the form of a book a short time after, For the session of 1885, Mr. Lugrin was the reporter. Mr. Lugrin is the editor of Mr. Blair's Fredericton organ, a journal which assembly who have not yet received seats in habitually speaks of the "tories" as corrupt, and of the Liberal Conservative press as "a purchased press." Mr. Lugrin undertook to publish the de bates and was paid during last year \$850 which was to cover the cost of publication the government, published Blair's great speeches, drew his salary as secretary for agriculture, and travelling expenses likewise, and an allowance of \$75 for a messenger though he had no messenger. When brought down, and it is now assumed that it never will be published. But it is paid for al the same. This is one of Mr. Blair's "com-

OUR SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Crocket's Report for New Brunswick for 1885.

A large number of copies of the report of the schools of New Brunswick for 1885. public education in this province which is of inconsiderable interest to the general reader. In March 1802, about eighteen years after the separation of the county of Sunbury from Nova Scotla, and its erection into the passed by the lieutenant governor, council. able features in it. He has been made a member of the government and seems to be turning that situation to good financial account.

Mr. McLellan was made provincial seems. of this province, to be paid by warrant of pose of encouraging and assisting in the establishment of schools in the different parishes of their respective counties. This sum of ten pounds the justices were authorized to apportion and allot, at their discre-tion, to the different parishes in such man-ner as should best assist in maintaining the schools already established, or the establishment of other schools where they might deem it necessary. "From this small beginning," says Mr. Crooket, "there has been developed, by slow degrees, the present public school system of New Brunswick one of the most perfect in its principles, at least, to be found in any state or country." Since then the attention given to popular education has far outstripped the growth of the province in population and wealth. 'Theyearly expenditure from the provincial treasury for the public service has grown

The list might be prolonged without tak- from £420 to \$156,000, besides the grant of tng in promised positions and contracts, of which there are said to be many. sity. In place of providing simply for inseats in the legislative council have been | all the varied branches of an ordinary edupromised, and that the prospective council-lors are engaged in furthering the govern-ment interests in the coming elections. It is pertinent to consider whether Mr. Blair had advanced or set back the movement for the abolition of the council.

all the varied branches of an ordinary edu-cation according to our modern notions, and to be imparted after the most approved methods, and to be placed equally within the reach of 'the poorest and the richest in the land." The act of 1871, for which we are largely indebted to the statesmanship of Judge King, made the schools free and es-tablished the system as it is today in its main tablished the system as it is today in its main features. Some of the tables presented in

				Male	er of		?em			Both
	•			Class			Cla	38.		,
Year.	Number o	ı.	II.	III.	Total.	I	. II.	III.	Total.	Grand Fotal.
1852	688				457*			214	237	689
1862	805	112	113	217	453*	182	78	129	389	831
1872	884	85	106	80	281*	119	123	131		654
1882	1411				469*					
1885	1509	118	163	150	448	120	519	464	1114	150

It is curious to note that while the number of schools in the province between 1852 and 1885 has increased from 688 to 1508, the number of male teachers has decreased from 457 to 448, while the numbers of female teachers has increased from 682 to 1562 in the same time. One reason for this is doubtless that the salaries of female teachers are generally less than those of the opposite sex, but the fact is patent that the acknowledged sphere of woman's usefulness has wonderfully enlarged during the present generation. It is also true that in many of the rural districts females are better quali-

	last		псе,	of en-		bo'e	00]
	by	led.	attendance	ू व		W JO	af school,
Year.	Population census.	Pupiis enrolled	Average att	Percentage rolled pupils attendance.		Proportion c	population a
1852	193,800	18,591			1	in	10.4
1862	252,047	28,229	14,855	52.62	1	66	8.9
1872	285,594	39,837	20,077	50 32	1	65	7 1
1882	321,233	52,657	29 677	56 25	1	"	6 0
1884	333 182	57,087	31,215	54.69	1	66	58

This table shows that while in thirty years the population of the province has increased 65.7 per cent, the registered school atten-dance has increased 183.7 per cent, in the same period.

Mr. Crocket closes his historical sketch as follows: "From small beginnings and slow but steady growth we have developed a school system which today, notwithstanding its imperfections, is training the minds and moulding the character of 70,000 children, and is justly the boast of a happy, a free and a loyal people." The report of Mr. Crocket shows that on the 30th June, 1885, the condition of our

provincial sc	hoools was	as follows	-
Counties.		Teachers and	Pupils in at- tendacce at schools.
Albert	··· · · · · 65	71	2,453
Carleton	136	147	5.552
Charlotte	139	152	5.478
Gloucester	**** 78	83	3.167
Kent	108	118	4.120
Kings	156	174	5,781
Madawaska		39	1 313
Northumberlan	id 117	124	4,913
Queens	86	92	2 972
Restigouche	33	36	1,449
St. John	181	200	8,853
Sunbury	43	46	1,343
Sunbury.	42	43	1,363
Westmoreland .	163	189	7.791

of 1884 is shown to be :-

Increase in number of schools...... 135 Of the increase shown above 4,136 were boys and the balance of 5,336 were girls. Another table shows the average salaries of teachers in 1885:-

Mr. Lugrin undertook to publish the de- bates and was paid during last year \$850, which was to cover the cost of publication.	ties.
The debates were not issued during the spring of 1885, nor yet in the summer or autumn. When the session of 1886 opened the book had not appeared.	Average. Average. 1st Class. \$453 00 \$10 05 \$10 0
During the session, Editor Lugrin praised the government, published Blair's great speeches, drew his salary as secretary for agriculture, and travelling expenses like-	to Male Texchers to Male Texchers to Male Texchers to Male Texchers and Class 3rd Class 3rd Class 2rd Class 3rd So 54 14 3 3rd So 64 3 4 14 3 3rd So 65 28 4 60 0 11 3rd So 66 28 6 5 0 3rd So 67 28 2 0 0 0 1 3rd So 68 68 68 68 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 5 5 8 6 3 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 5
wise, and an allowance of \$75 for a messenger though he had no messenger. When the house dissolved the report had not been brought down, and it is now assumed that it	year to hors. Average 3rd Class \$196 (0) 221 00 274 06 291 00 274 0 203 70 206 20 207 70 207 70 207 67 210 40 241 10 241 40 241 40 244 10
never will be published. But it is paid for all the same. This is one of Mr. Blair's "com- mendable economies." It is an economical way he has of subsidizing the Grit press.	Average 1st Ciass \$248 00 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 276 70 277 70 278 70 2
OUR SCHOOLS	ge Average 13. per yet ge Average 24. §1 70 \$222 24. §1 70 \$223 60 1 70 \$214 20 1
Superintendent Crocket's Report for	# Year LOTE.

The disbursement of provincial grants for

Counties	Ordinary Gran 8	Superior Schools	Grammsr Schools	Special to Poor Dists.	Total
Albert	\$3,462.79			\$224.86	84,176,49
Carleton				424.52	8,240,8
Charlotte	7,139.22	496,29	233,33	241.56	7,868.8
Gloucester	3,780.58	333,32	224 41	422,75	4,338,3
Kent	5 589.34	658.78	233.33	596.90	6,481.4
Kings	9,262.17	824.92	233,33	553.69	10,320.49
Madawaska.	1,840.49			201.53	1,840.49
Northum					
berland.	5,948,03	331.20	230.36	221.80	6 509.59
Queens	4,741.28	462.25	200 00	303 84	5,403 53
Kestigouche		166.66	233,33	74.15	1,931 6
St John	1,239.64	489 47	233,33	346 36	11,962,4
Sunbury	2,183,14	166 66	200.00	230,27	2,549.80
Victoria	1,939.71	166,46	231.86	211.14	2 337.73
Westmore					de tree
land		993 09	233 33	562,22	10,550.21
York	8,504.65	789.26	*	444 08	9,293 91
New Bruns-	838 94 7	090 44 9	027 26	5 050 87	193,805.64
*Paid by U	niversity	of Nev	v Bran	swick.	100,000.0
fine uded	in ordina	rvorant	A.		

provincial grants for the school service in 1885 is reached, \$112,340.54.

During the year four public school librar-ies were established; one in Eigin, Albert Co., one in Weilington, Kent Co., one in Lancaster, St. John Co., and one in Kingsclear, York Co., containing in all 265 volumes and valued at \$196.39.

ST. JOHN SCHOOLS. The report upon the public schools of the clty of St. John by Supt. March is very through and complete. The winter term. struction in the English language and writ- which opened Nov. 1, 1884, and closed June ing and arithmetic, as did the act of 1805, 30, 1885, was attended by 4,873 pupils of our present school law and regulations require the schools to furnish instruction in of whom 4.511 were under 15 years of age. Etandard 11,127 Standard 7274

11 -	3	680		11	9	1	15
11	4	798		11	10	1	68
	6			1/	11	••••	21
							- 1
The	summer t	erm	Was	attend	led by	4,2	12
pupils-	-2,145 b	оув	and	2,067	girls.	3.90)5
of who	m were	nder	15	vears o	f age.	T	ne
averag	e daily att	enda	nce	was 3	101. T	urir	10
	rm the nu						
for var	ious cause	A WA	B 69	9811	The	nnn	n-
	pupils enr						
	instruction					SVALL	•-
Etandar	d 1	808		Standar	rd 7	2	43

Etandard 1 806	Standard 7 243
11 2 736	11 8 208
3598	9100
11 4	11 10 60
5469	11 11 39
11 6	11 12 9
The expenditures are plac	ed as follows:
For lands, buildings repair	s, etc\$20,403 33
" ordinary service, includi	ing interest 67,615 32
	\$38,018 65
Mr. March recommen	ds the erection of a

school building at the corner of Wentworth and St. James street, and some needed re. pairs on the St. Malachi's building. "The overcrowded condition of the primary de-partments of the Victoria school in the early spring rendered it necessary to provide other accommodation, and the board accordingly ented for a time the brick building adjoinng the school lot on Duke street, known as the Disciples' church, to which building sufficient pupils were removed to make two departments. Later on, this property was placed on the market and was purchased by the board from the trustees of the church for \$2,000. The premises consist of two lots of land, 40 feet frontage and extending back 100 feet, upon which is a brick building on stone foundation, 40 feet wide, 60 feet long and 18 feet wall, with high, sloping slate roof. A comparatively small cutlay is needed to make the two departments in this building exceedingly comfortable." With regard to finances, Mr. March says:—

On November 1st, 1884, the books a audited showed a balance in favor of capital or debenture account of \$18,955.76. During the year debentures were issued to the amount of \$5,941, bringing the total issue up to \$200,000, the limit granted by the warrant of the Lleutenant Governor in council. The issue of 1885 realized \$6, 064.82, which brought the fund in hand up to \$25,020.82. The expenditure for build ings, furniture and repairs amounted to \$20,403.33; leaving a balance on hand on

December 31st, 1885, of \$4,617.25. At the opening of the year the balance on hand on income account was \$2,072.19. The receipts were : from assessments, \$51,256,11; from county school fund, \$9,409.38; from provincial grants, etc.. \$978.25, and from rent and interest, \$533.77; making with the balance on hand, a total of \$64,249.70. The total expenditure on this fund was \$67,-615.32; leaving a deficit of \$3,365.62 on December 31st. This amount was temporarily borrowed from the balance of capital fund, to be replaced on receipt of the next

payment on assessment account. The total amount of assessments in "default by the city is \$74,657.42. The growing increase in this default has been clearly set before the common council year by year by the auditor, whom they have appointed to audit the books and accounts (of the board of school trustees; and special appeals have been made by the board from time to time that some action be taken by the council to overcome or lessen the difficulties which

The increase over the corresponding term | several occasions, but up to the present time nothing has been done to place the trustees in possession of the full amount of their au-193 nual warrant, although the sum called for has averaged by many thousands of dollars less than the limit fixed by law. The result, which was clear to all who chose to look into the matter, is to leave the trustees, at the commencement of a new school year, exactly in the same position, so far as funds in hand are concerned, as they were at the inauguration of the free school system, namely, with an empty treasury; and it will be necessary for them to make such tem-

porary loans as will tide them over until they

The position in which the board is placed by this condition of affairs, though unpleasant and distressing from every point of view, is by no means new to those conversant with educational affairs in other cities, Indeed, it would appear that such a crisis comes at leat once in the history of most civic school boards, and not until the people come to realize the great worth to the community as a whole of such a system of public education as has been established among us, will the cause of such difficulties be re-

As has been stated, the cost per pupil for instruction in the St. John schools during the last 14 months was \$12.32. Mr. March gives the cost in the city of Bangor as \$13 08 for 12 months; in Concord, Mass., as \$17.34; in Worcester, Mass., as \$22.71, and in Toronto as \$14.84.

PORTLAND SCHOOLS.

The report of Wm. Kilpatrick, the venerable secretary of the Portland board of the year ending December 31, 1885, was as school trustees, gives the number of teachers employed in the Portland schools as fol-

10W8:			
.0	Winter Term.		
		Male.	Female.
1st clas	B	8	7
2ad "	** *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		20
3rd "			4
		_	-
Tota		9	31
Numbe	r of pupils on register	-	
			1 100
Girls		· · · ·	1,199
Gilla -		****	1,204
Tot	al		0.400
Awaran	e attendance		2 405
Sun	mer Term, ending 31st De	ec, 188	35.
		Maie.	Female.
1st clas	9	8	9
2nd 4		ĭ	18
Erd "			4
			_
Tota	d	. 9	31
Numbe	r of pupils on register	:	
Boys			1 107
Girls			1 221
Tot	al la		9 418
AVATAGE	attendance	*******	1 7/0
The sta	tistics of the differen		1,705

	int				WINTER TERM, 1885.	6	at-
3					a i	B.	65
ings.					chers' name	Average attendance during term.	10 gg
3.5					32 00	at ng	Percentage tendanc
ings.		60		_	Teachers'	28	ence
5		Grades		Class	and of	d d	T t
4	ķ.			-		A	Pe
1		and		1	G W Dill 5		67.5
1	5 2	11	6	1	Annie Sanburn 6		67.6
î	_		5	2	Jessie Sutherland 5		61.8 74.0
1			4	2	Jennie Rowan 6		61.0
1	_ 1	11	2	2	Hannah White 7		63.6
2	7, 8	**	H	1	J A Macintyre 4		60.2
2	2	44	3	2	A J Laskey 5 Maggie Gray 5		61.0
2	î	44	2	2	Maggie Gray 5	8 89.8 4 41.0	67 8
2	5	11	6	1	K R Machum 3		56.6
3	3, 4	14	5	2	Phebe Vanwart. 4	7 27 5	58.7
3	1	14	2	2	Agnes McCormick 6		54 3
4	5, 6 3, 4	11	5	1	H Y Corey 5. Kate A Kerr 6		59.5
4	2	44	8	î	A E Livingstone 7		67.7 67.5
4	1	44	2	2	Lillie Baxter 7	B 40 4	65.8
4	. 1	44	2	2	John Brooks 5	5 84 0	61.6
5	6	44	7	1	W J McKenna 4		70 0
5	2	14	5	1 2	Frank Owens 8 Sarah Smyth 6		68 4
5	ĩ	- 64	2	3	Ella Kerr	8 45.8 5 561	66.6 53.4
5	3	64	4	2	Joanna Carney 6	9 49 4	71.6
5	2	11	3	3	Ellen Lawlor	9 49.2	623
5	1	44	28	2	Alice McCarron 7		47.4
8	6, 7	11	5	3	Sarah Burchill 4 Ellen O'Grady 5		6'.1
7 '	7. 8	44	9	1	J W Hickson 4		65.4 6L.0
7	5	44	6	1	Sarah Taylor 4	9 38.4	63 2
7	5	44	б	1	Bertie McLeod 5	3 39.0	732
7			4	2	SA Armstrong 5		75.8
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7			3 2	2	Annie Iddles 1 Ada Mc Donald 6		67.3
7	1	41	2	2	Etta Barlow 8		57 5 64.5
7	3		4	3	Eliza Wetherall 6	3 43 8	75 5
8	8	41	4	2	Annie Ward 5	1 336	66 0
3	1	41	2	2	Mary Gunn 6		59 7
)	mix.	grj	6	1	G R Devitt 7		49 0
Ĺ		14		2	Margaret Wood 2		65.0 53 0
				8	UMMER TERM, 1885.		000
						93	at-
					ró .	erage attendance during term.	ಹ
					nsme3	ra	5 .
					che s' name	te e	9 1
-						ng	ge
ings.		ades.			achers'	uri	rcentage
-=		p		883	ach	E 7	9 4

2 " 3 1 A E Livingstone ... 57 50 8
1 " 2 2 Lillie Baxter ... 71 48 0
1 " 2 2 John Brooks ... 55 39 6
5,6 " 7 1 John Kenna ... 56 43 8
4 1 Frank Owens ... 66 50 7
2 " 8 2 Sarah Emyth ... 68 52 8
1 " 2 3 Ela Kerr ... 108 72 7
3 " 4 2 Joanna Csrney ... 63 46 2
2 " 3 3 Susan O'Mahony ... 72 57 0
1 " 2 2 Alice McCarron ... 101 60 6
9,7 " 8 1 Sarah Burchill ... 54 37 0
1 " 2 2 Alice McCarron ... 101 60 6
6 " 1 1 Sarah Burchill ... 54 37 0
4 " 5 3 Elen O'Grady ... 62 40 6
8,9 " 10 1 J W Bickson ... 55 23,5
6 " 1 1 Sarah Taylor ... 59 44 2
5 A Armstrong ... 70 51 6
5 3 E Whetherall ... 51 37.5
4 2 S A Armstrong ... 70 52 8
3 2 Annie Iddles ... 65 49 6
2 2 Ada McDonald ... 70 49 5
1 1 Etta Barlow ... 70 51 5
3 " 4 2 Aunie Ward ... 47 44 0
1 " 2 Margaret Wood ... 26 14 3
he financial account follows :—

The financial Movember, 1887.

Amount Received from 1st November, 1887.

December, 1885.

On account of local assessment. ... \$18,250 00
County school fund, summer term, 1884, 2,072 36
winter "1884, 2,661 03
winter "1884, 2,661 03

Amount of superior grant ... 247 28

Amount of superior grant ... 247 28

The financial from 1st November, 1884 ... 975 87 The financial account follows :-Amount Expended from 1st November, 1884, to 31st December, 1885. Feachers' salaries, including superintendent \$15,015 69

Teachers' salaries, including superintendent \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Antors' salaries}.

Fuel for schools

Rents of buildings and school lots

Furniture for schoels, chalk, etc., etc

Repairs on stoves and buildings.

Insurance on buildings and furniture

Incidental expense

Office expense and secretary's salary.

Unterest on dehentures Total \$23,269 88 The report of the trustees of the public schools of Fredericton shows an expenditure during the year of \$8,956.73 on permanent

account and \$12,389.45 per current expenses. The number of pupils enrolled was 1,149, making the cost per pupil about must inevitably ensue therefrom, Conferences between the council or its committees and trustees have also been held on the council or its committees and trustees have also been held on the council or its committees and trustees have also been held on the council or its committees and trustees have also been held on the council or its committees. Letters to the Electors-1.

To the Editor of The Sun : -SIR-In this and subsequent letters I shall To the Editor of The Sun:

ant qualifications, proceeding from the in- and include Good Friday, the most tellect and conscience. The candidate must season of the whole year. A period when be one in whose integrity and sincerity you can place entire confidence, one who may be trusted to advocate his election principles, at least until the next election. I do not mean that he must adhere blindly to his party, whether it be right or wrong, but what I do assert is that he should adhere to his principles and support that party which embodies most of them in its platform and not only embodies them in its platform but also in its administration, should it be entrusted for a period with the government of the country. Your vote and support, then, should be given to the man who gives promise of becoming, or has proved himself to be, a man of action. Again principles should be regarded even more than personal qualities, that is, if, as is generally the case, all the candidates are respectable. So the elector having first satisfied himself as to their personal character, should proceed to select those who express the opinions which he believes to be in most accord with the furtherance of the best interests of the province. And in doing this he will not neglect to observe the previous public conduct of the men in question, and will have regard to the records they have made in their capacity as representatives, and as patriotic politicians. Because there are not a few who are capable of advancing good moral and statesmanlike opinions at each election, but quite incapable of retaining or giving expression to these opinions at the property of the contrast is often quite amusing. In one view is seen the villages of half a century since and in the next the splendid capital into which the property of the property of the contrast is often quite amusing. In one view is seen the villages of half a century since and in the next the splendid capital into which made in their capacity as representatives, and as patriotic politicians. Because there are not a few who are capable of advancing good moral and statesmanlike opinions at ing or giving expression to these opinions when they become subjected to the demoralizing influences of ambition and the

love of money. Before rejecting old representatives, it is well to consider whether you might not only go a little farther and fear much worse; altho I think in this instance e, might be the means of keeping both ties up to the high water mark of either edges and promises. It is, however, much se safest plan to vote for a decided party an, provided you have confidence that he ill not allow himself to be manipulated, at that he will, as each bill or motion

mes up, vote on the merits of that bill or otion, without regard to the source from ich it emanates. ANTHONY CLODPOLE, FREDERICTON, April 5. Disfranchised.

RICHIBUCTO, Kent Co., April 5.

To the Editor of the Sun: -SIR-The hypocrisy of the government led by Mr. Blair is unveiled and the people see how false and hollow is the pretended indignation expressed by him when the legislative council rejected the electoral franchise bill lately passed in the house of assembly. What frothing and blowing about the refusal to extend the privileges of the people, and in a week after, on the very day the assembly is prorogued, the great autocrat sends forth his fiat to hold a general election for the province in the middle of the month of April, thereby taking away the right of one-half the electors to vote for those who shall represent them for the next four years. One must suppose, of course, that while this election has been sprung upon the people, the government leader has kept his party well advised, and their friends at any rate may be in readiness to vote yea, yea, but "the best laid schemes," etc., etc. What toadys and tame followers, indeed, must they be who would endorse such a plece of petty juggling as that, and all those who followed the great humbug must take the responsibility of this outrage upon the rights of the electors.
In three-fourths, at least, of the counties

in New Brunswick, and especially upon the north shore, a large number of the electors must necessarily be in the midst of a business that can only be done at this season of the year, in the woods and streams endeaving to drive to market the lumber that the government refused to protect or relieve by a reduction in stumpage. And, besides, the roads at such a time are always almost impassable for horses and carriages. is it, and what are the government afraid of, that the people who placed them where they are, are to be treated with such indecent naste and an election rushed on at this lighting speed? Time should be given the electors to calmly consider the acts and doings of their late representatives, and if found worthy of their future support then that the same might be given at a fitting and convenient season, but "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil," and I am much mistaken if all those who do get the opportunity, at all events a majority, do not tell the great leader and his subservient tools who endorse his shameful treatment of the constituencies by thus robbing them of their franchise, that he had reckonstituencies ed without his host. Let the people rise in their might and stamp them out quickly. though it may cost time and labor to accomplish it. Yours, etc.,

LIBERTY.

Messrs. Blair and Ritchie, Religious Dese-

endeavour to place before you the political | SIR-I desire to call the attention of your situation, and shall proffer some remarks readers to the manner in which the Blair applicable thereto. First, it might be well government treats religious seasons. They to take into consideration the qualifications have fixed the elections for Easter Monday, of candidates and deduce some general rules and thus think to escape the reproach that for your guidance, in selecting the men in must attach to them, if they had held the whose favour you propose to deposit your political contests in Lent. But do they de. vote. By "qualifications" I do not mean serve to be excused on that plea? Not at porary loans as will tide them over until they can receive from the common council a sufficient sum to carry on this important service without such aid.

The heat of the canvass when men's feelings, passions and enmittees are worked to the highest pitch will be in Holy Week, and qualifications, proceeding from the inall. The heat of the canvass when men's political contest and witnessing the disre-putable practices which disgrace so many elections and debase men's minds. Surely this is religious desceration, or at the least disregard of holy seasons, and should be con-demned not only by the English and Roman churches who observe these seasons, but also by all denominations who respect the feel. ings while they cannot agree with the prinples of their fellow Christians.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Yours,

April 5th.

LONDON, March 25.—The advanced state of the works at South Kensington already enables a fair estimate to be formed of the general appearance, and of the eventual importance of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. which is to be opened early in May, it is rumored, with unusual state and ceremony. As the visitor enters the vestibule he is at once struck by the transformation which has taken place there since last year. A series of it has so speedily developed, with stately spires and mouumental public buildings. These mural pictures, which are very accurate and spirited, are executed under the direction of Messrs. Gillow to whom might not only go a little farther and fear much worse; altho I think in this instance you need not go very far to improve upon some of your present members.

And I apprehend that you will require from each candidate who presents himself a clear exposition of his ylears that you will apprehend the direction of Messrs, Gillow to whom have been entrusted almost all the elaborate decorations throughout the buildings. Passing down the steps and entering that long gellery where last year the machinery in motion produced anything but harmonious sounds, the first object to attract attention is a lofty triple-ate. Few things in politics are more discreditable than the appearance at the capital, the first session after a general election, of a number of political weather cocks, cady to turn in the direction from which the ducats blow. It may seem a curious development, having many "missing links," but these weather cocks are afterwards called "rats," I presume because they are always on the watch to see which way the cat jumps. What is desired is that the electorate should have the same effect on these political vermin, that certain widely. Advertised exterminator has on their advertised exterminator has on their proto-types, that the electorate also should be "Rough on Rats." But while I would like to see "rats" and treasury chip-munks "cleared out of the house," I do not by any means wish to dissuade you from depositing your vote in favor of any independent candidate. But before you do so be well astered that he is independent, for many who self-style themselves such are no more deserving of the name than violent partizans. Indeed not as much, because the violent partizan is usually superior to the seductive influence of a bribe, while the pseudo-independent either holds himself (entre nous, of course,) open to the highest bidder, or lacks the stamina necessary to resist that love of fisttery or desire of gain, common to most human kind. But the true independent may be in many cases and would be now a useful man, and a small body of them, say five, might be the means of keeping both vertised exterminator has on their music every afternoon and evening. Carve number of tea-houses. Turning to the right and entering Old London, which will now be devoted to offices for the various colonial commissioners and agents, and passing under its principal gate, the visitor stands in the presence of the largest sculptured blocks of stones with the exception of Cleopatra's needle, ever imported into England. They form the elaborately carved pilastres and top of the triumphal arch leading into the Indian Palace, which occupies the place of the former Royal Pavilion. This conducts into an inner courtyard with open arches, forming a picturesque corridor, round which Indian workmen will be engaged plying their industries. A hall of columns, reproduced from the palace at Delhi, leads into a vast circular apartment, which is to represent a durbar. The upper floor will be devoted to a grand reception hall, in which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive the numerous Indian Princes who have signified their intention of visiting London during the approaching season. In order to render the Indian Section as complete as pessible, the Indian museum will be placed in immediate communication with it and included in its scheme. Messrs. Rowland Ward are constructing close to the Indian immercent Messrs. Rowland Ward are constructing close to the Indian Courts an immense representation of a jungle, with an elephant and tiger

hunt. Canada occupies the next most important space after India. It includes the great wing last year occupied by the musical instruments, organs, and pianos, and nearly half of the long gallery beyond. Under the able management of Sir Charles Tupper it already begins to present a very busy scene. Working men are occupied unpacking and arranging the contents of an astonishing number of packing cases which encumber it. The ceres!, lumber, minerals and fisheries will unquestionably prove great atcumber it. The ceres is, lumber, minerals and fisheries will unquestionably prove great attractions and doubtless lead up to a good deal of well-directed emigration among farming and laboring classes. There will also be an annex for machinery in motion, and in the Albert hell a small but interesting collection of paintings and works of art by Canadian artists.

McGill University.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) MONTBEAL, April 5 .- Among the matters of interest which have occurred during the past week in Montreal has been the meeting of convocation of the McGill university for conferring degrees in connection with the medical school.

The graduating class, numbering 46, was declared by the vice chancellor, Sir Wm. Dawson, to be the foremost class in the history of the university in this special department, the number exceeding that of any previous graduating class, and embracing a very much larger proportion of honor men. Among the graduates is to be noted the name of Mr. (now Dr.)
Walter W. White of St. John, N. B., who
attained to the distinction of passing the best
final examination and carrying off the univer-

final examination and carrying off the university prize.

Dr. White, before entering upon his medical course at McGill, graduated, with honor, in arts, at the New Brunswick university, and has been admitted B. A. adeundem at McGill. This of itself bears evidence to his ability and acquirements as a student, as McGill confers no adeundem degrees except on marked men.

Dr. White is the only son of Vincent S. White, well known in St. John. As a New Brunswicker he is to be congratulated on the Brunswicker he is to be congratulated on the success which has crowned him in his course of study, and we are sure that his friends will unite in heartily wishing that his professional career may be a brilliant one,

Stretched low up In anguish dee But dreams of you And visions fai He thought he di His own dear And heard the s O er fair Prine His loving wife through the lo

Her gentle present Her gentle voice And bade him But look for brig Among the hil

But vain the hop His breath was That he must He rallied—look Then said with
"I sae again the
Of fair Prince.

That was the I His bosom move Then closed the And gently wave But still his spiri Within his nat When old compa A happy smili And back to M A blessing wave From fair Pri

BROCKTON, M.

A Sermon by The Conditions

The Rounds of

"And there went he turned and said unto me, and hate wife, and children, and his own life als whoseever doth n me, cannot be my tending to build a counteth the cost, finish it. Lest nattion, and is not ablegin to mock him and was not able t In opening, idea more void that Christ, in pression, was a was the most r understood of in words that o press physical Externally, Everything t gratify an upst him. He had were tired o was to come. most overflowe was present, himself more the law and th men among the on one occasio am?' and he k of the prophe knew perfectl was on the ev the Messiah. according to th ing to him tha

THE VER All men worsh should, whether king. If he had or found a scho a sect; if he h the conditions dash of cold wa to the crowd t ing on each o numbers, and come unto mother, brothe his own life.'

We underst what he wante have a superst what his kings Look at the be something It is imperial but 'Love Me government of come to me let As much as t valuable thing reality throws nothingness e language whi fectly well as speaking his or a king in exit

and knew it,

he spake to h that was the 'Any man the father and mo What an ex Apparently if ture as then with his other occasion, whe is the great 'Thou shalt lo thy heart, and and thy neigh says, 'hang th come through hatred? Ver would not ha

would a religi some fathers much to enab coarse, they a ous, they are lent, and a many caresses I don't wonde say, 'He ain't fatherhood. whelp in the to men, and semi-civilized marked by th children-so wisely, some quality in fat

I the attention of your er in which the Blair igious seasons. They s for Easter Monday, ape the reproach that if they had held the ent. But do they de. on that plea? Not at canvass when men's enmities are worked ill be in Holy Week, lay, the most solemn ear. A period when ther to be on religious engaged in religious witnessing the disreich disgrace so many men's minds. Surely ration, or at the least ns, and should be conhe English and Roman

CHURCHMAN.

these seasons, but also

who respect the feel-

agree with the prin-

NIAL EXHIBITION. The advanced state of ensington already enbe formed of the genthe eventual importd Colonial Exhibition. ed early in May, it is state and ceremony. he vestibule he is at ormation which last year. A series of anged in lunettes, inr colonial capitals as and as they are now. uite amusing. In one s of half a century since endid capital into which ily developed, with mouumental aural pictures, essrs. Gillow to whom most all the elaborate the buildings. Passing ering that long gallery chinery in motion proiarmonious sounds, the ttention is a lofty triple--like beauty, carved in ing the entrance to the it will be called. This in length, and will be rerendezvous for visitors. ries of the most beautiever seen in Europe, m its neighbor, but all igh and perforated with ate description. Some others of rare scented few are painted and Hindoo gods and godwill be a regular Indian those attractive curios, ds, and bric-a-brac which ting to travellers in the plenty of seats for the nusic, including, by the Indian Zouave Regi-

n and evening. Carved eauty-in stone, sandal sissum, and cedar—now apid succession, forming f pillars and lace-work sections allotted to the ments, principalities, and the exhibition is already the first time those who tectural splendor. The dependency of Bengal is simile of the main facade jpor, and the Bombay be conspicuous for its the Gaekwar of Baroda e old palace at Agra de century by the Rajah of ready stand the sissum-Cevlon occupies the ery, and includes a great Turning to the right he various colonial comand passing under its sitor stands in the prelptured blocks of stones of Cleopatra's needle, ngland. They form the llastres and top of the ding into the Indian

conducts into an inner ches, forming a pictures-which Indian workmen ing their industries. ced from the palace at at circular apartment. a durbar. The upper o a grand reception hall, Highness the Prince of umerous Indian Prince their intention of ring the approaching render the Indian Secpessible, the Indian in immediate communi luded in its scheme. d are constructing clos immense representa

next most important cludes the great wing ne musical instrumen d nearly half of the long der the able man-Charles Tupper it present a very busy en are occupied un-the contents of an asls, lumber, minerals and nably prove great atlead up to a good deal tion among farming and re will also be an annex on, and in the Albert ng collection of paint by Canadian artist

University.

NDENCE OF THE SUN.) -Among the matters of curred during the past been the meeting of cGill university for conection with the medical

ass, numbering 46, was ancellor, Sir Wm. Daw. class in the history of special department, the of any previous graducing a very much larger en. Among the graduname of Mr. (now Dr.) St. John, N. B., who don of passing the best carrying off the univer-

tering upon his mediunswick university, and A. ad eundem at McGill. dence to his ability and udent, as McGill confers except on marked men. ly son of Vincent S.
St. John, As a New
e congratulated on the
owned him in his course ure that his friends willing that his professional

NEILL DARRAH. BY MARTIN BUTLER.

April 14, 1886.

Siretched low upon a bed of pain In anguish deep he lay, But dreams of youth would come again And visions fair and gay; He thought he dwelt again beneath His own dear mother's smile, And heard the summer breezes blown O er fair Prince Edward Isle.

His loving wife was by his side, Through the long weary hours— Her gentle presence did atone For loss of summer flowers; Her gentle voice revived new hope
And bade him not complain,
But look for brighter, better days
Among the hills of Maine.

But vain the hope—his race was run, His breath was failing fast, We knew within a few short hours That he must breathe his last. That he must breathe his last.
He rallied—looked on all around
Then said with a pleasant smile,
"I sae again the fields and flowers
Of fair Prince Edward Isle."

That was the last. He spoke no more With his fast failing breath, His bosom moved—he op'ed his eyes Then closed them cold in death. He lies by Grand Lake's rocky shore Where winds and waver were plain. And gently wave above his grave The mourning pines of Maine. But still his spirit's far away

Within his native land,
When old companions gather 'round
A happy smiling band.
And back to Maine through sun and rain We see him with a smile, A blessing wave toward his grave From fair Prince Edward Isle. BROCKTON, Me., March 25.

A Sermon by Henry Ward Beecher.

DISCIPLESHIP

The Conditions which are Required of a Disciple.

The Rounds of the Ladder to the Place of Perfect Love.

"And there went great multitudes with him: and he turned and said unto them. It any man come unto me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and trathren, and sisters—yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple. And whosever doth not bear his 'ross, and ceme after me, cannot be my disciple. For which ef you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it. Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him, saying, This man began to pulld, and was not able to finish."—Luke xiv. 25-30.

In opening, he said there were a reverse was an

In opening, he said there never was an idea more void and foolish than the idea that Christ, in his style of thought and expression, was simple and literal. His style was the most profound and difficult to be understood of any that ever expressed itself in words that originally were framed to express physical ideas.

Externally, he was a peasant laborer. well what were in the counsels of the wise men among them. He asked his disciples, on one occasion: 'Whon say men that I am?' and he knew they thought he was one of the prophets come back again. And he knew perfectly well that a great many others felt that the desire of Israel at last was on the eve of fulfilment—that he was the Messiah. He had human feelings alone, according to the ordinary school of experience. What could have been more gratifying to him than this? He has risen to

THE VERY SUMMIT OF THE WAVE. All men worshipped him, or tried to; and they went so far as to determine that he should, whether he would or not, be their king. If he had come to teach a philosophy or found a school; if he had come to gather a sect; if he had come to head a party, all the conditions were ripe. And yet, what a dash of cold water was this, when he turned to the crowd that was following him, treading on each other in their zeal and in their numbers, and said to them, 'If any man will come unto me let him hate his father, mother, brother, sister, wife, child, yea and his own life.' What sort of a rallying cry is

We understand in a general way that what his kingdom meant in the heart. Look at the language. A Christian must be something more than a common citizen. It is imperial language. Not 'Love God,' but 'Love Me.' Not fidelity to the moral government of the universe, but: 'If any man come to me let him hate everything but me.' As much as to say: 'My being is the most valuable thing in the whole universe, and its reality throws into shadow and twilight and nothingness every order of things.' This is language which we might understand perfectly well as used by one who was conscious of being divine, but was not technically speaking his own divinity. The manners of a king in exile betray royalty; this is the

thought of Christ, who was HUMBLE AND MEEK.

and knew it, but who, nevertheless, when he spake to himself, felt that he came from od, and was God, and walked upon a world that was the creation of his own hands. 'Any man that comes to me, let him hate

father and mother,' and so on.
What an extraordinary condition this is?
Apparently it upset the whole doctrine of his life, and the whole doctrine of the Scripture as then written, and was inconsistent with his other teachings; because, on another occasion, when a lawyer asked him: 'Which is the great commandment?' He said: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and mind, and soul, and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself. On these, 'he says, 'hang the law and the prophets'-that is, the old testament.

What is that state into which men are to come through the steps along the ladder of hatred? Very simple the instruction of Christ is—very! What sort of religion would a religion of hatred be? One that would not have to be learned. There are some fathers that it would not take very much to enable a child to hate. They are coarse, they are conceited, they are imperious, they are proud, they are cruel and violent, and a child receives from them not many caresses, but a good many blows; and I don't wonder that their children at least say, 'He ain't my father, he is my tyrant; and I hate him.' But this is not the type of fatherhood. From the lioness with her whelp in the wilderness, and the wild ass and her colt in the desert, all the way up to men, and among the savage, barbarous, semi-civilized men, mankind at large are marked by this, that the father loves his children-some more, some less, some more wisely, some foolishly; but it is a standing quality in fatherhood. And as to the mother wery poor and very low, when a child cannot struction as this? How is this passage

love her. The word mother is the watchword, the talisman of life. Indeed, it is the very object, almost of prayer, when she is translated. As the Catholic devoutly prays through the Virgin Mary, so you and I pray devoutly through our mother, not because we really believe she is a mediator, but because we want to have some sense of sympathy up there, and the mother has it. We get a hold on the beyond through her. And yet we are to hate mothers and brothers and sisters! How sweet they should be always. Yet, if you want to be Christians you have got to hate brothers, sisters, husbands, wives! A great many times people do that in proportion as I am good, and just in proportion as they are good, must I turn round and hate them! Yet that is what it

A great many people interpret the Bible in just that way. They take a passage and say: "You must do so. I don't want any of your coming around it, I don't any explanations; I want to do just what the Bible says, literally." Now, the Bible literally. "Now, the Bible literally." Now, the Bible literally." Now, the Bible literally.

A BOOK OF COMMON SENSE, half the time read by folks that haven't any common sense. "And his own life. We marvel at men that stand on pillars in India, and men that fill themselves with knifethrusts, and scourge themselves with thorns, and walk over the spiny catous, and finally throw themselves under Juggernaut; we look with pity, to be sure, but with supreme condemnation, on any such violence done to man's own self, on the supposition that it is not be his disciple.'

Outside of the pale of nature a man must upon a man must perish. All that men have agreed to call the proprieties of society must be set aside. The blandishments of life, the joy of the household, manliness, tenderness, mutual service, must all perish, if you are going to take this literally; and a man to be a saint must become a monster!
Is there not another view, then, and is it

not a view that is perfectly familiar to us? When it comes to be illustrated, opened, do we not see that all these difficulties of the literalist disappear at once, and that the thing is not only natural, but very powerful Hatred ought to be used to show maligr felling on the one side, but ought to be used to show relative valuation on the other side. It becomes a term often simply of prefer

ence, of intensity, indicating the value of anything which we are to choose, or A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO THINGS. If a man presents upon the counter a thousand pieces of gold, and by their side a thousand pieces of copper, and offer you the copper rather than the gold in exchange, you laugh him to scorn. You despise the copper! No you don't-not in its own place and in its own relative value; but when he puts it in centrast with the gold, and asks you to take it as an equivalent for the gold, you do not despise it, and you say to him:

'You can't cheat me in that way." None of these things are really disesteemed in themselves; they are disesteemed only by contrast. So it is in the whole realm of thought and feeling. The intensity of our preference begets

A RELATIVE DISLIKE

RELATIVE DISLIKE

RECATIVE DISLIKE

in wisdom, in power, in goodness, and in the wonder of patience, which is the most wonderful of all the divine attributes, when we come to learn the slow evoluof sympathy with sinners. In him is a fountain of love, compared to which all human love is adulterated and insignificent. What quality is there that we agree to praise, what virtues have come down to us as heroic, what in the whole realm of art is a mark of genius, and has upon it the stamp of eminent value, what is there that among mankind everywhere that has excited men and stirred their admiration, that is not in overflowing measure characteristic of God himself? At whose torch did we light the lamp of intellect? At whose heart did we learn to love? Where, in what school, did we ever learn the beauty of self-denial for the sake of those we love? Where has there been any such courage, patience, wisdom, as that which has been manifest in the admin-istration of God ever this world? And since he came on earth to give it

PARABOLIC FORM. the manifestation of himself in Jesus Christ, what is his declaration but this, that greater love hath no man than that he will lay down his life for a friend? Is there what he wanted was that they should not have a superstitious or a superficial idea of horizon time, who can justly say: "I am am? Great is the value of your earthly father, but your earthly father compared with me is but as a spark compared with the sun itself; for all the benefit that you derive from him can be counted; but the things you desire from me can no more be counted than the minutes and sections of minutes since eternity. Your mother—she is a dear, noble, heroic soul; but that mother herself is but a spark that sprang out of the bosom of God. What here have you honored? What tenderness have you left for sister? how have you looked up to your elder brother, that for your sake forsook his own plans of life that he might nourish and bring up the family left him? All these things are admirable, and all these things you love; but when they are put in comparison with me, they are pale; they are not worthy of me. I am mightier, I am deeper, I am entrancingly better than any and every other thing; and f you put me out of the way for their sake, you adulterate your own being."

the matter at all!

All forms of seeking honor of men; all illusory power for which our ambition is set; all culture to make men think we are what we are not; all hypocritical pretences that shape so largely the ways of men; all transcient physical pleasures of eating and drink-ing; all lust and passions for which men

SELL THEIR SOULS TO PERDITION: all commercial benevolence; everything that ministers to the flesh and perishes with the flesh—what are these things when we lift them up and say to them: 'Ye are our God!' No, when our Saviour presents himself and says: "Love me supremely," all these other things, uncompared, and in their relative spheres, may have some merit and some usefulness; but when they attempt to take the place of God, it is as if the devils in hell had broken out rioting, overrun the borders of heaven, and carried into activity everything resplendent and noble. If our best things are yet to be considered infinitely below God, how about our worst things? How many, then, are called, as Christ

called the crowd that was assembled to hear

sounding out to us, and saying, 'All selfish religion is vulgar. If you are following me for the sake of some secular advantage, you don't understand me. You must learn a higher lesson before you can call yourselves my disciples.' The religion of mere excitement—what a rebuke is it! They chanted, on the east of Jerusalem, Hesanna! Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord,' and ere the sun had rolled three or four times around, the same crowd shouted on the other side, 'Crucify him! Crucify him! There is the religion of excitement; and how many men there are that are stirred up even yet, in tabernacles, by instrumentalities without being disciples; but not where true that are not bad in themselves, but only exlove is atmospheric, and binds them. Just cite, excite! The mere thrill of the nerve, rejoicing in music, sympathizing in discourse, delighting in moral plays on par-ables, going into ecatasies over poetry, and all that. These things are not bad relatively, and in their place, but if these are your

> HOW CONTEMPTIBLE THEY ARE! It was this that Christ rebuked in the men that were saying: 'Lord, when thou comest into thy kingdom, make me secretary, and make me treasurer.' Those came under his rebuke who followed him for the sake of filling themselves, when they saw that he created loaves, and that out the bread multitudes were fed. Hunger is legitimate; but they who make that a reason for following him he denounces. How many men are there that want to go to heaven just because they

don't want to go to hell?

I want religion because it makes me nobler; because it makes me purer; because as a son of God, I want to be more worthy going to benefit his soul; yet Christ says of my Father; I want it for all the things that if a man don't hate his own life he can-that it means of exaltation. I want it because God wants it, and I want to please him above all other things. Rather than go then. All that instincts have thrust that a man should go over and perish forever, I should say to him, "Yes, for the lowest reason get religion; for selfishness get it rather than lose all." But to any man that was susceptible of appeal in his nobler moral sentiments, I should say, "Get it because you are a follower of Jesus, for love's

If we are to esteem Jesus as the crown of discipleship, if we are to put him above every other known thing, every pleasure, every inspiration, every delicacy, every herosm, every love; don't it require

AN ABSOLUTE CHANGE? Don't it require something more than our will? It is an impossible thing," men say. No, you can't do it at once. No, neither do you read a book through at once; but you can take it that it may be read through, and you can begin to read it through.

So, no man can understand or rise to a perfected Christian life instantly, any more than a bird can fly the moment he is born: but he can begin, and go on growing in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and before he had taken many steps there will come an colarissement; there will be an understanding; and as the mother and father are patient un til the child is able to know and to do. so God, who understands and loves more profoundly than any earthly parent, will accept all that the man does, and its many imper-fections. He will accept it, not by the scales, nor by the yardstick, nor by the foot

when we come to learn the slow evolution of God's purpose in this world.
He is infinite in power and goodness, and full of sympathy with sinners. In him is a say: "What lack I yet?" They say: "I am not going to drink or swear any more; I am going to be a good, moral man according to my knowledge." Well, I don't despise that, unless you put it alongside of the true method

and meaning of being A CHILD OF CHRIST.

In such a comparison I hate it, not because it has no elements in it that are beneficial but because, as compared to the higher standard and nobler view, it is despicable. Rage are better than nakedness; and yet, I despise rags when a man may have purple

garments, comely attire.

All lower forms of religious thought, feeling and purpose are good, just as the rounds of a ladder are good. No man ever rests on the lower step. A man goes up one step in order that he may go up another; and he don't stop until he comes to a place above. So it is with the whole schedule of religion; it is a step up, and having taken that step, you are not to stop until you attain perfect

love in Christ Jesus.

Therefore, although a man cannot jump into religion as he can into a suit of clothes, horizon time, who can justly say: "I am your Lord; I am your God and father. What love do I not deserve? What have I not a right to expect and claim? Is there anything else in the heaven, anything on the earth, that is so worthy of being loved as I us if that been translated so. 'Follow me,' Christ says, 'and become my scholar, join my school, not for the sake of bragging that you have come to perfection of knowledge, but that you may know how to live, and how to grow and how to attain knowledge.' This being the aim, the right conception of religion—love to God, and such a love to him that the reflex spreads itself abroad as love to your fellow men; this being the condition of you and help you on at every stage, not be-cause he values sin, but because he is willing to wait through love, until you can do better and better—this being the radical idea of Christ's religion, I ask, is there anything that science can give us which will take the place of it? Is there anything that philosophy can give us which will take the place of the simple idea, God the Father, and men all nascent, low down, and relatively imperfect, but an administration that takes them, ignorant, erring, and trembling, and says, "I will wait for them, I will inspire them, I will recreate them, and I you adulterate your own being."

If our friendships and loves, if all our noblest qualities are too imperfect to be a supplanting of God, and are the best things we love, how much more the things that are not worthy of us. not considering God in will inspire them, I will recreate them, and I will advance them to glory." How sublime is this notion! Is there anybody here that scoffs at religion? You may scoff at many of the excrescences seen in the church, and many of the impossibilities taught in the catechism and the creed; but when you come to the root of reli-gion, thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and shalt love him better than thou lovest anything shalt love him better than thou lovest anything else on the earth, there is no man but must uncover his head and take off his shoes and say, "I am on holy ground." I pity a man whe is so morally obscured and degraded that when he comes to the very centre and meaning of religion don't respect it, and say: "If this prevailed all over the world, the world would be presented." e unspeakably happier.

> Rich girls in Chicago are said to fare hard. there not being enough rich marriageable young men to go around, even if the rich young men to go around, even if the rich damsels get them all, and they do not. Old Walter Newberry, says a local sheet, at his death settled on his three daughters—wholesome, good-looking and sensible girls, all of them—\$500,000 apiece, which should go to them and their husbands absolutely whenever they married, providing the husband would take the name of Newberry. All of them died spinsters. There was not in all Chicago a self-respecting man, worthy of the girls, who would sell himself out for \$500,000. A man who is considerate does not often yearsure to who is considerate does not often venture to ask his girl to become his wife when the station of the girl is financially better than his. That is why rich girls very often get very mediocre husbands.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Bitten by a Spitz Dog, and All Remedies in Vain.

THE MIND AND BODY BOTH TORTURED.

Hydrophobia in Its Worst Form.

NEW YORK, March 31.—George W. Neal, keeper of the Newark dog pound, who was bitten by a Spitz dog, died in great agony last evening at his home, at No. 462 Broad street. The physicians declare positively that he was a victim of hydrophobia.

He had passed a restless night, notwithstanding potent narcotics. At four o'clock while his guardians, Policemen Astley and Cosgrove, were in another room he leaped rom bed delirious and arming himself with a poker, dashed up (stairs to the rooms of his father-in-law, John P. Moore, uttering wild ories. The officers pursued him.
"Go back! I'll not be taken; go back! he cried, with the poker raised threatening-ly. Mr. Moore calmed him. At that moment the opening of a door caused a draught of air to blow on him and he was selzed with

the same laryngeal convulsions which were produced at the sight of water. He was led to his own room and quieted with an injection of atropia. THIRST NOT TO BE QUENCHED. Early in the morning Drs. Bardin and O'Gorman called. As soon as the patient saw them he exclaimed:—

"Don't send me away ; please don't." "Are you thirsty?" asked Dr. O'Gorman.
"Yes, very," was the reply. Dr. O'Gorman cut an apple into very small pieces and fed Neal with it. This was his first nourishment in three days. It was only a little, for convulsions began and atropia was again used. Dr. Bardin tried to moisten the sufferer's lips with the use of a sponge, while Neal's eyes were closed so that he should not see the water. As soon as the sponge touched his lips he cried, "Oh, don't! take it away! I can't stand it." Again the experiment was tried, but with the same result, and all attempts at quenching his thirst were abandoned. At nine o'clock his temperature was 103½ and his pulse 150. He was removed from his bed to a sofa near a front window. Every draught caused convulsions and every heur the nervous symptoms were aggravated. One of the officers passed in front of the window and his shadow fell upon Neal. With a cry of agony he started from the sofa and put his hands over

his eves. "Go away, for heaven's sake; go away. You torture me," he cried.

A DEVOTED WIFE. His wife was constantly by his side. When rational the unfortunate man placed his hands in those of his wife and sat in silence. It was just after a fearful convulsive struggle that he turned to her and said:—"I won't suffer long. It will soon be

Do go away."
Mrs. Neal never flinched. Even the policemen and the physicians recoiled from days, and from the first symptoms, three him at moments, shuddering at the thought days. of coming in contact with the deadly virus which flaked from his lips while struggling in convulsion, but the brave woman never showed a sign of fear and her devotion never faltered.

At noon he experienced the most violent convulsion. He suddenly sprang from his bed and cried:—"There, there! see those dogs! They must be drowned! Say, Sebold, how many more did we get today? Look, look, at that big black dog! Don't let him come near me. He's mad, mad, mad !"

Again he sank back exhausted, but all the time muttering about Sebold, his assistant at the dog pond; and the dogs, big, little, black and mad, seemed to be an ever revolving kaleidoscopic vision. In three days his form had grown attenuated. His face was white as marble and his eyes wild and frightened. PHYSICIANS IN CONSULTATION.

About two o'clock a consultation of physicians was held. There were present Dr. Bradin, Dr. Herold and Dr. Wallace, of Newark, and Dr. Herman Briggs, of Carnegie Laboratory, New York. Dr. Bradin gave Neal an injection of morphia. Then the others entered.

"Gets glass of water," said Dr. Herold.
"On, don't," said Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Neal's
mother. "It's cruel. He can't stand it

much longer."

It was necessary for the physicians to note the symptoms of the convulsions, and Policeman Astley procured a glass of water. As soon as the patient saw it he exclaimed, "Please take it away. Don't let any one follow me. I can't stand it." Further utterances were interrupted by the convulsions in the throat. A window was opened and the it, that you may begin at the slohabet and cool air brought on more convulsions. All work on up to the full literature of Christian the symptoms were those of rables in its work on up to the full literature of Christian endeavor and experience; this being the surrounding truth that God is willing to wait for left wrist was much swollen, and from the ends of the fingers to the middle of the forearm the flesh was a dark blue. It was due to coagulation of the blood, the doctors agreed, the lesion of the disease being in the spinal column. The physicians held a long consultation in Dr. Bradin's office and decided to use every remedy at hand. Injections of curara, cocaine, morphia and at-ropia and vapor baths at a temperature of 100 degrees were recommended, although none of the physicians expressed any faith in these remedies.

USELESS REMEDIES. At a quarter to five, Dr. Bradin made the first injection of curara. An ordinary needle point syringe was used, and the injection was made in the back of the neck, below the base of the brain. The patient did not seem to be affected by it. A vapor bath was then arranged. Lint was placed in all the window cracks and all air passages closed. A kettle of water was placed upon a hot fire, and the steam which arose soon filled the room. At half-past five the thermometer

registered 80 degrees.

The patient rested quietly for over an hour. Then he was seized with a violent convulsion. He clutched the pillow upon which his head rested and uttered the strange, croup-like sounds peculiar to the disease. The muscles of his neck became rigid and the flesh became hard. His body twitched convulsively, and before he could be restrained he threw himself upon the floor and drew himself up. Cocaine was interested and he vested earlier. It was deemed

his limbs continued. Dr. O'Gorman saw that the end was near and that further injections of curara were useless.

"Take me to my bed," gasped the man. The sufferer's face and hands were livid. The two stewart policemen assisted him to his feet, but he sank again to the floor. The shadow of death was upon him, and all in the room saw it. His wife's aged father and mother stood by her side comforting her. The four men who took care of him seemed appalled at the sight. The dying man's two

sons recoiled as if in fear.
"Oh, my —," and Neal clutched at his threat. With a sob his wife sprang to his side, and, pushing aside the officers, sup-ported him in her arms, and half carried, half dragged him to the bed. The men, and brave men, too, involuntary recoiled. The sufferer suddenly seemed paralyzed, and sank nerveless in his wife's arms.

"Oh, my God, those dogs! Take them away! On, pity me and take them away,' Dr. O'Gorman and Mrs. Neal placed him on his bed, where he lay as if in a stupor. His hands were cold and rigid, the bloodshot

eyes protruded from their sockets and his lower limbs were as marble. Another injection of morphia was given, and the sufferer seemed to rest more easy. THE LAST SCENE

As they could do nothing more the physicians withdrew. The young man's family were clustered about the bedside. His wife, her face buried in the white counterpane, sobbed aloud. His sons and their grandparents stood beside the bed. The two officers were back in the shadow of the open door. An oil lamp burned in the adjoining room and cast a feeble light into the chamber. A little iron clock ticked away the long minutes. No one spoke.

At twenty minutes to seven Neal raised nimself up in bed and cried, "There! there! Do you see that dog?"

The terrible earnestness of the words, the ook of terror on the face and the quivering of the pointed hand, sent a shudder through the group around the bed.
"There in that corner," and he pointed into the next room. "I must leave this bed. t will kill me," he exclaimed in his frenzy. His wife caught him in her arms as he was falling over the edge of the bed and bore him into the next room, where he was laid in the same position from which he had atruggled shortly before. His wife knelt be-side him and looked into his bloodshot eyes.

"I am burning up !" he exclaimed. He

gasped for breath. Great beads of perspira-

tion stood on his brow. His feet and hands

were cold. At ten minutes to seven he groaned. strange gutteral sound came from his throat. His distorted features relaxed. His chest heaved, and with a feeble groan the sufferer sank back into the arms of his father-in-law dead. His wife, who had borne up bravely through the terrible ordeal, gave way at last. She was led from the room by her mother, and a sheet was thrown over the

Neal's death occurred just fifty-seven hours after he was seized with the first paroxysm. It was a very short period, and, as Dr. O'Gorman predicted, death came very rapidly after the most virulent stage was reached.

THE PROGRESS IN NEAL'S CASE. become fatal is from three to six days, and Neal's was, from the first intimation, six

quered and peopled half the world in a fit of absence of mind, and that, so little do we realize what we have done, that we have hardly yet ceased to think of ourselves as simply a race inhabiting an island off the north coast of the continent of Europe, it is yet, from another point of view, also true that no change in public opinion is more complete and thorough than that which has taken place in the last twenty, or even fifteen, years as to the value, direct or indirect, of colonies to the Mother Country. To the epoch of officious and irritating interference on the part of the Colonial office there succeded an equally trying epoch of official apathy and ill disguised snubbing; but, it is the colonies are over at ill. despite of both, our colonies are ours still.

They are proud of their mother, and the mother is proud of her grown-up children.

Even economists seem to admit that these great aggregations of our race in various parts great aggregations of our race in various parts of the world have ceased to be a drain on the parent state, while, with a wealthy spirit of independence, they themselves ask us for nothing. When, therefore, an opportunity presents itself of gratifying one or more of these great independent dependencies, and, at the same time, of really strengthening our own position and of demonstrating to the world at large that the integrity of the empire is still a matter of some consideration to the imperial cabinet, such an opportunity should not be lightly allowed to slip.

lightly allowed to slip.

The question of utilizing to the best advant-The question of util zing to the new advantage to the empire the great trans-continental railway which Canada has, out of her own resources, constructed through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific is now, we anderstand, before the cabinet. This question, which we may all agree with Lord Harrowby which we may all agree with Lord Harrowby in desiring to see approached and dealt with in no niggardly spirit and with no party bias, is one that, whether we look at it from a purely commercial and utilitarian standpoint, or regard its military aspects and its offer at a low premium of an additional national insurance against war panics has that in it which should ommand attention.

strange, croup-like sounds peculiar to the disease. The muscles of his neck became rigid and the fiesh became hard. His body twitched convulsively, and before he could be restrained he threw himself upon the floor and drew himself upon the content of the matches that the two the the same floor and chind as a day and the rested casier. It was deemed to the the the best and quickest route of view the case for this route as made out by it; advocates, is undeniably a strong one. On Sunday the other two were captured advisable to let him rest on the floor, and with his head resting on a pillow propped against an overturned chair he lay quiet under the soothing influence of the narcouver, or Burrard Inlet, the Pacific terminus of the railway, is connected with Halifax by a continuous line of rails laid entirely through British territory. It has form the deaded, and not without reason, that the Can and China are are a for the the the tare the house of Alex. Paris, on the hill where one of the men was arrested. On Sunday the other two were captured as the oliver the case for this route as made out by councillor Macdonald's condition is certified. On Sunday the other two w

dock at Esquimalt, and the splendid coal mines at Nanaimo. When the next war cloud looms up, it may be for some time doubtful whether it will burst in Ecrope or India. In the latter case our interests in the Northern Pacific will need careful protection. Pacific will need especial protection. Now, however useful the Cape; route might be for trade, no one would suggest the establishment of a military depot at the Cape for use either in the east or in Europe, as circumstances might decide; but a force quietly collected in the healthy climate of British Columbia could, if need arose, be transferred back to Plymouth in twelve days, whilst on the contrary they could garrison Hong Kong in less than three weeks, or be landed in Calcutta within twentyfive days. So much for the purely military features of the new route.

of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to build, under admiralty supervision, and to place on the Pacific route vessels of high speed and of the highest character partakes partly of the military and partly of the commercial aspect. On the one side, the possible addition to the North Pacific equadron of several cruisers capable of making their sixteen to eighteen knots an hour cannot be overrated; while, on the other, we are promised that by using an accelerated service on the Atlantic, passengers and mails shall be delivered be tween England and Yokohama in twenty-four to twenty-six days, Shanghai twenty-eight to thirty days, and Hong Kong thirty to thirty-two days. Merchants interested in the Japan and China trade will appreciate the full meaning of these figures. Then we understand that, provided the Imperial government will give in the form in which it is now asked the subsidy which they voluntarily offered in October last to furnish, Canada, on her own account, is laying herself out to establish a line of first-class boats from Vancouver to Sydney, which, while developing trade between Australasia and the Dominion, would also provide England with another alternative and safer route, through her own territories, to the antipodean colonies. Then a mere trifle of a few thousand miles of cable to connect Canada, via Honolulu and Fiji, with Australia is, apparently, also contemplated, not to mention one from Vancouver, via the Aleutian Islands, to Japan and China; giving the mother country in beth cases alternative lines of communication with those countries, free from political complications and war risks. These are the sali-THE PROPOSAL of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to alternative lines of communication with those countries, free from political complications and war risks. These are the salient features of this scheme, which is certainly not in itself visionary, nor is it propounded by unpractical enthusiasts. Enthusiasm there must be in these men who in four and a-half years spanned the American Comtinent, who within five years did the work for which ten years had been deemed insufficient, and who now hold under one control a line reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Goean. But, great as has been the work alreaching from the Atlantic to the Pacinc Ocean. But, great as has been the work already done, they are quite right in thinking that it is but half done until they have one terminus in England, and the others in China and Australia. Canada's ambition is, in a friendly way, England's opportunity. Shall we have the nerve and the sense to avail ourselves of it? selves of it?

A Boom in Fertilizing. . E. ISLAND FARMERS SUBBOUNDING THE MUS-SEL BEDS.

(Special Correspondence Halifax Hefa'd.) CHABLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., March 25,-It may interesting to those who follow other methods of fertilizing the seil to learn something of the valuable deposits of mussel mud in the estuar-Externally, he was a peasant laborer. Everything that would be supposed to gratify an upstart pretender swarmed around him. He had great multitudes that never were tired of blooking the ways where he was to come. The villages and towns almost overflowed when it was known that he most overflowed when it was known that he was present, working miracles. He was present, working miracles. He was himself more honored than the doctors of himself more honored himself ies of P. E. Island. Even if our soil requires day at this season. Large quantities are hauled into the interior every year, and many who live at a distance from the beds deposit heaps on shore, which they haul on wheels, after planting, to their destination. Hundreds of car loads are sent by rail from Summerside and left at sidings and stations nearly twenty miles. days, and from the first symptoms, three days.

JOINING LIVERPOOL AND HONG KONG.

(London Merning Post, 23rd ult.)

There is, we believe, fair grounds for the assumption that while comparatively few Englishmen have so fully realized what is meant by the phrase "Greater Britain" thatthey have a ready sympathy and appreciation of schemes tending to the development and soliditary of the Empire as a whole. Whilst it is true, [as Professor Seeley wrote, that we seem to have consequently and any seem to have consequently and there is no difficulty in also very low, and there is no difficulty in scotia. Our railway tariff on limestone is also very low, and there is no difficulty in having it left beside a lime kiln anywhere along the line. While the lobster industry was prosecuted extensively the effal of the factories prosecuted extensively the effal of the factories was very highly prized by farmers in making compost, but the supply was limited and has decreased considerably the last three years. On the whole the farmers of P. E. Island have no reason to apprehend a scarcity of manure for many generations if they direct their attention, as they have been doing, to the facilities within their reach. There are numerous farmers' associations throughout the island, where within their reach. There are numerous farmers' associations throughout the island, where they meet during winter months to discuss agricul'ural matters, and benefit by the interchange of ideas. Excellent papers, giving the result of experience, have been read and very highly appreciated. While our farmers, as will be gathered from the foregoing, are fully slive to the importance of enriching the soil, and, as shown by our annual exports, are making steady progress, they expect to do much better when the markets of the world are thrown open to them the whole year round.

A Murderous Assault.

RUFFAINLY COLORED MEN AT TRUBO ON A RAM-PAGE -A TOWN COUNCILLOR BEATEN.

TRURO, April 5 .- On Saturday evening last a murderous assault was committed by three against war panics has that in it which should command attention.

ON ONE POINT—

the extreme desirability of providing for every day use an alternative route to the east to that very useful but very hazardous one afforded by the Suez Canal—the advocates of commercial, military and imperial interests are all agreed. True, there is the once frequented, but now neglected, highway, by the cape, to which, no doubt, in—case of a lengthened block of the canal recourse would be again had, and, although many of the steamers now using the Red Sea route are badly adapted for weathering the cape, at lil it must be admitted that for the heavier class of merchandise uninterrupted water carriage, if safe from the Queen's enemies, will be preferred to that in which bulk has to be broken. But for mail; for military purposes, for passengers, and for the lighter and more valuable goods requring the quickest despatch, it is contended, and not without reason, that the Canadian route must always be not only far better than that by the cape, but that it can be now made better, as far as Japan and China are concerned, then the best and quickest route via the Suez canal. From a strategical point of view the case for this route as made out by it is dovocates, is undeniably a strong one. On the Atlantic seaboard of Canada lies Halifax, with its dookyard and military stores, within seven or eight days' steam of England. Vanouver, or Burrard Inlet, the Pacific terpartner, Councillor MacDouald, were also

HOME RULE.

Gladstone's Great Speech.

What the Grand Old Man Gives Ireland.

was received with desfening cheers. After it had subsided, he said: I could wish it had been possible to expound to the house the whole policy and intention of the government with reference to Ireland. Although questions of reform in the tenure of land and the Irish government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together. I don's know of any previous task laid upon me, involving so diversified an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task, I am filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in the feeling of responsibility that filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in the feeling of responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and various aspects of the question. We should no longer fence or skirmish with this question. (Loud cheers.) We should take means not merely than the man of today or tomorrow. cheers.) We should take means not intended for the wants of today or tomorrow, but should look into the distant future. We have arrived at a stage in our political transac-tions with Ireland when the two roads part, not soon, probably, to meet again. The time is come when it is incumbent on the duty and honor of parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter. Our intention is therefore to propose to the commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate parliament from the restrictions under liberate parliament from the restrictions under which, of late years, it has ineffectually atruggled to perform the business of the country and will restore the British legis-lation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course and above all establish harmonious recourse and above all establish harmonious re-lations between Great Britain and Ireland on the footing of those free institutions to which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached. (Lond cheers, pro-longed by home rule members.) After review-ing the condition and crime existing in Ire-land since 1833, Gladstone described

THE COERCIVE LEGISLATION

enforced during the same period as not exceptional, but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine meant for cure. Coercion, however, had, he said, proved no cure. Serious diseffection Serious disaffection continued to prevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships he believed that these countries would resort to means timilar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances. (Parnellite cheers.) Coercion was admitted to have been a failure for the past 53 years of repressive legislation. What was the basis of the while mischief was the fact that the law was derided in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character and invest it with a domestic character. (Loud cheers.) Ireland, though represented in parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. England made her own laws. Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. The consequence was that the mainspring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be English or Scotch. The mainspring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people to be Irlah. He, therefore, deemed it little less than felly to hold that state of law which he had described, as it was not conductive to the real , as it was not conducive to the real unity of this great, noble, world-wide empire. "SOMETHING MUST BE DONE,"

continued Mr. Gladstone, "something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life and full course of law, the liberty of every individual, their confidence in the law and their sympathy with law—apart from which no country can be called a civilized country. What then was before him? It was this: How to reconcile the before him? It was this: How to reconcile the the imperial unity with the diversity of legisatures. Other countries had solved the problem and under much more difficult circumstances. We, curselves, might be said to have solved it with respect to Ireland, during that time that Ireland had a separate parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British empire? (Cheers.) Gradeone they rejured to the Oil the destroy the unity of the British empire? (Cheers.) Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were he said, united upon the footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. He also referred to the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and governmental unity in the ampire was not a rearranged and are representatives would be £250 annual value and capital value \$4,500. Gladstone then said he proposed that a hundred and one Irrish members in the house of commons should be members of the Irish parliament, and whitst the first order of the legislative body would consist of one hundred and three members, the constant of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were then said he proposed that a hundred and one in the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary and government of the said of the case of Austria and Hungary and government of the said of the case of the said of the case referred to the case of Austria and Hungary, to show that legislative diversity and govern-mental unity in an empire was not a paradoxical relation. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued laws for herself was never denied, continued Gladstone, until the reign of George II. To speak of the dismemberment of the empire was in this century absurdity. The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. (Cheers.) The government, therefore, felt that the settlement of the question was to be found by establishing a parliament in Dublin (Irish cheers) for the conduct of both a legislative and administrative nature. The political economy of the three countries must be recognized. There should be an equitable distribution of the imperial burdens. Next there must be a reasonable safeguard for the minority. He believed the minority in Ireland could! take care of itself, when we have passent critical project. minority. He believed the minority in Ireland could take care of itself, when we have passed through the present critical period and been disarmed of jealousies with which any charge was approached. But for the present there were three classes of people whom they were bound to consider: Firstly, the class connected with land; secondly, the civil servants and officers of the government in Ireland; thirdly, the Protestant minority. The speaker could the Protestant minority. The speaker could not admit the claim of THE PROTESTANT MINORITY

in Ulster or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Several which were for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him, one being that Ulster province should be excluded from the operations of the present bill, but none of the proposal; had appeared to the government to be so completely justified by its merits or by the weight of public opinion in its favor as to warrent the public opinion in its favor as to warrant the government in including it in their bill. How-ever, if practicable and feasible plans are discovered and proposed, the government would do their best to adopt a plan that seemed likely to give general satisfaction. Referring likely to give general satisfaction. Referring to the great settlement of 1782, Gladstone said: "It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented a real settlement being made? (Irish cheers.) No, it was the mistaken policy of England, listening to per-nicious voice, and claims of ascendancy. (Hear hear.) The Irish parliament labored under great disadvantages. Yet it had in it a spark of spirit, and of freedom, and it emancipated the Roman Catholics in Ireland when the Roman Catholics in England were at Il unem ancipated. There was a spirit in that parliament which, if it had had a free scope, would have done noble work, and probably would have solved all Irish probleme, and have saved this government infinite trouble. The speaker and have saved the would now make the beauty of the speaker. this government infinite trouble. The speaker said he would now pass to the plan, how to give Ireland a legislature to deal with the Irish as distinguished from imperial affairs. (Hear, hear.) He was confronted at the out-(Hear, hear.) He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have a
domestic legislature for Irish affairs.
Were Irish members and Irish representative peers in either house to continue to form a part of the representative assemblies? The

speaker thought IT WOULD BE PERFECTLY CLEAR that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislathat if Ireland was to have a comestic legisla-ture, Irish peers and Irish representatives could not come to parliament to centrol Eng-lish and Scotch affairs. (Cheers.) Then, with regard to the question, whether the Irish re.

presentatives should come to the house of commons for the settlement of imperial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that the Irish members and Irish peers ought not to ait in the palace of Westminster. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) If the Irish members were not to sit in the house of commons, the Irish peers ought not to sit in the other house of parliament. (Hear, hear, and oh.) How were the Irish people to be taxed, if they had legislators in both countries? He believed Great Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and adde?: "If we were to have taxation without representation, and adde?: "If we were to have taxation without representation, and that is, would raise a practical difficulty, and that is, are were to have taxation without raises a practical difficulty, and that is, are well to the settlement of imperial affairs, he of fear. The laws should proceed from congeneal and native sources, and besides being good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies from the colonies were good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies were good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies were good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies were good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies were good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies were good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies for the colonies were good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies the colonies the colonies were good laws, in the colonies held office at the colonies being good laws, they should be their own I was. (Irish cheers.) When I held office at the colonies the colonies the colonies the then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty, and that is, are we to give up the fiscal unity of the empire? To give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be a great misfortune to Great Britain and and a greater misfortune for Iraland. He conceived that one second from that dilemma

conceived that one escape from that dilemma conceived that one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the Imperial government authority to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were: The conditions of such an arrangement were: First, that a general power of taxation over and above those particular duties should pass uvequivocally into the hands of the domestic legislature in Ireland; secondly, that the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and the payment of the balance, after these obligations were discharged, should be entered into the Irish exchanger, and he for the free disposal of the chequer, and be for the free dispossi of the Irish legislative body.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL

provided for this and the bill then provided that the representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the house of commons or Irish peers in the house of lords, but at the same time they would have a right of addressing the crown and so possess all the censtitutional rights they hell now. ("Oh," and cheers) It would, therefore, relieve the Irish members from attendance at Westminster. Gladetone said he had several reasons why this should be the case. Even if it was possible for them to attend, as they had the parlia-ment of their own, it would be very difficult to have two classes of members in the British house—one class who could vote on all questions connected with the business of the country and another which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before parliament, and at the sametime to maintain the fiscal unity of the nation There is another point with regard to the powers of the lagislature. Two courses might have been taken. One was to endow this legislative body with particular legislative powers, the other was to except from the sphere of its action those subjects which the government thought ought to be excepted and to leave to it every other power. The latter plan had been adopted. The administrative power would pass with the legislative power. The duration of the proposed legislative body should not exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative body were three grand and principal functions, viz.: Everything which related to the crown, all that which belonged to the defence, army, navy, the entire organization of armed force and our foreign and columiat rela-tions. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion. (Cheers.) As to trade and navigation, it would be a misfortune to Ireland to be separated from England.

would have nothing to do with the coinage or creation of legal tender. The subject of post office would be left to the judgment of pallament, though the government was inclined to proach was that of the composition of the pro-posed legislative body. The bill proposed to introduce two orders, who would air and deberate together, with the right of voting ely on any occasion and on demand of either body, which should be atla to interpose either body, which should be all; to interpose a veto upon any measure for limited time, either until a dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were 28 representative peers, who could not continue to sit in the house of lords. After the representatives of the Irish people left the house of commons they would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish parliament, with the power order in the Irish parliament, with the power of sitting for life. He proposed that with 28 peers now in the house of lords there should peers now in the house or tords there should sit seventy-five representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of value of £25 and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years.

THE IRISH PARLTAMENT

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS of these representatives would be £250 annual second order would consist of two hundred and six. It was proposed to retain the viceroy, but he would not be representative of any

THE CIVIL SERVICE the government did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary and the would effect a great economy. He therefore thought it would be wise to authorize the civil servants, new serving, to claim pensions that would be due to them upon the abolition of their office, provided they served two years in order to prevent inconvenience from rapid transition of service, and at the close of that time both parties should be free to negotiate afresh. That was all Gadetone stated that he had to say on the subject of the new Itish constitution. The proportion of imperial burdens which he had to propose that Ireland should bear was as one to fourteen. He thought a new Irish parliament ought to start with a balance to its credit, but the only fund it would have, left alone, would be a solitary £20,000 from the Irish church fund, and he knew no way of providing the necessary money except carving it out of this year's budget, carving it out or this year's bucket, and he proposed that in future Ireland should pay one-fifteenth towards imperial ex-penditure. Speaking of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, he said

THE IRISH RECEIPTS from the export of spirits alone, would gain from Great Britain the sum that would amount to no less than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total income and expenditure of Ireand, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland, as imperial contri-bution, he put at £3,242,000 per annum. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, inestimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including the payment, as sinking fund for the
Irish portion of the national debt at £7,946,000
per annum. Against that there was a total
income of £8,850,000, or a surplus to the good
of £494,000. "It has naturally been said in
England and Scotland," continued Gladstone,
"that for a great many years past we have
been struggling to pass good laws for Ireland
and that we have sacrificed our time, neglected
our interests and paid our money, and have
done all this in an endeavor to give Ireland
good laws." That is quite true with regard
to the general course of the legislation since 1849, Many of those laws

want our own good laws, and parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas and the house has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. We now stand face to sace with what is termed "Irish nationality," venting itself in a demand for general self-government in the Irish nation in imperial affairs. In concusion Gladstone said: I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad, but good. (Cheers) The Weehman is full of local patriotism. No; Scotch nationality is strong as it ever was and if need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. (Cheers.) If I

BEAD IRISH HISTORY aright misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and an Irishman is still more profundly Irish, but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued. One of them is to present what we now recommend as good and present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and as a least among the varied evils with and as a least among the varied evils with which, as possibilities, we are confronted. I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of a lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be ere long, good in itself. (Loud cheers.) There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon the basis of the desoair of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those benificent provisions which have made in general Europeans, in particular have made in general Europeans, in particular Eaglishmen and Americans,

CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. That an Irishman is lusus naturae, that jus tice, common seuse, moderation, and natural prosperity have no meaning for him, that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife and perpetual dissension.' Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view—this monstrous view—(Trick phases) house whether this view—this monstrous view—(Irish cheers)—is a correct one I say an Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man—(renewed Irish cheers)—but if his loyalty has been checked, why, it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England and Scotland, with a native and congenial element. I have no right to say Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it, nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland, but I rely on the patriotism and Scotland, but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of this house, on a free and full discussion and more than all, upon the just and generous sentiments of

THE TWO BRITISH NATIONS. We should be firm and fear less in applying doctrines we have often inculculated in others. Concession of local self government is not the office would be left to the judgment of pallament, though the government was inclined to the view that it would be more convenient to leave the post office matters in the hands of the postmaster general. Quarantine and one or two other subjects were left in the same or two other subjects were left in the same or two other subjects were left in the same or two others. The postmaster general in the post office matters in the hands of the postmaster general in the postmaster general i we have gained in England and Scotland.
where the course of generations has now taught
us not as a dream or theory, but as a moster of
pract ce and of life, that the best and surest
foundation we can find to build on, is a founfoundation we can need to build on, is a foundation offered by the affections and convictions and will of map, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, power and the permanence of the empire.

Gladstone resumed his seat amid bursts of anythusistic bears which permanent and for enthusias tic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes. Gladatone speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration. He finished at 8 o clock.

> NOTES. At the conclusion of Gladstone's remarks, Trevelyan arose and stated the reason he re-signed was because he could never agree to Gladstone's proposals. He then entered into a bitter denounciation of the scheme. Parnell followed and was greeted with much

> enthusiasm. He would reserve his opinion on the measure, he said, until he had read the bill, but would say it would be productive of great benefit to both Ireland and England. There were some blots on the scheme, however, which be hoped would be removed. He fervently thanked Gladstone for his work on be-The crowd around the parliament buildings

all day was the largest ever known in London in one body, but good order was generally observed. The excitement was intense. Gladstone was greated with most tremendons enthusiasm on all sides.

On motion of Chamberlain the debate was adjourned, Sir Wm. Harcourt previously stating that Gladstone would move tomorrow to give the debate precedence over other mat Gladstone left the house ten minutes after

concluding his speech. He was affected by the reaction after the intense excitement, and was obliged to retire to rest immediately after The cabinet has been summoned to meet Friday.

That Avlesford Elepement.

HOW A ST. JOHN GIBL GOT AHEAD OF HER AUNT AND MARRIED THE MAN SHE LOVED.

(Special correspondence Halifax Herald.) KENTVILLE, April 6 .- "A batchelor" sends the following particulars of the Aylesford elopement case: For some time a pretty young girl from St. John, named Fanny Fisher, lived with her uncle, W. J. Balcom of Aylesford. as companion to her aunt, his wife. The girl was the pet of the family. Everything went along lovely; but some time ago A. E. Brenau, a young widower, crossed the girl's path. From that moment she was smitten and a captive. One of the love letters fell into the hands of the uncle and annt They didn't approve of the match and did al! they could to prevent it. They placed did all they could to prevent it. They placed every obstacle in the way, but love evercame all barriers. Ciandestine meetings were held and all arrangements made for the elopement—of the most audacious kind. The sleighing was splendid ten days ago and Fanny induced her aunt to go for a drive; they would enjoy a drive so much. They wept. When a mile or so away from the house, the girl suddenly noticed something wrong with the bridle and got out to fix it. Just at that moment another sleigh dashed up from behind. Instead of getting into the sleigh with her aunt, Fanny jumped into the wrong sleigh. The aunt was thunderstuck; and before she had time to demand explanation, or even to reaunt was tounderstiucs; and before she had time to demand explanation, or even to re-cover from her surprise, Fanny and her widower lover were dashing along toward Ber-wick, where Henry Elmore Brenan and Fanny wick, where Henry Elmore Brenan and Fanny Sophia Fisher were duly made man and wife by Rev. T. D. Hart, Methodist minister. The affair has created unprecedented excitement in this quiet and matter-of-fact-old-fashloned-marrying community, and Mr. and Mrs. Balcom are receiving the sympathics and the wilfully wicked young courle the congratulations of their respective friends.

FARM FOR SALE, -Particulars touching a farm and other valuable property at Havelock corner, owned by Wm. Keith, can be seen in the advertising columns of the WEEKEY SUN. Geo. H. Wallace of Sussex will be pleased to hear from any enquirers who cannot make it convenient to call on Mr. Keith,

FISHERY RIGHTS.

Senator Frye of Maine Airing His Hobby.

Vesseis.

(Special to THE SUN.) WASHINGTON, D. C , April 9. - Frye addressd the senate in support of his resolution in re. ation to the fisheries. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the senate that congress ought not to provide for the appointment of a commission in which the governments of the "charged with the consideration and settle-ment upon a just, equitable and honorable basis of the entire question of fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America." This was

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. Mr. Frye continued, not only to our fishermen but to the nation. He showed the great and growing importance of the fishery business and entered upon a historical review of the diplomatic arrangements between Great Britain and the United States from 1873 to the treaty of Washington, in every negotiation of which, he claimed, Great Britain had always obtained decidedly the advantage over the United States. Of the treaty of 1818 Mr. Frye said : For several years we had but little trouble under this treaty, then it came in a perfect avalanche. England and ner celony covered our increasing market and, as usual, without a scruple, went for it. They seized vessel after vessel, condemned them in colonial courts on the testimony or colonial witnesses, refused avalanche. England and her colony coveted them shelter, drove them to sea in storms, seized and searched them on the high seas. seized and searched them on the high sear, broke up the voyages until, in fact, the perils of the sea on the banks were not greater than the law within the shore line. Our government interfered again and again. Mr. Van Buren sent the Grampas into those waters in 1839 Mr. Pierce ordered a fleet there. The Keavsarge and the Mississippi cruised there, and in the and in the

PRESENCE OF OUR ABMED VESSELS, ir fishermen were undisturbed, but immediour fishermen were undisturbed, but immediately on their withdrawal the outrages were renewed. The records of the Halifax commission are fall of evidences of illigal seizures—of seizures and condemnations on complaints of the most trivial and inconsequential character, of every conceivable outrage and wrong, of every violation of the rights of hospitality and friendly intercourse. In the pursuit of and friendly intercourse. In the pursuit of these unjustifiable methods, England and her colony had but one purpose, to force open our markets, and in 1854 their efforts were crowned with success in the ratification of the so-called reciprocial treaty—reciprocial, however, only in name. They opened their fisheries to us and we our markets to them. What advanthas this been worth to us? The right to take bait would have been of value, but the moment we undertook to avail ourselves of it, we found oles cut, nets destroyed and all manner of

CAREFULLY COMPILED STATISTICS for the whole period of twelve years, show an for the whole period of twelve years, show an unusual average of 96.5-6 vessels engaged in the gulf fisheries and within the shore line. The average annual catch in the gulf was worth, in our market, \$194,659; within the shore line, \$64,882. That would give each vessel in the gulf, \$2,010; in the shore line, \$673. Now an American vessel in the gulf to pay expenses of outfit, insurance, depreciation of vessel, crew's share and master's commission essel, crew's share and master's commissi every mackerel takes either in the gulf or the shore line actually cost nearly twice what it was worth. During the whole twelve years our vessels took about \$750,000 worth and it cost them more than \$1,200,000. The statistics of the last half of the teath partod make a still worse show. must take \$4,000 worth of mackerel, so that treaty period make a still worse showing. Formerly it was not unusual for us to
have five hundred mackerel vessels at a time
in the gulf, but in 1879 we had 44; in 1880, 34;

this? We rather think not. 1881, 3; and in 1882, 1 Of the negotiations of the secretary of state after notice of the abrogation of this treaty, Mr. Frye said: Our fisher-

men heard with AMAZEMENT AND INDIGNATION that Secretary Bayard was making, without the interposition of the senate, a new treaty extending certain provisions of the old one with a new agreement. I am not going to attack the honorable secretary. My resolution, as I introduced it, made no inusion to him or to his agreement. Whether or not he arounded his anthority is impaterial to my him or to his agreement. Whether of the exceeded his authority is immaterial to my exceeded his authority is immaterial to my purpose. I cheerfully accord to him an honest desire to do that which seemed to him to be good for the fishermen and the peace of the merpublic. I have no doubt Ambrose Shea and Mr. West, the British minister, persuaded the secretary that the Gulf of St. Lawrence was a great and profitable fishing resort for our fleet; that very likely Canada would seforce her penalties, as she had before; that our adventures would be broken up and that are the penamer, as the had before, that our adventures would be broken up and that even the peace of the nations might be disturbed. The fault of the secretary was that he should take counsel only of the enemy; that he should not have consulted Geo. Steele, president of the American Fishery Union, who wrote him under date of April 28, 1885, that the offi-

desire to present the interests of their pursuits desire to present the interests of their pursuits in this emergency to the attention of yourself personally or to the president, and that he should have replied to him under date of May 2ad, 1885: "The interests which your association represents have, as you can now see, already received and shall continue to receive, the most earnest and abundant consideration on the part of the president and of this department and knowing this your will appear to the president and of this department and knowing this your will appear to the president and of this department and knowing this your will appear to the president and of this department. ment and knowing this you will probably see little need of incurring the inconvenience of sending just now a personal delegation to Washington to present your views.' If this hearing had been reasonably granted neither the president nor Mr. Bayard would have fallen into the diplomatic traps Mr. West se for them. Mr. Frye argued that no one desired a commission. We had nothing to ask of Canada, he said, her shore and guif fisheries were useless to us. As to our rights in Canadian waters, Mr. Frye said, commercial privations. ileges would be convenient and in my opinion we are entitled to them regardless of the abrogation of the treaty of Washington, even if the treaty of 1818 is now revived.

AS A MATTER OF FACT.

as between Great Britain and the United States commercial privileges have never been the subject of treaties, except incidentally in the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and have always been the creations of law. The right of our fishermen today, he said, to buy bait and ice rests on precisely the same basis as the right to purchase any other article they have to sell, and should this right be denied, congress can promptly and effectually retaliate by excluding British colonial shipping from our ports. In these regards, our intercourse with these colonies depends entirely on legislation, not on treaties. There is not the slightest danger of Great Britain assenting to any interruption of these privileges or to any interference with this intercourse. The republic, he said, should insist upon the same commercial privileges in the rorts and harbors of the Dominion of Canada as she enjoys in ours. If these are not accorded these converges to the said of the said and the converges the life these are not accorded these converges the life these are not accorded to the converges the life these are not accorded to the converges the life these are not accorded to the converges the life these are not accorded to the converges the life these are not accorded to the converges the life the converges the life that as between Great Britain and the Unite ada as she enjoys in ours. If these are not ac-porded, then congress should promptly resort to retaliatory legislation and our government

perpetrate any wrongs upon, or do any INJUSTICE TO OUR NEIGHBORS.

Mr. Frye replied: "Beyond any manner of

but to protect our own citizens from out while delivering his remarks, Mr. Frye was seked by Mr. Saulsbury whether friendly relations could be maintained with the British colonies without the appointment of a commission to consider and settle these fishery ques-

How He Would Treat Canadian

Mr. Frye replied: "Beyond any manner of question, when this country puts herself into even a decent position in regard to these matters. If this country permits Great Britain and Canada by outrages and violation of all rights of hospitality to drive us into the surrender of our mark it, why we can never have peace with Canada, but if Canada understands that when she closes her ports, as she is doing today, the ports of the United States are to be closed too, you will not have trouble with Canada, not the slightest." ada, not the alightest. Mr. Morgan said the secretary of state had United States and Great Britain should be represented, charged with the consideration and settlement of the fishing rights of the two governments on the coasts of the United States governments on the coasts of the United States and British America. Mr. Frye first queted President Cleveland's recommendation in his annual message that congress provide for the appointment of a joint commission representing the United States and Great Britain, "they are death of the consideration and early with the consideration and early control of the states and the consideration and early control of the states and the states are states and the states and to protect the fleets then in the fishing waters.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE had personally assured Mr. Morgan that these importunities had been very urgent and very numerous, and it was the least of his expectation. tions that any outcry would come from New England against the honest effort of the ad-ministration to protect its fishermen against violent interference with their rights in the midst of the fishing season. Mr. Morgan assured Mr. Frye that the secretary of state would be able to satisfy him (Mr. Frye) that the importunities from New England has come from very important men and had been nu-merous. He asked Mr. Frye whether he held

that it was the duty of the government to ab-stain from making any effort to set le any dif-ferences that might exist between the two countries interested and close the cor against all negotiation,

Mr. Frye said he had not the power, and if
he had he did not know that he would exercise it, to prevent negotiations being made for a treaty touching trade between the United States and Canada through the ordinary channel, where it would take a two-thirds vote of the senate to ratify it. MR. MORGAN

concurred with Mr. Frye, that any questions remaining to be settled ought to be settled through the ordinary channels of diplomacy and settled ultimately by a two-thirds vct; of the senate, but he did not think it fair for Mr. Frye to characterize the suggestion of the president for a commission as parallel with, or akin to, the commission that had already settled this Halifax difficulty so distastefully to us. He did not understand the president's suggestion to propose a commission which, by its action, should conclude all questions between the two governments. It was a negotiation that was proposed by the president.
Mr. Frye remarked that in that case the president' language was unfortunately chosen.

Mr. Morgan said it had been misinterpreted.

Kings County Politics.

To the Editor of The Sun: SIR-The question that is now exciting considerable interest in Kings county is whether men can at any and all times take upon themselves the responsibility of constituting themselves candidates and representing the people when and how they see

ley and Mr. Morton, opposed bitterly to each other a few months ago, could now fall into each other's arms so gracefully? Who could have for a moment thought that Dr. Taylor, the man who was deliberately ignored by Blair & Co. and forced to retire from the Pugsley-McLeed contest, could now shake hands over the chasm and

link his fortunes in with theirs? The time has now arrived for the electors of Kings to have a few words to say, and that they will say it is evident from the strong discontent that is manifest through-

out the county. ton and there a self-constituted ticket was made and the opposing interests brought this session for opposing blennial sessions, into line and cemented by the bartering of

The hurried manner in which the elections have been sprung upon the people so as to stifle discussion on their administration is at once the best evidence a long-suffering electorate can need of the mal-administration of Messrs. Blair & Co.

The electors of Kings will do well to be on their guard as weighty interests are in-volved. , So sure as Blair and party are again returned to power, so sure will Kings Ecounty lose the Stock Farm. Make no mistake on this point. Electors of Kings it is on the cards and will be played if the people do not assert their rights. The people should also learn that it is owing to the legislation of this brilliant government supported last session by Pagsley and Morton that they are now forced to pay all statute labor tax on the highways in cash and cannot do their statute work by days laboras formerly. What do you thick of that, hard working farmers of Kinge? It is time you knew something of what was going on. We say nothing of the assertions of Mr. Ellis of the Globe, who has made the asser-tion that the school teachers of the province are simply pensioners on the government and would return to direct taxation for support of the schools.

We say nothing of the hints by Mr. Blair himself, that the people will be forced to resort to direct taxation for the support of their roads and bridges. The hint however, was not uttered till Mr. Blair got his one hundred thousand dollar bridge built by he people's money at Fredericton.
All these things you will bear in mind, lectors of Kings, and if you conclude that t is time to support a ticket in opposition to the self formed combination you will probably vote for such a ticket on the 26th f the present month.

NON-COMBINATION. Hampton, N. B., April 10, 1886. Few More Questions for Messrs, Palmer and Hetherington.

of our local M. P. P.s, and now while they are getting ready their answers, I will, with your kind permission, ask a few more in the hope that these gentlemen will condescend to enlighten us poor country people and at the same time give us some idea of what their principles are.

Is it true that you, Messrs. Palmer and Hetherington, advised the government or acquiesed in their proposal to bring on the elections at this season of the year and in so short a time ? Is it true that Mesers, Palmer and Hetherington voted for the present high rate of stumpage on lumber? How is it that Mr. Palmer is now building the bridge over Palmer's flats, so called, for which Carey Estabrocks received the con-

How is it that the plan for said bridge

tract last winter?

send into these waters armed cruisers, not to was changed and no public notice thereof And will they please to explain why the notices calling for tenders in the first instance were only posted up in the vicinity of the work two days before the time for re-ceiving the tenders? We remember Mr. Hetherington saying

on nomination day, in 1882, that he could weep for his poor country on account of the extravagance of the then government.

Will that gentleman kindly tell us of one vote he gave in order to shut down any of the said extravagancies? The report is current that he voted with the government every time and we all know they have materially increased the expenses of governing the country.

We know the government cut down the

grants to all our teachers and that we have to tax ourselves to make up the defici-We know that the grants to our roads are

getting less. Please tell us why?

But nold! Perhaps I have asked enough
for this time. Before nomination day I may have some more questions ready. Hoping the gentlemen will do all in their power to enlighten us, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
A QUEENS Co. Boy.

April 10th, 1886. SIR-I am much indebted to THE

Sun for thus far inserting my series of

letters, and shall ask further indulgence, is space permits, in order that I may present an abstract of the financial condition of the province and of the progress made, if any has been made, towards carrying into effect the measures calculated to insure a substantial reduction of the expenditure in the governmental and legislative machinery. In the course of these subsequent letters, I shall without doubt incidentally refer to the attorney general, but on the present occasion would like to give you an idea of the man who now holds the important and responsible position of premier of the province, viz.; the Hom. A. G. Blair. He may be described briefly as a place-seeker. His own manner of describing himself is more elaborate, but boiled down, the essence of his self-description is as I have premised. His language, his modes of expression are fairly redolent with the satisfaction he feels at being in office, -on the "treasury benches" as he so lovingly and suggestively calls them.
It is in that light that he looks light that he looks upon the administration of the country's finances. "How much" (he meditates) can I make out of this streak of luck, how large a haul can I and my friends get from the public treasury before I am banished to obscurity and odium by the righteous indignation of the electorate, who cannot fail before very long to recognize the selfish motives which prompt me to seek for power?" A politician's real principles can seldom be told with certainty until he occupies a post in the government. This has been very clearly exemplified in the case of the present premier. In 1881 he put forth his platform of reform; in 1882 he reaffirmed it; in 1883 he obtained power but neglected to bring his reform principles into operation; in 1884, ditto; in 1885, ditto; in 1886 he threw Who could have imagined that Mr. Page- he might be excused, because of the to each elector "three acres and a cow." fanciful nature of this proposal—although it would show him to be lacking in one great quality of statesmanship, viz: Foresight, and as a false prophet would entitle him to be ranked with El Mahdi and El Wiggins, becoming the third in the four, as El Blair

But his task was much easier, as I shall show subsequently in remarks upon the executive and legislative council, although, indeed, his conduct in connection with the legislative council has already been treated of briefly and very clearly in the editorial columns of THE SUN. Mr. Blair's adaptability almost surpasses that of ex.Judge Skinner. Taking the words in their true meanings, he was a radical in opposition; he has become a conservative in government. Witness his reason given because, he said, it would be a "great con stitutional change." What then about the abolition of the legislative council; would not that also be a "great constitutional change?"
Yes, indeed, but his statements only go to show what his real opinions are on that question. I venture to say that whatever you may think now, you will before many years be willing to acknowledge that Mr. Blair is the most truly conservative man in thethouse. He may even lay claim to being liberal, but only with the funds of the province, and then chiefly when it concerns himself or his immediate friends and confederates. He was radical once, he is conservative now; he was an economist once, he is a spendthrift now. He has now come out in his true colors as a reckless and unpatriotic devastator of his country's wealth and as an opponent of constitutional change. I could add much more, but the subject is not worthy of even so much notice. Still as he holds a high position, and so unworthily, it is but right that he should be unmasked before the electorate. ANTHONY CLODPOLE. Fredericton, April 9th.

Political Matters in Kent.

To the Editor of The Sun :-RICHIBUCTO, April 8

SIR-The candidates who are in the field and actively engaged in canvassing for the coming election are the old members and Messrs. Sayre and Johnson. The roads are in a fearful state and daily getting worse. The government is condemned in nearly every quarter. Nothing but money, rum, (of which there is plenty being freely given away) and pie crust promises can save the present politi cal nonentities who claim to county.

The St. Louis Brauch Reilway was formally

opened for traffic Dec. 16, 1885, with a graud flourish of t umpets. A train ran occasionally for about a fortnight and since that time the road has been inoperative. The provincial government issued debentures to the amount of \$21,000-vide auditor general's report for 1885. It is said the road will be opened in a few days, so the election is coming on. The electors of St. Louis are indignant at the way they have been treated and will resent it at the polls, Since his return our Beau Brummell M. P. P. To the Editor of The Sun:—

SIR—In a recent issue of your paper, I noticed that a correspondent from this county asked a few very pertinent questions of our local M. P. P.s., and now while they in the promises of the section of the ing the bill for extending the railway from St. Louis to Kouchibougusc is endorsed by every one—cutside of the ring. The bill was simply another twenty thousand squandered.

ELECTOR.

Temperance Notes.

Hillsboro, Albert Co., had a splendid lodge Hillsboro, Albert Co., had a splendid lodge of I. O. G. Templars organized by the Rev. Mr. Gross on the 5th inst. Twenty-seven members joined the first meeting. The staff of officers is composed of Joseph Steves, W.C.I. T.; Mrs. W. Steves, W. V. T.; Mrs. J. F. McLatchy, S.; H. Bishop, A. S.; A. H. McLatchy, F. S.; Wm. Duffy, T.; J. F. McLatchy, Chaplain; Bilas Bishop, M.; Mabel Bishop, I. G.; John Beatty, O. G.; Annie Currie, D. M.; Mrs. J. W. Steves, R. H. S.; Janie McLatchy, L. H. S.; James Beatty, P. W. C. T. The names of this lodge is Weldon, No. 177. CRAPE

-Deep M Under the Wave

Call and

On the 10th inst.
John R. Gillis of a
On the 8th inst.,
Alfred Isaacs, of a on the 9th inst, wife of Captain W.

On the 7th inst, Wilson, George H. all of St. John. On the 7th inst On the 7th inst, father, by the Rev. Church, S. K. F. Jac John G. Tobin, of On Tuesday, the 6 Coburg street Chr. Aunie Simpson, bot In this city, on Fotheringham, M. both of Carendon, On the 7th inst Moncton, by the R the Rev. John Prin Mrs. Maggie J. Ho On the 7th inst. father. Bath, Carle Allen W. Lister, to Earie. Earle. On Tuesday, 6th On Tuesday, oth Walter Euchanan, England, to Beesle B. (Providence On the 7th inst, father, by Rev. W. Portland, St. John of Caps. Chas. Co., N. S. On the 4th ltst, bride, assisted by F. Parker, of Ha D. of Toronto E

On the 5th inst

Corkery, snr., a Ireland On the 5th inst On the 5th inst aged 21 years On the 4th inst. late B. P. Griffith, On the 28th ult. William Cassidy, a Donegal, Ireland, this province, leav 87 great-grandch the elde t and th of friends and bereavement (Irish and On the 5th in On the 5th inst, the 53rd year of Ireland On the 5th inst of the late James On the 6th inst. Namee, aged 73 y Ireland, leaving a On the 4th illoess, David, s years. On the 5th inst (Annapolis, No Oa the 5th inst. C. Robertson, age On the 30th ult N. S., Mary Lou Natalie Toomey, On the 8th ins:
Bartholomew as months.
Suddenly, on Mary, aged 20
Anna S. King.
On the 27th
Talty, a native
On the 11th Elizabeto, wife the la e Fredric On the 10th years. On the 10th in Dearborn, of Sic On the 9th in of the train, F son of Harriet; On the 8th Milton McLeod, On the 4th i Dermott, in the on the 12th in
Harriet Murphy,
On the 12th in
Harriet Murphy,

April 6-Sch port, J F Watso Sch Rosilla B Sch Rettie, Pr April 7—Schs Newars; Jehn S from United Sta and anchored and anchored a
8th—sch No
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gen cargo
April 9—Stm
ton, H W Chish
April 10 h—S
from Boston, H
Sch H P Tov Scammell Bros. April 9—Str Manan via East Bark Martha Brigt artos, Egtn Georg

Lancaster, Samu-late George Fair (Cali

On the 12th

aged 69 years,

Suddenty, on Kings Co., Maril Curdy, of Chat

On the 3rd i after a lingering patience, Willard

age, leaving a

On the 11th

Humphrey T.

Seely, bal Sch Maggie Bonnell, coal. Sch Royal Ar M Taylor, coal. Sch Sarah, D cargo. Ech General Bros, ba'. Sch Hattie I Elkin, bal.
Sch Glenera
bal.
Sch Ethel bal. Sch Eagle, Sch Leenard Smith, fish. Sch China, (Co, mo'asses.
Sch Crestlin

son, gen cargo Sch Olivia, michael, oil. Sch Wallulg bal. Sch Sabrina. gen cargo.
Sch Panope.
coal.
Sch Alice S,

cargo.
Sch Rebbie
and Co, molas
Sch Oriole, Sch Emm

ublic notice thereof to explain why the ers in the first instup in the vicinity of ore the time for re-

Hetherington saying 1882, that he could ry on account of the government. indly tell us of one shut down any of The report is ourith the government penses of governing

ment cut down the s and that we have make up the defici-

nts to our roads are us why? have asked enough omination day I may ons ready. Hoping

ectfully. QUEENS Co. Boy. indebted to THE erting my series of ther indulgence, if that I may present cial condition of the ogress made, if any carrying into effect to insure a substanenditure in the gove machinery. In the quent letters, I shall ally refer to the atne present occasion n idea of the man rtant and responsithe province, viz. : He may be described His own manner more elaborate, but e of his self-descrip-ised. His language, are fairly redolent feels at being in benches" as he so ively calls them. at that he looks ion of the counnuch" (he meditates) streak of luck, how my friends get from e I am banished to the righteous indigte, who cannot fail ecognize the selfish me to seek for real principles can rtainty until he ocvernment. This has plified in the case of n 1881 he put forth in 1882 he reaffirmed wer but neglected to les into operation · im to; in 1886 he threw eclared them "dead that he finds it more t to accomplish what ion. If he had adsordinary, as for in-

when he promised acres and a cow. d, because of the roposal—although it lacking in one great hip, viz: Foresight, would entitle him to ndi and El Wiggins, the four, as El Blair. easier, as I shall remarks upon the council, although, connection with the
has already been
nd very clearly in
ns of THE SUN. almost surpasses ner. Taking the ings, he was a radical me a conservative ess his reason given biennial sessions, ld be a "great con-Vhat then about the e council; would not stitutional change ?" tements only go to nions are on that say that whatever will before many knowledge that Mr. ren lay claim to being the funds of the prothen it concerns himiends and confederonce, he is conservaomist once, he is a as now come out in ess and unpatriotic try's wealth and as tutional change. I ut the subject is not notice. Still as ke nd so unworthily, it uld be unmasked be-THONY CLODPOLE

ers in Kent.

RICHIBUCTO, April 8 who are in the field canvassing for the e old members and on. The roads are in getting worse. The ned in nearly every loney, rum, (of which sely given away) and ave the present politim to represent the

Railway was formally 6, 1885, with a grand rain ran occasionally l since that time the ive. The provincial ures to the amount of eral's report for 1885. penedina few days, so The electors of St. t the way they have esent it at the polls, u Brummell M. P. P. t would reduce the be gulled by such he source from which e doubtful promises) tive council in hoistthe railway from St.

is endorsed by every The bill was simply squandered. ELECTOR,

e Notes.

had a splendid lodge anized by the Rev. inst. Twenty-seven i meeting. The tieff Joseph Steves, W.C.I., V.T.; Mrs. J.F., pp. A. S.; A. H. Moduffy, T.; J. F. McBishop, M.; Mabel atty, U. G.; Annie V. Steves, R. H. S.; James Beatty, P. this lodge is Weldon,

CRAPE STONE JEWELRY A new supply of this excellent and appro-

April 14, 1886.

-Deep Mourning Jewelry.are Just received and for sale by W. TREMAINE GARD. Under the Waverley Hense. } 87 King Street
Call and see, it. | 87 King Street

Births.

On the 10th inst., at 59 St. James street, the wife of John R. Gillis of a daughter. On the Sth inst., at 222 Frincess street, the wife of Alfred Iseacs, of a son.
On the 9th inst, at Springfield, Kings County, the wife of Captain W. F. Keirstead, of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 7th inst, at 30 Exmouth street, by Rev. R. Wilson, George H. Beckford to Miss Jessie U. Shirley, Wilson, George H. Beckford to Miss Jessie C. Shirley, all of St. John.
On the 7th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. L. G. stevers, rector of St. Luke's Church, S. K. F. James, to Carrie M., third daughter of John G. Tobin, of Mildgevile.
On Tuesday, the 6th inst., by T. H. Cap?, pastor Coburg street Christian Church, John Moore, to Aunie simpson, both of Portland, N. B.
In this city, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. T. F. Fotherit gham, M. A., Henry Brawn to Jane Kixon, both of Carendon, Char otte county, N. B.
On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride, Moncton, by the Rev. Robert S. Crisp, assisted by the Rev. John Prince, William Elliott, of Moncton, to Mrs. Magle J. Holstead.
On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father. Sath, Carleton Co, by Nev. Thos., Stebbings, Allen W. Lisur, to Irene W., third daughter of J. R. Earle. Earle.
On Tuesday, 6th inst., at New York, by the Rev.
Walter Euchanan, William Russell, of Newcastle,
England, to Bessle Glenwood Parker, of st. John, N.
B. (Providence, R. I., papers please copy)
On the 7th inst., at the rasidence of the bride's
father, by Rev. W. H. Heartz, Thomas A. Morgan, of
Portland, St. John N. B. to Helen M., third daughter
of Capt. Chas. B. Dunham, of Barton, Digby
Co., N. S.
on the 4th itst., at Toronto, by the father of the Co., N. S.
On the 4th itst., at Toronto, by the father of the
bride, assisted by Rev. Elmore Harris, A. B., William
F. Parker, of Halifax, N. S., barrister-at-law, to Kate
B. Welton, eldest daughter of Rev. D. M. Welton, D.
D. of Toronto Haptist College.

Deaths.

On the 5th inst., in the City of Portlan', Joshua Corkery, snr., a native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland On the 5th inst, in this city, Albert E. Simpson, aged 21 years
On the 4th inst., at Woodstock, Eliza, widow of the late B. P. Griffith, in the 81st year of her age.
On the 28th ula., at Clover Hill, Kings County, William Cassidy, aged 90 years, a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, and for over 67 years a resident of this province, leaving 10 children, 71 grandchildren, 27 great-grandchildren, besides 7 brothers—he being the eldert and the only one dead—also a large circle of triends and acquaintances to mount their sail

of richids and acquaintances or mother and the bereavement.

(Irish and American papers please copy)

On the 5th inst., at Loch Lomond, John Hill in the 53r1 year of his age, a native of Queenstown, On the 5th inst., at Sussex, suddenly, Ruth, widow On the 5th inst., at Sussex, suddenly, Ruth, widow of the late James Hannsh, aged 73 years.
On the 6th lust., after a short illness, Bernard McNamee, aged 73 years, a native of the County-Tyrone, Ireland, leaving a wife and five children.
On the 4th inst., at Richibucto, after a lingering illness, David, son of the late John Johnston, aged 40 On the 5th inst., at Gibson, Willie P., infant son of Wm. P., and Maggie A. Hanebry, aged 9 months.
On the 27th uit., at Pullman, Gook County, Ill., after much suffering, of cancer of the stomach, David Inglis. f rmerly of Granville Ferry, N. F., leaving a

wife and seven children to mourn their sad loss.

(Annapolis, Nova Scotia, papers please copy.)

On the 5th inst., in this city, Jonnie, wife of Duncan

C. Robertson, aged 38 years.

On the 30th uit, at Salmon River, Digby County,

N. S., Mary Louise, infant caughter of William aud

Natalie Toomey, aged 10 months.

On the 8th inst., in this city, George, infant son of

Bartholomew and Mary O'Connell, aged 1 year and 4 nths.
Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th inst., Helen
stry, aged 20 years, second daughter of S. J. and Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th Inst., Helen Mary, aged 20 years, second daughter of S. J. and Anna S. Kiur.

On the 27th ult, in Oakland, California, Peter Taity, a native of St John. M. B., aged 35 years.

On the 11th ult, at Balifax, N. S., Mary Ann Elizabeto, wife of John U. Tupper. and daughter of the la e Fredrick Bateman, sged 35 years.

On the 10th inst, Gilbert B. Prichard, aged 39 years. On the 10th inst, Gilbert R. Prichard, aged 29 years.
On the 10th inst, at Chattanooga, Tenn., John N. Dearborn, of St. John, N. B
On the 9th inst, in this city, of tubercular disease of the brain, Francis Gregory, aged 7 months, intant son of Harriet and Joseph Rederick.
On the 8th inst, suddenly, at the retidence of Milton McLeod, Norton station, Kings Co., Marrila, relict of the late Dr. McCurdy, or Chatham, N. B
(Chatham papers please cop...)
On the 4th inst., at Gegetown, or consumption, Alice J., second daughter of Samuel A and Jane McDermoit, in the 30th jetr of her age, leaving assurance of a happy exchange from her bed of suffering. On the 10th inst., at Cherryfield, Me., John Walsh, in the 26th year of his age.
On the 12th inst., Mannie, daughter of Denis and Harriet Murphy, aged three years and three months Harriet Murphy, aged three years and three months On the 12th lust, at Spruce Lake, in the parish of Lancater, Samuel G. Fair, aged 29 years, son of the

Lancaster, Samuel G. Fair, aged 29 years, son or the late George Fair.

(California papers please copy.)

On the 12th inst., at the Alms House, John Mages, aged 69 years, a native of County Donegal, Ireland. Suddenty, on the 8th inst., at Norton station, Kings Co., Marilla P., wife of the late Dr. John McCurdy, of Chatham, N. B., in the 42nd year of her on the 3rd inst, at Jerusalem, Queens County, after a lineering lilness, which he bose with great patiencs, Willard W. Webb, in the 32nd year of his age, leaving a sad widow and two children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. On the 11th inst, at Gagetown, after a short illness, Humphrey T. Gilbert, M. D., aged 57 years.

Ship Rews.

Port of St. John,

April 6—Sch Carrie B, Williams, from Elizabeth port, J F Watson, coal. Sch Rosilla B, Phipps, from Boston, T S Adams bs],
Sch Rettie, Price, from Boston, V S White, bal.
April 7—Schs Magelian. Wood, from Hillsboro to
Newars; Jehn S Case, Ada Barron and Clara E Rogers,
from United States ports for Joggins; all in for harbor,
and anchored at the Island.
Sth—sch Northern Light, Harper, from Mount
Desort, D J Seely, bal.
Sch Junc, Hatfield, from Boston, Wm Stepherson, gen cargo April 9—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Bes-April 9—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Beston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

April 10 h—Stmr State of Maine, 1,145, Hilyard, from Boston. H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.

Sch H P Townsend, 483, Smith, from Eastport, Scammell Bros, bal.

April 9—Str Storm King, Farris, from Grand Manan via Eastport, R A and J Stewart, mdse and pass, Bark Martha Reid, Jones, from Boston, Scammell Brigt Artos, Robertson, from New York, R C Elkin, Bgtn George E Dale, Bartlett, from Castine, D J Seely, bal Sch Maggie Willett, Hamm, from Newark, A L Sch Hattie E King, Collins, from New York, R C Sch Glenera, McKeil, from New York, TS Adams, Sch Ethel B, Irving, from Rockland, J W Smith, Sch Leenard P Snow, Peters, from Eastport, J W Co, mo'asses. Sch Crestline, Ambrose, from Boston, W J David-Sch Olivis, Williams, from New York, D Carnichael, oil. Sch Wallulu, Keast, from New York, J F Watson, Sch Sabrina, Urquhart, from New York, R.C Elkin, gen cargo. Sch Panope, Dickson, from New York, C A Palmel, Sch Alice S, Kerrigan, from Boston, master, gen argo. Sch Rebbie Godfrey, Cook, from St Kitts, F Tufts and Co, molasses.
Sch Oriole, Secord, from New York, T S Adams,

Goastwise—Schs Etta, Dixon, from Grand Manan:
Golden Light, Israel, from Freeport; E B Newcombe,
Newcombe, from Noel; J W McKinney, McKinnon,
from Yarmouth; Dunrobia, Bishop, from Harvey;
Floyd, Trask, from Weymouth; Steba E Edgett, from
Harvey; E J Glass, Knowlton, from Advecate; Josie
F. Cameron, from Quaco; Ben Bolt, Drake, from Et
George; Watchman, Michel, from Bridgetown;
Mable R H, Powell, from Yarmouth; Amos M Holt,
Covert, from Bridge own; Oddfellow, Robinson, from
Annapolis; Roving Lizzle, Small, from Sandy Cove;
Village Bell, Dixon, from Grand Manan; Amy J,
Alexander, from Waterside; Lleyd, Corning, from
Beaver Hiver; Don Pedro, Bishop, from Harvey;
Clyde, Dickson, from Quaco; Pilot, Beardsley, from
Port Lorne; Weenora, Morrell, from Freeport.

OLBARNO. 5 h—Simr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston, Sch Avis, McLean, for New York. Sch Joseph William Fish, Hart, for New York. Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Boston.
Sch Kmma G, Boawick, for Eastcort
Sch Nel le Bruce, Somerville, for New York.
Sch Forest Belles Belyes, for Boston.
7th—Sch Frank L, Cleveland, for New York.
Sch Mark Pendleton, Pendleton, for New York.
Sch Mark Pendleton, Pendleton, for Boston.
Bark G S Pernell, Mahony, for Liverpool.
Bark Oliver Emery, Swair dge, for Londonderry.
Bark Keswick, Marshall, for Liverpool.
Brigt Herbert, Towse, for Barbados.
Ech Margaville, Mulligan, for Boston
Sch Elizabeth DeHatt. McIntyre, for New York.
Sch Elizabeth DeHatt. McIntyre, for New York.
Sch E H Foster, Lewis, for Vineyard Haven fo.
10-h—Sch F Nelson, Hinckley, for New York.
Sch Joseph Oakes, Gray, for New York.
Sch Irene E Meservey. Meservey, for New York.
Sch Anneda, Mullen, for Boston.
Sch Sarah Hunter, Mowry, for New York.
Sch Anled, Mullen, for Boston.
Sch Anlan, Budley, for New York.
Sch Anta, Scely, for New York.
Sch Anta, Scely, for New York.
Sch Sch Gleaner, Henderson, for New York.
Sch Sch Gleaner, Henderson, for New York.
Sch Brosilla B, Phipps, for Boston.
Sch Tarasher, Haley, for New York.
Sch Bes Bird, Andrews, for Rockland
Coastwiss—Sche Ripple, Pettis, for Port Granville;
A J, Nerris, for Advocate; Watchman, Mitchell, for Hampton; Sovereign, Smaile, for Digby. Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, for Boston. Sch Emma G. Boswick, for Eastport

ARBIVETA. At Quaco. 5th inst, sch Petrel, Anderson, from Harvey, with hay; Emma, Glaspy, from Rockland, At Queco, 6th inst, sch Anna Currier, Welsh, from At Farrsboro, 7th inst, sch Star, Blake, from oston.
at Cariboo Cove, 7th inst, bark William Owen,
frewn. from Euenos Ayres for Charlottetown.
At Musquash, 5th inst, schs D Sower. Kelly, from
fortsmouth; annie W, Fye, from Rockland. At Musquash, 11th inst, schs Syrus Hall, Coombs, from Portland, Me, J & Balcom, bal.
At Parrsboro, 10th inst, schs Standard, Brown, from Joggins; Mayflower, Harvey, from Hantsport; Nota Bene, Hillgrove, from Joggins; Navassa, Hatfield, from

Canadian Ports.

(Special to THE SUN.) At Yarmouth, 12th inst, as Alpha, from Boston sche Etta, from Antigua; J L Crosely, from Cow Bay; Joe Kinney, from Rockland; bark Kelly, from Annapolis.

CLEARED. OLEARED.

At Quaco, 6th inst, Glengariff, Goff; Emms, Glaspy, for Rockland; Petrel, Anderson, for Harvey, AC.

At Hillsboro, 7th inst, soh Macellan, Wood, for Newark; 9th, schs Hattie C, Stewart, for do; Ethel Emmerson, Tower for Boston; Wawbeek, Baiser, for Rockland, Me.

At Musquash, 10th inst, schs D Sawyer, Kelly, for New York; J & H Crowley, Lcrd, for do—both by J A Balcom.

At Yarmouth, 12th, inst, schs Lucretia, Jane, for New York; Je H Crowley, Erra, for demonstrated A Balcom.
At Yarmouth, 12th inst. schs Lucretia Jane, for Grand Banks.
At Parrsbero, 10th inst. schs Navassa, Hatfield, for Boston; Hope, Moore, do; Merton, Brown, for Joggins: A J Morris, for advocate; Star, Blake, for Cornwallis; Belvidera, Milligan, for Joggins.

BALLND. From Halifax, 4th inst, stmr York City, Benn, for From Halifax, 7th inst, str York City, Benn, for London. From Moncton, 8th inst, sch Crown Prince, Cole,

New York.

At Bermuda, 28th ult bark Bertha Anderson Thomson, from New York (and remained lat inst dischg).

At Swansea, 2d inst, brig L M Merritt, O'Brien, At London, 5th inst, bark N B Morris, Smith, from hiladelphia. At Barbados, 13th ult, brig Bessie May, Buck, from Pernambuco (for Arielbo to load for Boston). At Demarara, 10th ult, brig Chegapeake, White, from Baltimore.

At Hong Kong, Feb 26th, bark Billy Simpson,
Brown, from Singapore.

At London, 6th hast, bark Slieve Bloom, Griffiths,
from Philadelphia. from Philadelphia:
At Liverpool 5th inst, ships Munster, Fraser, and Callixene, Dunn, from Galveston.
At Baileds, 5th inst, bark Florence L, Griersor, from Rotterdam
At London, 8th inst, bark Emma Marr, Brewster, from Newport News; 19 days.

At Port Elizabeth, 10th ult, brigt "ald of Llangol-len, McKinnen, from New York via P rt Natal.

At Greenock, 9th inst, bark Ponemen, Brisco, from Java.
At Barbados, about 6th inst bark Nellie Moody,
Forbes, from Montevidee.
At Barbados, 9th inst, bark Emma G Scammell,
Kierstead, from Rie Janeiro for Caitarten.
At Queenstown, 8th inst, bark Lady Rowena, McKellar, from Pensacola for Liverpoor OLBARNO.

At Barbados, 2nd inst, trig Darpa, Anderson, for Bahia.
At Liverpool, 12th inst, ship New City, Bray, for New York.
At London, 9th inst, ship Lillie Soullard, Harr's, for Sydnev, CB; bark William K Chapman, Smith, for for New York; brigt Hibernica, Cook, for barbador.

From Falmouth, 2ad inst, bark Anglesea, Scott, (Irom Iqu'que) for Hamburg.
From Portland, 2nd Inst, brig Zara, Richards (from Plymouth) for Charlottetswn.
From London, 4th inst, ship Cape Breton, Young, From London, 4th inst, ship Cape Breton, Young, for Sydney, OB
From Queenstown, 3rd inst, Marian King, Calvert, for Hamburg.
From Newport, 5th inst, bark Emmanuel Swedenborg, Pleroe, for Colon.
From Barbados, 10th ult, brigs Ohio, Crawford, for St Vincent and New York; 11th, Arbutus, butherland, for San Fernando and Delaware Breakwater; Aedie Bensoh, Townsend, for Aquadilla and Mayague z for No Hatteras; 18th, bark Siddarhs, Ancerson for Trinidad and Delaware Breakwater; Bessie timpson Bradford, for Cuba.
From Antigua, 20th ult brig L J Westway, Buchannan, for Barbados.
From Calcutta, 11th ult, ship Pythomene, McFee, for Sau Francisco. From Calcutta, 11th uit, stip Pythomene, McFee, for Sau Francisco.

From Deal, 6th inst, bark Frank Stafford, Smith, (from London) for New York.

From Plymouth, 6th iast, bark Erems, Ledwell, from Charlottetown; brig Kotth, McKae, do.

From London, 6th iast, bark Crusader, Scott, for New York.

From Newcastle, 7th inst, bark Wm Wright Cook, for Onebec. or Quebec From Plymouth, 7th inst, Rouer, for Pugwash From Fowey, 6th inst, bark Tausman, Baker, for Philadelphia
From Liverpool, 7th inst, bark Natant Saunders,
for Baltimore.

Foreign Porsa.

ABRIVED. ARRIVED.

At Vineyard Haven, 3rd inst, sche Panope, Dickson, from Port Johnson for this port; wallula, Keist, from New York for do; James Watson, Holder, do for Halifsx, NS; Charlotta, Read, for Billsbrro, NS; Carrie Kasier, Eazler, do for Advocate, NS; Annie w Akeis, McIntyre, and Little Bell, Etb. sence for New York; 4th, Genera, McKeit, from New York for this port. at Eastport, 4th inst, sch Alaska, McHafley, hence, At Macelo, Feb 27th, brigt Curlew, Winchester, from New York At Maceio, Feb 27th, brigt Curlew, Winchester, from New York.
At Salem, 5th inst, schs Wm Filnt, Dodge, and Maggie Muivey, Randlett, bence for New York.
At St Thomas 9th uit, sch George Lamb, Maloney, Maloney, from Barbados, and sld 21st for Ponce, PR, and North of Hatteras.
At Shawphal, prior to 4th inst, ship Don Enrique, Cremer, from New York; all well.
At Boston, 5th inst, sch Sarah Glass, Hooper, from St Audrews. Cramer, from New York; all well.

At Boston, 5th inst, sch Sarah Glass, Hooper, from St Audrews.

In gapparently westerly, as we saw her starboard light, but did not hesr any horn blow, and she attempted to cross our bow, and in doing so carried away eur bowsprit close to the kaightheads and all headgear attached. The sea broke over the stern, causing the vessel to leak badly; hailed the vessel, but got no reply; next morning could not see anything of her.

At Pernambuco, 1st ult, brigs Bessle May, Buck, from Buenos Ayres for Barbados (and proceeded); Isabella Balcom, Roes, from Rio Janeiro; Sunshine; Fownes, from Buenos Ayres (and sailed 17th for Macelo; Srd, brig Basid, Dakin, from Rio Janeiro; 17th, bark Anicus, Dunn, from Buenos Ayres (and sailed 17th for Guam); 18th, brig Moss Rose, Bennett, from Bahia.

At New York, 5th inst, ship Dunrobin, Scott, from London; Habitant, Potter, from Antwerp; bark Thos Keiller, Jones, from Havre; schs Sygnet, Milton, from Port Williams; Mellnda, McBrien, from Cornwallis; TW McKay, Perkins, from Cornie; Reporter, Gilchrist; Busiris, McLain; Mower, Purdy; Annie, W Wakers, McIntyre; Afton, Odell, Ella Browne, Keene; Hannibal, Pendieton: Lillie Belle, Erb; Gem, Fowler, and Robert Darity, Low, hence; 7th bark Lowwood, Fritz, from Antwerp, 5th inst, ship Winnifred, McDonald, from Philadelphia

At Hamburg, 5th inst, bark Chas E Lefurgey, Beed, from Norfelk, At Hayana, 29th ult, brig Woodcick, Williams, from Fernandies.
At Pensacola, 5th inst, bark Colorado, McWhinnie, At Bilboa, 4th ins, bark J H Masters, Crossley, from Matanzas At Cutier, 2nd inst, sch May Queen, Watt, from Grand Manan for Boston At Havre, 4th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Haines, from New Orleans.

At New York, 6th inst, ship McDougall, Davis, from Antwerp.
At Cardenas, Sist uit, bark J! C Williams, Smith, rom Havana.

At Gloncester, 5th inst, schs William Flint and R.

G Moran, hence f r New York.

At Newburyport, 4th inst, sch Sower, Dixon, from lew York. At Penarth Amboy, 7th inst, bark Avoca, Michener,

rom New York. At Cears, 12th ult, bktn, Hecter, Newcomb, from Pernambuco.
At Boston, 7th inst, sch Emeline M Sawyer, Watts, hence for New York; in distress.
At New York, 8th inst, ship Beathoven, 8mith, from Dunkirk: barks Quebec, Nelson, from Antwerp; Lotus, McDonald, from Santander; sch Eva Maud, McComber, from Manzanilla.
At Hamburg, 3rd inst, ship Hallgerda, McKendric, from Browse Island
At Fortress Muuroe, 7th inst, brig Nathalie, Veal, from Bahts for orders. from Bahia for orders.

At Delaware Breakwater, 7th inst, sch St John,
Mathews, from Guantanamo

At Boston, 9th inst, sch Nina Paige, Taylor, from At Delaware Breakwater, 7th list, set St. Mathews, from Guantanamo
At Boston, 9th inst, sch Nina Paige, Taylor, from
Per: La Tour.
At Bostohay, 6th inst, schs Mav Queen, Watt, from
Grand Manan for Glouessier; Victor, Watts, hence
for New York; Speedwell, hence for Boston.
At Eastport 8th inst, sch Mary George, hence.
At Havana, 9th inst, brigt Jumbo, Bell, from Marsellies. At Salem, 8th inst, sch Frank L P, Lawson, hence for sew York

At Hampton Roads 9th inst, bark Ruth Palmer,
Smi h, from Liverpool.

At New York, 8th inst, bark Curacoa, Norton, from Curacoa.

At Port Spain, 17th ult, bark Talisman, Delano, from New York.

At Norfolk, 8th inst, ship Senator, Fulton, from Liverpool.
At Philadelphia, 8th inst, bark Sherwood, Douglas, from Rotterdam.
At Portland, Me, 8th inst, sch'A Anthony, Norris, from Port Williams, NS, for New York.

CLEARED.

At Astoria, 28th ult, ship Governor Tilley, Dick

At Astoria, 25th ult, ship Governor Thiey, Dick son, for Queenstown.

At New York, 3rd inst, bark Alice Cooper, Williams, for Dunkirk.

At New York, 3rd inst, bark Alice M Claridge, Lockhart, for Botteradam; briggs Artos, Robertson, for this port; Aldine, Carter, for Buenos Ayres; schs Sarah, Day, and Bucco, Yung, for this port; Alert, Eldridge, for Halifax.

At Boston, 5th inst, bark Carrie Wyman, McNelll, for New York.

At Boston, 5th inst, barks H W Palmer, Boyd, for for New York.

At Boston, 5th inst, barks H W Palmer, Boyd, for Savannah; schs Minnie May, McLend, for Georgetown, PE; Donua Bell, LeBlanc, for Bellevde Cove, NS.

At Portland, 5th inst, sch Hattie E King, Collins, for this next, for this port.

At New York, 5th inst, ship Wildwood, Saunders, for Yokohams; bark Icgieside, Bayes, for Singapore; Avoca, Michuer, for Perth Amboy; brig Curiacoa, Priest, for Curacoa; sch Maggie Willett, Hamm, for Newark.

At Charleston, 5th inst, bark Paragon, Doane, for Rayal Reval.

At Savanuab, 5th inst, bark Verona, Dix, for Rio Janeiro; Velona, Andrews, for Liverposs.

At New York, 6th inst, bark Claribe Walsh, for At Norfolk, 6th inst, bark Kestrel, Olsen, for Deme At Philadelphia, 6th inst, ship Mabel Taylor. At Philadelphia, 6th inst, ship Mabel Taylor, Durkee, for Hlozo.

At Portland, 6th inst, barks Louise Adelaide, Orr, for Church Point, NS; sch Cyrus Hall, coombs, for Musquash, NB, to load for New York.

At Boston, 7th inst, sch Annie Robertson, McGulre, for Liverpoo', NS; sch Winner, Frye, for Two Rivers, NS.

At New York, 7th inst, bark Peacemaker, Closson, for the Parkeylar. rom Rotterdam.
At Charleston, 7th inst, bark Pohona, Moncrieff, for Liverpool.

At Pensacola, 7th inst, ship Prince Rudolph, Dixon for Hul. At Philadelphia, 7th inst, brig Myrtle, Starrett, for The Portland.

British Ports.

At Boston, 7th inst, bark Mariha Reid, Jones, for this port; sche siridle, Flick, for St Pierre, Miq; Canning Packet, Berry, for Annapolis, NS; Hugh M. Perry, for Annapolis via Digby, NS.

From New London, 7th inst, sch Royal Arcanum, grom New London, 7th inst, soh Royal Arcanum,
Gould (from New Yerk) for this port.
From Delaware Breakwater, 6th inst, bark Abram
Young, from Philadel, his for Dunkirk.
From Cutler, 3rd inst, sohs Alaska, for Moncton;
May Queen, from Grand Manan for Boston.
From Chilstlansand, 27 h u.t. bark Manan for Boston.

From Christiansand, 27 h u.t, bark Herkules, for Miramich'.
From New York, 7th inst, bark Ingleside, Hayes, for Singapore (and anchored in Hart Is'and Roads); bark Claribel, Walch, for Charlottekown, PEI; brig, Artos, Robertson, from New York for this port; Aldiue, for Buenos Ayres; schs Alert, Eldrige, for Halitax, NS; Orlole, barah, Day; Bucco, Young; Maggle Willett, for this port.
From Whitestone, 7th inst, bark Lewis Smith, Wright, from New York for Antwerp, and brig Peerless, Stewart, do for Canary Islande.
From Floshing Bay, 7th inst, schs Acara, Harper, from New York for his port; Sarah, Day, de for do; Rondo, McIntyre, co for de. Rondo, McIntyre, on for de. From Bahla, 5th ult, barks Olivette, Davies, for Hallfax; Ith ult. Beitress, Service, for Barbados. From Astoria, 35th ult, ship Gov Tilley, Dickson, r Queenstown. From Galveston, 7th uit, bark Ashantee, for Liverpool.

From Machias, 6th inst, schs Plerre, Kelly, ftr Joggins, NS; Kolon, lubby, for Apple River, NS; Dawyer, Kelly, for Two Rivers, NS (all to load for New York).

At New York, 8th inst, bark Orontes, Everett, for Valparatio and Autorogasta.

At New Orleans, 8 h inst, ship & Asiana, Gray, for Liverpool. at Philadelphia, 8th inst, bark Stormy Petrel Reed. At Philadelphia, 8th inst, bark Stormy Petrel, Reed, for Exmouth, E
At Bostou, 9th inst, brig Edward D. Saulnier, for Belleveau Cove, NS; schs Joseph Stovy, Anderson, ftr Aspey Bay, CE; Crestline. Ambrose, for this port.
At Bostobay, 9th inst, sch S K F James, Bissett, hence for Boston.
At Christiausand, 3rd inst, bark Brimiga, Geltzier, from Savannah ftr Riga; ice bound
At New York, 9th inst, sch St John, Mathews, from Guntanamo; 10th, brig Charlotte, Morehead, from Manzanella; 11th, schs Annie V Bergen, Udell, and Neille Parker, Corbett, heace.
At Boston, 9th inst, schs Blythe, Messenger, from Bellevue Cove, NS; Dielytris, Courtenay, from Chester Basin, NS; Briggewater, wason, from Mahone Bay, NS; 10th, schs Bessle Whitieg, Dayton, from Cardenas; Fred E Ox. from Cienfurgos; J W Raymond, Collins, from Westport, NS; Maguum, German, from Meteghan, NS; Ethel Granville, Foeter, from Weymouth, NS; Speedweil, Siever, hence; Bertha Maud, Barton, hence; E Raymond, Loucett, from Bellevue Cove, NS; E Welsh anderson, from Bear River, NS At Por: Eads, 9th inst, ship Cashmere, Dell, from

At Hamburg, 7th inst, bark Anglesea, Scott, from Iqu'que
At New York, 9th inst, sch Annie W Akers, MacIntyre, for this port; Holmes, Branscombe, for this At San Francisco, 9th inst, ship Troop, Parker, for At San Francisco, 9th inst, ship Troop, Parker, for Queenstown
At Boston, 9th inst, brig Nyanza, Inness, for Port Medway, NS; schs Blanche O, Whitney, for Lunenburg, NS; Joseph Story, Anderson, for Aspsy Bay, CS; Crestline, Ambrose; Prusslam Genral, McKee, for this port; 10th, bark L M Smith, Smith, for St Johns, NF; schs William M Bird, Reed, for Sydney, CS; W H Mackay, Balmer, and Maud and Bessie, Jones, for this port; Sarah Glass, Hooper, for St Andrews, NS; Emma C Shafner, for Annapells, NS; trigs Vesper, Mouser, for Bridgewater and Liverpool, NS; Olive Branch, Manthorn, Bridgewater, NS; Kathleen, Cook, for Port Medway, NS; schs H C Higginson, Fales, for Windsor, NS; Dallas Hill, Carlton, for Quaco, NB.

SAILED. From Pernambuco, 6th ult, trig Hotspur, Win-From Paulilac, 2nd inst, bark Exile, Pearce, for or this port.
From Rio Janeiro, 10th ult, bark Geo B Doane, Rob. for Barbados. m Clenfuegos, 18th ult, sch Fred E Cox, McCon Montrea'. From Manzanil'o (Cuba), 16 k ult, sch Eva Maud, McCumber, 10r New York; 19th, brig Charlotte, More-McCumber, for New York; 19th, orig Unariotte, more-head, do.

from Valparaiso, Feb 25th, bark John Gill, Mc-Kenz'e, for Talcabunno.

From Bahia, Feb 26th, brig Natalie, Veale, for New York; 8th ult, bark Cyprus, Parker, (from New York) or Shanghal.

From St Kitts, 25th ult, sch Robbie Godfrey, for his port.

From Antwerp, 5th inst, ship Marlborough, Esgles, or New York.

From Mani a, Feb 12th, ships Nyl Ghau, Builer, for New York; 18th, Kingsport, Morchouse, do.
From Savannab, 6th ult, ship Mary Stewart, for London; bark Valona, for Liverpool.
From Buenos Ayres, 4th ult, bark Oneata, Dart, for Bahia; 5th, bark Kate Burrill, Bell, for Valparais.
From Bahia, 5th ult, brigt Carrick, Branscomb, for Barbados. sarbados.
From Hyannis, 7th inst, sch Serrene, for this port
From Machias, 6th inst, sch Pierro, Kelly, for Jogins.

From New York, 8th inst, ship Wildwood, for okohama; bark Peacemaker, for Rotterdam.

From Rotterdam, 7th inst, ship Rhine, Harris for

From Cutler, Me. 3d inst, sch Alasks, Bishop (from Moncton) for New York.

From Pert Ludlow, 1st inst, bark Veritae, Johnson, for Newport From New York, 9th inst, bark Orones, for Valara so. From Lisben, 3rd inst, sch L B Young, Holland, for From Port Eads, 9th inst, ship Accous, for Liver-

Mount Pleasant, NJ, April 3—Wreckers have returned from stranded ship Tsernogora and report starboard rail gone. The heavy sea last night did more damage to the vessel than appers from shore. A few cil barrels were taken out on deck yesterday, but they were washed everboard during the night, and have gone to sea. The baggage of the captain and mate was landed to-day, and is now at Spring Lake life saving station Late life saving station
Quick Passage—Schr Calabria. Palmer, sailed from
Sagna la Grande. Cuba, 27th uit, at 8 o'clock a m,
and dropped anch r at Kew York bar at 10 e'clock p
m lat inst, making the whole trip in 5 days and 14 hours.
The bark Antwerp grounded at Bristol, and floated off with slight damage
Gibraltar, March 13—Barks St O'aves. Kyffia, Marseilles for Par sboro, was taken in tow by the Dolphin from very near the shore and left two miles eastward of the rock.

In port at St Thomas, 23d u't, ship Bertie Bigelow, In port at St Thomas, 23d u't, thip Bertle Bigelow, Walley, from New York for Shanghal, completed repairs and reloaded carge, barks Guiana, Byrn, from Itolio for Boston, leaky.

In port at Rio Janerie, Feb 2°rd, brigs Hastings, Lawrence, and Rosella Smith, Green, unc Passed Tarifa, 26th ult, bark k-iza A Kenney, At kinson, from Fiume for Philadelphus.

Passed Anjer, Feb 23rd, ship Nyl-Ghau, Butler, from Manila for New York; 28th, bark Venezuela, Perry, do for New York or Montreal.

En port at Aguadulla, 20th ult, brig Addie Benson, Townsend, to load for N of Hatteras.

In port at Batavia, Feb 24th, bark Jennie Parker, Veale, unc Veale, unc
Le port at Demerara, 19th ult, brig Lillian, Schelve,
for New York
In port at Holio, 17th ult, bark Alabama, Brown, for
Montreal. In port at Manils, 19th ult, ship Porthia, Katon, for loilo and Montreal. In port at mains, 1sth into sing Porting, actor, for Iloilo and Montreal.

Bermuda, April 1—Berk Congou has been sold by the Vice Court of Admiralty for the sum of £ 39 Brig G W Halls, Abbott, from Black Miver for Chester, Pa, is discharging, and will be abandoned. Passed Deal, 6th inst, bark Crusader, Scott, from Lordon for New York. Passed Deal, 6th inst, bark Crusader, Scott, from London for New York
Passed East London. 7th ult, ship Lillian, Copp, from Colombo via Galle for New York.
In port at Rio Janeiro, 14th ult, ship Serela, Smith, and hambris, Frownell, unc; barks Hornet. Crosbv. from New York; Campanero, Kiebne, from Baltimore; Cupid, Gould; Prince Rupert, O'Malley, and H. & Cann, Cann, unc; brigs Rozails Smith, Green, for New York; Hastings, Comens, unc; ser Davida, Roberts, from New York.

Freehold, N.J., April 7—Ship Tsernogors, which stranded at Spring Lake a week ago last Saturday, is badly broken. The beach is strewn with kerosene oil barrels from her hold. The ship will prove a total lots.!

Ean Francisco, March 31—Bark Willie McLaren, McLaren, from Toussville Dec 19 for Eureka, is overdue.

In port at Hong Kong, 3rd ult, ship Ellen A Reed, Hatfield, and barks Arabia, Robinson, unc; Billy Simpson, Brown, from Singapore.

In port at Port Spain, 19th ult, brigs Arbutus, Sutherland, from Barbados, arrived 1sth, for Delaware Breakwater; Anglo, Love, for do; B L Page, Spinney, for Martinique.

New London, April 8—Sch Royal Arcanum did not sait as before reported, but awaits favorable wind.

Bark Lady Rowena, McKellar, from Ponsacola Feb 19 for London, arrived at Queenstown 8th inst. She lost saits and is leaking.

Bpring Lake, NS, April 8—The spars of ship Tstrnogora, which came ashare here 12 days sgo, are still standing, but the heavy seas which dash over the vestel have torn her built nearly to pieces. The coast wreckers have a large number of men at work saving the empty kerosene cil barrels which have floated out from her huil. It is estimated that 6,000 out of the 8,000 barrels will be saved.

In port at Bahia, # 14th ult, bark Merritt, Shamper, for New York; brigs Buda, Ray, for Montreal; Encrith, Mahoney, for a sew York; sch christina Moore, Sarford, for New York.

In port at Bahia, # 14th ult, bark Cupid, Gould, for Pernambuco to load sugar for the United States.

rassed 8t Catherine's Point, 9th inst, bark J W Holmes, Newcombe, from Philadelphia for rotterdam.

Eoston, April 9—Sch Blythe, from Bellevue Cove,

dam.

Boston. April 9—Sch Blythe, from Bellevue Cove, NS, arrived here leaking badly, having struck on faion bar last night, and subsequently drifted ashore on Long Island, where she bliged and filled She was towed off and taken to dry dock for repairs.

Bark Huron, Dunn, which left Liverpool March 25 for 8t John, NB, has taken refuge in the Clyde One of her masta is spung and a new one will be put in its place. She will slio make other repairs.

TO THE ELECTORS

Resp ctfully soliciting your support,

ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG. of Albert.

CI ENTLEMEN—At a public meeting held at Eigin Order, on Tuesdey night, April 6th, I was unanimously chosen as a Candidate for election to the House of Assembly, for the County of Arbert, I have accepted that nomination, and if elected will support those measures of reform which the financial condition of the province demand.

I shall endeavor to hold public meetings in the principal parts of the county and bring my views more fully before you.

Vour obedient servant.

for Melbourne.
From Delaware Breakwater, 5th inst, sch St John,
Mathews, (from Guantanamo) for New York.
From Boston, 9th inst, barks Martha Reed, for this
ports H w Palmer, for Savannah.
From Boothbay, 9th inst, sch Ethel, for Lynn; and
Victor, for New York; both hence.
From Gloucester, 9th inst, sch R G Moran, hence
for Newyort

peol.
From Salem, 9th inst, schs J L Cottee, Comeau,
(from New Yerk) for at Stephen, Ns; Chas Heath,
Pandleton; Frank L P Lawen; Fannie Butler, Olsen;
Meggie Mulvey, Randlets; and William Flint, Dodge,
hence for New York.
From Charleston, 9th inst, barks Rellie T Guest, and
Glenola, for Liverpool.
From Hart Island Roads, 9th inst, bark] Ingleside,
Harse, from New York for singapore.

from very near the shore and left two miles eastward of the rock.

Passed Tarlia, March 24tb, ult, barks Luiginia & Olivari, Cette, for Miramichi.

Passed Dover, 4th ult, ships Austria, Dexter, from London for New York; 5th, Sleive Bloom, Griffiths, from Philadelphia for London
In port at Barbados, 14th ult, barks Anna, Kitchen, framgBuenos Ayres; 13th, Kate Harding, Bolduc, unc; Elgin, Turner, unc; brigs Acasha, Shaw, disg; Little Aunie, Fortin, from Bahis, arrived 14th; New Dominion, Lomieux, unc; sche China, Collins, for this port; Althea, Melancoln, for this port or St atephen, NB; Piaylair, Crowell, disg.

In port at Calcutta, 2nd ult, ships Anglo-Americs, Williams, for New York; Pythomene, McFee, for Sau Francisco.

Dated April 10th, 1886.

Sch E M Sawyer, Watt', hence for New York, put into Boson 7th inst lesking 250 strokes per hour, caused by striking on Fox Island 29th ult. Will go into dry dock. Point Pleasant, NJ. April 7—The wreck of the ship Maits, at Ocean Beach, was broken in two during the late gale

Batk Quebec (Windsor, NS), Nelson, at New York from Antwerp, reports Feb 20 Francis Callega, seaman, French, aged 42, fed loverboard and was lost; has strong variable gales; April 5 was close in port, but having no pilot and the weather threatening, shortened sail and stood out to sea; at 10.30 p m, dense fog and strong breeze, an unknown bark standards and strong breeze, and strong breeze, and the standards from Hull for Quebec.

Passed Prawle Point, 5th inst, bark Exile, Pearce, from Berdeaux for New York.

In port at Provincetowa, 3th inst, schs Wallula, from New York for this port; Bess & Stella, hence for New York. for New York. Ean Francisco, March 31—Bark Willie McLaren

Ship Annie Goudey, Sanders, from Cardiff for Bio Janeiro, March 37, lat 60 N, lon 12 W. April 4, lat 46 10, lon 42 40, a ship showing letters TNLV (Fred E Scammell, from Rotterdam for New ork).
Brig F A Clairmon'e, German, from Brucswick for t Pierre, Mart, March 20, 1at 24 N, lon 59 15 W.

CITY AND COURTY OF ST. JOHN.

ENTLEMEN—

The A Dissolution of the General Assembly having taken place, I, at the request of a large number of the Electors, shall be a Candidate for your suffrages at the election for the Local Legislature to take place on the 26th inst.

I beg to announce that I am an independent Candidate, and will, if elected, direct my efforts towards reform, and support all measures tending towards economy in the public expenditure.

I shall during the capvess see as may of you personally as I can, and will in a few days issue a Platform of the principles that I will advocate if I become your representative.

Your obedient servant,

To the Electors of the County

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. PURCATIVE MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and CHICKEN CHOLERA. stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20 Circulars furnished in large cans, price \$1.00 Circulars furnished can be supported by \$1.00 Circulars furnished can be supported by \$1.00 Circulars furnished can be supported by \$1.00 Circula

KINGS COUNTY

Political Notice !

AS an effort is being made in portions of the As an effort is being made in portions of the County to form a ticket ostensibly non-party in its character, but the election of which would be justly claimed by the opposition as a defeat of the dovernment, and the undersigned, feeling that not ing but a lack of union on the part of the friends of the Administration throughout the county can cause their defeat, are willing to sink their personal interests for the sake of promoting the general welfare of the party. the party.

We therefore respectfully request as many of the

Local Government as possible to attend at the

COURT HOUSE AT HAMPTON,

This Day, Wednesday, 14th instant on arrival of the mil-day train at 130 o'clock, still further attested by our largely increased on arrival of the mir-day frain at 1 30 clocks,

p. ma., to consalt generally in the interests of the
Party, and to either select a new ticket, or
make such changes (if an) in the present ticket as
may be deemed destrable.

This Call for a Convention is made by us, as being
the only candidates at present in the field, and becounty whose duty it is to issue such call.

Dated April 10th, 1886.

WM. PUGSLEY, JR. GEO. L. TAYLOR.

P. S.—The Intercolonial Railway authorities will issue Excursion keturn Tickets at single tare from all stations between *t. John and Petiteodisc to electors desirons of attending the above Convention.

47:2

To the Electors of Kings Co

THE Electors of the County of Kings, favorable to the formation of a Ticket in opposition to the present Local Government, are hereby requested to

MEET AT HAMPTON, This Day, Wednesday, 14th April

instant, at 2 o'clack, p m. A full attendance is desir.d. By order of PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

To the Electors

CITY OF ST. JOHN.

GENTLEMEN -Having been chosen at a Convention of the Liberal Conservative Party as Candidates for the representation of the City of St. John, in the Local Legislature, and having accepted the nomination we ask your support.

We are opposed to the policy of the present
Local Government and if elected will endeaver
to bring about a more economical management of our Provincial affairs.

We are yours truly, R. F. QUIGLEY. St. John, 10th April, 1886.

To the Electors

City and County of St. John.

GENTLEMEN—

Of At a Convention of the Liberal Conservative Party of the City and County of Sa'nt John, at which all parts of the constituen y were represented, we were unanimously nominated as GANDIDATE's for the City and County in the Local Legislature.

Having accepted the nomination, we respectfully offer ourselves as candidates for your suffrages.

We are opposed to the policy of the Local Government and will endeaver if elected, to bring about a more conomical management of provincial affairs.

While the state of the roads and the early date at which the election occure, will materially interfere wi hour making a thorough canvass of the constituency, we will personally wait upon as many of the electors as possible.

Should we be hencred with your confidence we will look meet carefully after the roads and bridges, as well as the other public services of the county.

LATELY RECEIVED:

CROCKS very choice YELLOW

Butter.

60 Barrels very choice DRIED APPLES and WHITE BEANS,

10 Cases very fancy EVAPORATED APPLES,

85 Dozen BROOMS—assorted,

7 Sacks finest Grenoble and Marbot WALNUTS; 180 Boxes Very choice JACKSONVILLE CHEESE, finest in the market.

For sale by

JAMES ROURKE, JOHN A. CHESLEY, JOHN CONNOR, GEO. G. GILBERT.

St. John April 10th, 1896

APRIL 13th, 1886. Barbados Molasses-New Crop. First cargo this season's

Choice New Barbados MOLASSES Landing at North Market wharf.

Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels.

Two and a half miles frem Fredericton, 225 acres in Meadow, Pasture and Woodland. Large Stock Barn, with storage for 40 tons of Hay abeve and Manure Celler below, 40 feet by 50 feet. Silo, Grain Barn, Implement House, two smaller Barns, sil in good order Machinery nearly new, also for sale. Two hundred tons Manure ready for use. Small Bouse for laborer. Well fenced and watered; 100 rods of river front. Good boating and fishing and fair shooting. Railroad and steamers close. Apply to

J. D. TURNER. BLACK & HAZEN,

BRITISH WOOLLENS.

DANIEL & BOYD direct the attention of Merchant Tailors to their unusually large seclection of

British Woollens.

We place in this market, for the second seaon, a complete range of

THOROUGHLY SHRUNK Wooded Black and Indigo Blue Worsted

Suitings,
These goods are manufactured and finished weaves, with the standard Diagonals, together with many new designs for the Summer trade.

The manifest advantage to Merchant Tailors

THOROUGHLY SHRUNK

DANIEL & BOYD.

ALABASTINE

-IS NOT-

A ND should not be confounded with it.

A labastine is a CEMENT and the only preparation for Walls and Ceilings manufactured on scientific principles, and the only article which produces a FIRM and DURABLE finish. It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat, shrink from the walls or

FOR SALE BY W. H. Thorne & Co..



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1886. Grand Poultry Show in Connection.

PREPARE TO WIN THE PRIZES. CINGLE and Rose Comb White Leghoras, Langshaus and Wyandottes, my speciaties. Winners of six regular and nine special prizes in 1885 and 1836 Also Eggs from the following varieties: Light Brahams, Black Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black "pan'sh, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Partridge Cochins and W. C. B. Pollsh.

Eggs, \$150 per 18, \$250 per 26; Mammoth Bronz; Turkey Eggs, \$300 per 9; Pekin Ducks. \$150 per 9.

To every Exhibitor who wins first prize on Chicks (at the coming Provincial Exhibition), and who purchased the eggs from me from which the ch'cks were hatched, I will supplement the 1st prize \$200 and the second prize \$1.

A few trios of Fowls for sale.

PHILIP LAW.

JARDINE & CO. GASPEREAUX, SHAD, HERRING

Netsand Twines.

FULL WEIGHTS AND FRESH GOODS. JUST RECEIVED.

Jerh. Harrison & Co. T. R. JONES & CO.

J. D. TURNER.

VOICE OF THE CHURCHMAN.

JENNIE SAYRE,

I'm a temperance man, I will do what I can,
I will earnestly talk and pray;
I will labor with might for the cause of right,
But I cannot vote that way.

With eloquence warm I will urge reform,
Let all the world take note,
I never shirk from temperance work
Excepting when I vote.

I will labor so that the world may know I'm a zealous temperance man; I will talk of laws that will aid the cause

My tongue shall delight to talk of right,
I will speak its praises each day;
I will arge it strong on the listening throng,
But I cannot vote that way.

A vote for the right is lost from sight,
for the cause is weak today;
I might grow strong if helped along,
But I cannot vote that way.

With party strong, though the cause be My vote will still be cast. hough want and woe in streams may flow, And whisky rule at last.

The widow's groan and orphan's moan Shall not affect my wil'; I pity them though, and tell them so, But vote for whisky atill.

A WOODLAND FLOWER.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. How could I know, O tender woodland treasure With petals blue and soft as summer skies,
That from the dust of long-forgotten pleasure
So dear a hope, so fair a dream, could rise?
Meek, lonely blossom, hiding in the shadows,
And waved by mountain breezes cool and

No fairer flower from summer's golden meadows
Could bring the thoughts that thou hast
borne to me!

From the sweet stillness of the misty mountains, Where fairies weave a strange, mysterious

spell,

The cooling winds that blow from hidden fountains Bore thes 'mid alien bowers and scenes to

Ah. sweeter on thy petals, fair and broken,
Than winds that blow across a summer sea,
Or strains of fairy music, is that token,
Oh, wonderous flower, that thou hast brought

FOREVER YOUNG.

The wild world hastens on its way: The wild world hastens on its way;
The gray-haired century nears its close;
Its sorrow deepens day by day;
The summer blush forsakes the rose,
But, darling, while your voice I hear,
And while your dark-brown eyes I see,
Sad months and sunless seasons drear,
And while your dark-brown eyes I see,

Are all the same, all glad to me. Despair can never reach me, While your soft hand I hold: While your eyes love and teach me, I never shall grow old!

They say that love forsakes the old,
That passion pales and fades away;
That even love's bright locks of gold
Must lose their charm and change to gray. But, darling, while your heart is mine,
And while I feel that you are true,
For me the aktes will ever shine
With summer light and tenderest blue.
Yes, let old age deride me!
I scorn his mocking tongue.
Dear love, with you beside me,
I am for the summer light and tenderest blue.

-Belgravia.

REMEMBERED. Oh, shall I be remembered
When this early life is o'er,
When my feet have pressed the portal
Of that far off better shore?
When my weary hands are folded
On my cold and pulseless breast;
When I drop life's weary burden—
And the mortal is at rest,

Have I helped the poer and needy, And in good works borne a part? Have I spoken words of comfort, To some sad and aching heart? Have I caused one hour of glad To some creature Thou hast made

Oh how prone we are to wande In the veil of flesh arrayed. Have I filled in life its mission-Fought for right and scorned the wreng, Has my life been one that tended To make others pure and strong?

When the early bands are severed And the sands of life are run— Oh, shall I be remembered

For some good that I have done.

REVELATION.

(Mr. Whittiet's new poem in the Atlantic for [April.) I pray for faith, I long to trust;

I listen with my heart, and hear
A Voice without a sound: "Be just,
Be true, be merciful, revere
The Word within thee; God is near! "Believe and trust; through stars and suns.

Through all occasions and events
His wise, paternal purpose runs;
The darkness of his providence
Is star-lit with divine intents."

O joy supreme! I know the Voice, Like none beside ou earth or sea; Yea, more, O soul of mine, rejoice, By all that He requires of me, I knew what God himself must be,

No picture to my aid I call, I shape no image in my prayer;
I only know in Him is all
Of light, life, beauty, everywhere
Eternal Goodness here and there.

THE VIOLET.

Oh! faint delicious spring-time violet, Thine odor, like a key,
Turns noiselessly in memory's ward to let
A thought of sorrow free,

The breath of distant fields upon my brow Blows through that open door.

The sound of wind-borne bells more sweet and low, And sadder than of yore.

It comes afar from that beloved place. And that beloved hour, When Life hung ripening in Love's golden Like grapes above a bower.

A spring goes singing through its reedy grass,
The lark sings o'er my head
Drowned in the sky—oh pass, ye visions, pass!
I would that I were dead.

Why hast thou opened that forbidden door From which I ever fise! O vanished Joy! O Love, that art no more, Let my vexed spirit be! O violet! thy odor through my brain Hath searched, and stung to grief This sunny day, as if a curse did stain Thy velvet leaf,

AN APRIL DAY.

Oh, we went picking daffodils,
My little love and I!
A blue-bird sang upon the fence;
White clouds were riding high, On a sunny April morning, With soft winds blowing by,

Oh, we went out to count the stars. My little love and I !
"O Mamma, see, the daffodils
Are blowing in the sky ?" On a cool, sweet April evening, When shadows hovered high,

HAIL TO THE CHIEF. (Hamilton Times.) A. D. Stewart's noo awa, He wha takes has noo been ta'en, Brunswick on him's laid her claw,

Will he no get back again? Will he no get back again? What will ceme o' a' his men Gin he ne'er gets back again?

Will he no get back again?

Cadby he has hunted larg.
Thro' the country up an' doon;
He's been larg enough awa
To have chased him to the moon.

Will he no get back again? etc. Law's an unco kittle thing—
They wha deal in's ken that weel;
What seems right is aften wrang,
It would puzzle e'en the deil.

Will he no get back again? etc. Nine days wonders come an' gae, But we wonder noo an' then, When the Chief upon his way Will be coming back again.

HIS EHIPS.

I closed a drawer with a sudden pang today,
For neath the thing I sought there lay a toy,
Carven and cut and chipped in childish way—
Too sacred to destroy.

A wooden hammer, that with mimic nails Had builded tiny ships (launched forth anon) And kept affect with breath on snowy sails How little then I knew those ships that went

Slender and gay, across the shallow seas, Were but the pastime of an angel, sent To teach love's mysteries. For to the rapture of eternal calms,

Lifted on noiseless wings, he went away, Bearing white lillies in his folded palms,

Now, sculptured on a marble's base, they show He sleeps, unconscious of my soul's lament, While on the spring's warm bosom still they grow, Smiling as when he went.

And could he wander back to earth awhile, Orossing the golden thresheld, granted leave, Heaven would itself be lone without his smile,
Aud, hush! he, too, might grieve.
—Mrs. Whiton Stone, in Boston Transcript.

A RAINY DAY. Now just take a peep at the window and

Oh, dear me!

How cloudy and dark, and how dreary and What a day!

The rain seems to frown
As it comes pouring down; And the wet, muddy earth looks as cross as the sky.
So do I.

How could I expect to be happy and gay, Such a day? When things are as dull and as still as a mount Is the house. Oh, dear, if I knew
Of something to do!
The world looks as if it were having a cry.

If only the sunshine would smile out again; And the rain,
And the dark, gloomy clouds, and the mist, and the gray
Go away—

Why, then you wou How merry 1'd be! If only the sun and the weather would try,
So would I. -Sydney Dayre, in St. Nicholas for April.

LITTLE CHIPS. The available military force of Europe is stated to be 9,000,000 scldiers. The total number of milch cows in Maine is now 165,333, carrying an average value of \$30,10 each.

A national gas company has been organized at Wheeling, W. Va., which will control 400,000 acres of territory.

Sims Reeves, the English tenor, continues to draw great houses, notwithstanding he is over 70 years old. The Shepherd & Morse Lumber Company, of Burlington; Vt., has bought 100,000,000 feet of standing pine in Canada.

The railway route over which the Czar of Russia travels to the Crimea will be guarded by 100,000 men. These are the modern diviniles that hedge a king.

John Mussey of Portland, Me., who graduated at Bowdoin College in 1809—seventy-seven years ago, is the oldest surviving graduats. He is now 96 years of age, and in excel-

lent health. Although France is a country of vineyards, she exports more butter than any other country in Europe. The average exportation in ten years ending in 1883 was over 90,000,000

Walter Richard, formerly senior partner in the firm of Miller & Richard, type-founders, Edinburgh, died at Bournemouth, England, on the 7th ult., at the age of 84 years. He was a man of much enterprise and business sagacity, and made Scotch type-founding famous all over the world.

Texas manners have peculiarities of their own. Previous to a hanging the condemned man passed around his hat for contributions to defray the expenses of transporting his, body for burial to the next county, and collected \$22 from a crowd of 5,000 persons.

Hon. Joseph Williamson of Bellast, Me., is making good progress with his bibliography in which he proposes to give a brief sketch of every thock and pamphlet ever printed in Maine or by a Maine man, and its author.

He has now secured over 3,000 titles. A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature for the protection of song birds, which prohibits women from encouraging the butchering of plumage birds by wearing them on their bonnets. It is regarded with general favor, and is likely to pass. It forbids the killing of all birds but the English sparrow for

killing of all birds but the English sparrow for the next five years.

J. Cehen ells that while in New York he called on Dr. Baruch, a distinguished physician of that city. Mr. Cohen had a pain in his head that he thought was caused by a brain affection. Mr. Baruch placed an apparatus over Mr. Cohen seye that enabled the surgeon to see every particle of his patient's brain by looking through the eyeball, as if it had been a pane of glass. By the use of cocoa a man can be cut to pieces and not experience the slightest pain, and at the same time retain all his senses. Wonderful strides have certainly of late been made in surgery.

One day last week while one of the divers was on the deck of the Oregon, over one hundred feet below the surface of the sea, a curious fact was noticed. It has been a matter of speculation for years as to how far beneath the surface the roll of the ocean could be felt. Antonio Anderson, the diver on this occasion, says that in one of the alleyways between the heuse on the deck of the Oregon he seized a trunk, and while trying to make fast to it and send it up to the surface the surface. send it up to the surface, the roll of the sea continually swept him and the trunk athwartships. On Saturday it was ascertained by soundings that the Oregon lies in nineteen fathoms or 114 feet of water. Two miles off the depth is twenty-two fathoms.

M. Pasteur has agreed to receive in his study an American student, who may thus acquire a thorough knowledge of the application of the great cure for hydrophobia.

At the marriage at Vienna of the daughter that Great Duke of Traceny to the heather. At the marriage at Vienna of the daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the brother of the Queen Regent of Spain the principal ladies in attendance were dress trains from thirteen to nineteen feet long.

Intercolonial Railway 1885. Winter Arrangement. 1866.

ON and after Monday, November 18th. 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily Eunday excepted) as follows:— Trains will leave St. John:

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman ear for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec ex-press; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman car will be attached at Moncton. Trains will arrive at St. John

All trains are run by Kastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintender

BAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885. Burdock

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TOBONTO. TO THE ELECTORS

-- OF THE--

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN

GENTLEMEN. GENTLEMEN:

A dissolution of the General Assembly having taken place, we, the undersigned, beg to announce that we shall again be Candidates for the representation of the City and County of St. John to the Local Legislature at the election to take place on Monday, the 26th instant. The policy of the present Government and its economical management of Provincial affairs have, we believe, been in the public interest. If elected we shall in the future, as in the past, carefully look after the roads and bridges and all other public measures committed to our charge.

Respectfully soliciting your support

Respectfully soliciting your support, We are yours, etc. DAVID MOLELLAN. ROBERT J. RITCHIE. W. A. QUINTON. A. A. STOCKTON. St. John, N. B., 6th April, 1886. 4697

CARD

The total value of cows.oxen and other cattle in Maine aggregates \$5,590,173.

GENTLEMEN-CENTLEMEN—

At the request of a considerable number of electors, we shall be candidates for your suffrages at the election to the Local Legislature, to take place on the twenty-sixth instant.

We are favorable to the present administration, whose efforts in the direction of reform and reduction in the public expenditure are, we think, worthy of general approval.

Respectfully soliciting your support,

We are,

Yours faitbfully,

F. E. MORTON,

W. PUGSLEY, JR,

GEORGE L. TAYLOR.

YHTOMIT and CLOVER

FERTILIZERS.

FOR SALE BY C. H. PETERS.

WARD STREET. Off South wharf,

BARBADOS MOLASSES (NEW CROP.)

FIRST OF THE SEASON

Cargo due per Amy D., about 20th or 25th inst, 250 Puns.. with usual number of sma Our orders were for the very choicest quality of GROCERY MOLASSES, to equal, if possible, cargo by Pereaux, last spring.

Low quotations immediately on arrival for deliver, W. F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe street

To Let.

ND immediate possession given. The Eligible self contained Dwelling, with outbuildings atched and communicating internally ther with, uste, fronting, No. 31 on the north side of Main cent between Chapters and Communication and provide the contract of the street, between Charlotte and Sydney streets, con-taining kitchen, dining roow, suite of parlors, five bedrooms, bathroom and other conveniences, formerly occupied by Alderman James G. Jordan. Can be seen on application to the undersigned.

Apply to JAMES S. STEEN, DAILY SUN Office. NOTICE.

C. & G. TITUS. Dated at Upham Kings county, 7th April A. D. Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday.

the twelfth day of June next, at
twelve of the clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so
called) on Prince William street, in the City of
Baint John, in the City and County of Ba'nt
John, pursuant to the direction of a decretal
order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on
the second day of March instant, in accuse therein pending, wherein Robert Sears, John Sears,
George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, junior,
are plaintiffs, and Bobert W. Leetch, Ebanesse
E. Fraser and Amelia Caroline his wife. John
Leetch and Martha Ann his wife are defendants,
with the approbation of the undersigned
barrister, the mortgaged premises described in
the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the
said decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

with the approbation of the mode-signed barrister, the mortgaged premises described is the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

66 A LL that piece or parcel of land conveyed to A the said John Leetch by deed dated the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sirty-sight, made beserventh of the graph of the wife, withousand eight hundred and sirty-sight, made beserventh of the other park, registered in the office of the Records of Deeds and Wills in and for the City and County of Saint John on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-sight in Book Q, number 5 of records, pages two hundred and thirty five, and in Isaid deed described as All that piece or parcel of land situate, tying and being in the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunsweck on the north-eastern corner of Union street and Waterloo street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northern lies of Union street and waterloowere the western line of lands anow in the cocupation of Francis McKeedory-eight feet will not be some some single street in the countries of the Honorable Charles J. Peters, theree northerly at right angles following the western line of Materico street distant south-westerny seventy-eight feet from the intersection thereof by the said Peters' western line, thence south-westerly along the such assert of the first inches measured on the said line of said street from inches measured on the said line of said street from the intersection thereof by the said Peters' western line, thence south-westerly along the such assert line, thence south-westerly along the such assert line, thence south-westerly along the said northern line of Union street, and thence easterly along the said northern line of Union street forty-eight feet, more or less, to the intersection thereof with the morthern line of the first part, and william Thomas ad France Say to the place of beginning.

A

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to Dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 18:6.

G. C. COSTER H. LAWBANCE STURDEE, Valuable Property for Sale. THE undersigned will sell his farm in Havelock, K. C., containing one hundred acres: eighty under good course or entitivation, balance well timbered; cutting 25 tons of hay, could easily be made to cut 50. Location suitable for Orchard, and cultivation of vegetables; free from summer frosts. On farm is a deposit of about six acres of inexhaustible natural fertilizer, \$400 has been refused for one acre; buildings are good.

Property is situated within one mile of Havelock station on the E. P. & H. R. R., and near proposed course of Short Line, with churches and school in immediate neighborhood. The owner wishes to sell because of loability to give personal attention to farming, will sell part to suit a purchaser.

Terms—One half purchase money cash, the remainder on mortgage at reasonable interest.

Also for sale: Running-gear of ordinary up-and-down saw mill; one P.aning Mil in good running order: for sale or lease, site for either W. P. or Steam Swm mill; lumber (hard and roft wood) plentiful in vicinity—reasonable terms given.

will; lumber (hard and soft wood) plentiful in yicinity-reasonable terms given.
Intending purchasers will do well to examine this property, before purchasing elsewhere.
If not disposed of by private bargain, will be offered at public auction, on premises on "Inesday, first day of June next, at 2 p. m.

For particulars aprly to William Keith on the premises, or to George B. Wallace, Stipendary Magis trate, Sussay.

Havelock, K. C., March 8th, 1886. WM. KEITH.

CURES RHEUMATISM! FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their o. Purgative, Is a safe, sure, and effects. destroyer of werms in Children or Admin



35 Hatten Garden | 246 %t. Tanes St., LONDON. MONTREAL, B Laurance's Spectacles and Eye-glasses are the only genuluse English articles on the market (Every pair is stamded "B. L.") heal pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genulneness. They are recommened by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice President, Ex President, and Ex Vice Peesident of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of flysicians and Surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex President of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, etc., etc. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if jurther proof is needed, call on any of our sgents for New Brunawick. Chatham ____ J D BF McKenzie St Stephen ______Fred Waterson
Shediac ______W B. Deacon
Sussex ______C H Fairweather
Woodstock _______Garden Bros

MEN

DOMINION PAPER BAG COMPANY.

ST. JOHN. N. B.

WORMS.

W ORMS may be suspected to be present when a child looks pale, and grows emacinated, a heat his belly swells and becomes hard, a gnawing, pungent or twisting pain being feit in the stemach or about the unbilicus. The appetite is usually precarious—at times voracious, the breath is fetid, and the bowels deranged, being alternately purged or costive, and much mucous rassed in the stools. There is commonly packing of the note, or irritation feit in the rectum; the sleep becomes unquiet, he is subject to start or unddenly awake from slumber; grinding of the teeth is a symptom of en observed; the breathing may be hurried or difficult, and the cough, which so often attends, is in general dry, and of a convulsive or suffocating kind. Vomiting, hiccough, diarrices and and bloody stools often accompany their presence.

When the above symptoms are noticeable, the proof is conclusive that Worms are the cause, and the sconer they are removed the better for the health of the child. Procure at once a box of HADISGTON'S WORM LOZERGES, and use them according to directions. They speedily destroy the Worms, and expel them from the body without the necessity of administering uppleasant doses of Senna or Castor Oil. They are purely vegetable; contain nothing injurious, and will not harm the youngest child. Be sure that you get HANINGTON's.

BALL KNITTING COTTON

No. 4s to No. 20s.

W E beg leave to inform the trade and consumers of this article that we have lately made such improvements in our mode of manufacturing it, that we can now recommend it with confidence as Superior to an other Knitting Cotton in the market.

There has been more twist put into it which will make it stronger, but not enough to give it a hard feeling. The dyeing and bleaching are perfect.

It is put up in 20z and 1½ oz balls and is correctly numbered.

For sale by all Dry Goods Houses.

WM. PARKS & SON (CIMITED.) SAINT JOHN, N. R.

The second day of April, A. D. 1836 In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City af Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station grounds, at the City af Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick:

On application of Mr. Harrison and having heard read the notice given by the mocorable to Minister of hallways and Canals in this matter to the Cierk of this Honorable Court, and the sum of one thousand feven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and twenty two cents having been paid into this Honorable Court, and the sum of one thousand counts having been paid into this Honorable Court, and the sum of one thousand in the provisions of "The Government Railways Act. 1881" and Ac's in americant thereof, it is ordered that the following notice be published in the Weren's Sun for the space of eight weeks in the Datoy Sun, both being newspapers published in the City and Courty of Saint John, the County in which the said lands are situate.

In the Supreme Court in Equity. In the Supreme Court in Equity. BEFORE HIS HONOR THE JUDGE IN EQUATY:

In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercologia! Railway for station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick: o Mary Harrington and to the Executors, Adminis-

trators and Assigns of Michael Harrington and Jeremiah Harrington, deceased, and to all others whom it shall or may concern: Notice is hereby given that a notice has been delivered to the undersigned the Clerk et this Honorable Ceurt, with which said notice there was also delivered to me a duly certified copy of the pian and description deposited and filed with the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and Ceunty or Saint John of the lauds acquired or taken for purposes of the Intervolonial Railway at the City of Saint John sforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits is in the words, figures and forms following, that is to say:

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY: n the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint Johu, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Fraviace of New Brunswick: o T Carleten Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to Mary Harrington and to the Executors, A iministrators and Assigns of Michael Harrington and Jeremiah Berrington, deceased, and to all others whom is shall or may concern:

The shall or may concern:

You will take notice that hereto annexed is a certified copy of the plan and description of lands taken for purposes of the intercolonial Railway for Station purposes at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of "The Government Railways Act, 1881," and Acts in amendment thereof, which said plan and description was duly deposited and filed under the provisions of the said Act and amending Acts in the office of Registrar of Deeds in and for the said City and County of Saint John, in the Frovince of Deeds in and for the said City and County of Saint John, in the Frovince of the said Act and amending Acts in the office of Registrar of Deeds in and for the said City and County of Saint John, on the eighth cav of September, A. D. 1885, and for compensation for all leasebold or other personal interest in, other than freehold and for all improvements on that portion of which, for nerly in possession of one Michael Harrington and afterwards of Mary Harrington, which said portion is marked "Mrs. Harrington, which said portion is marked "Burke House" on the annexed plan, and is described and bounded as follows, that is to say:

6 BEGINNING at a point on the Westerly line of "Ills strate, at the South-easter'y "Innexed "Barrington lot Seezelled thereof."

possession of one Michael Harriagton and afterwards of Jermanh Harriagton, which said portion is market "Mrs. Harriagton, which said portion is described and bounded as follows, that is to say:

**GEGINNING at a point on the w.sterly line of the Mil street in the said City of Saint John adistant frry feet southerly from the intersection of the said side line with the southerly side line of property herstoff and the said "Southerly line of the Harliagy property a distance of represently side line of sayth, thence weterly and parall.! to the said "Southerly line of Smythe street, thence northerly along said souther y side line of Fmythe street with the southarly side "line of sayd Intercolonial Railway property, thence easterly side line of Smythe street, thence northerly side "line of said Intercolonial Railway property, thence "southerly along said souther y side line of sayd intercolonial Railway property, thence "southerly along said westerly side line of "southerly line to the place of beginning." the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninterfave do list sort six months next ensuing from the day of the date hereof, making in all the sum of one thousand six hundred and singley-eight dollars and twenty-two cents, is harewith paid into this Honorable Curt under the provisions of the said "The Government Railways Act, 1831," and Acts in amendment the roof, the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals deeming it advisable so to do, and that the above mentioned Mary and Canals deeming the said notice to may part thereof or appresenting or the said notice to may part the most of the said notice or to any part theorems on that portion of the said notice or to any part theorems on that po

Attorney and Agent of the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Casels, and that the depositiog and filing of the sid plan and description and that the aforesaid notice to me are under "The Government Ballways Act, 1831," and Acts in amendment thereof, and that the above mentioned Mary Harrington and the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Michiel Harrington and Jeremiah Harrington, now deceased, and all or any person or persons whomsoever who may be entitled to any leasehold or personal laterest other than freehold in or improvements on that prition of the said notice or to any part thereof or representing or being the husbands of any particles so entitled or claiming to hold or represent incumbrances thereon or interests therein are hereby notified and required to file their claims to the said compensation money or any part thereof the said compensation money or any part thereof with the Clerk of this Honorable Court on or before the thirty-first day of May next, and that the said claims will be received and a judged upon at the first sitting of this Court after the day last aforesaid and that the said proceedings shall forever bar claims to the said compensation money or any portion thereof.

Dated the second day of Apr 1, A. D. 1886.

T. CARLETON ALLEN. 4691 Clerk in Equity. FARMERS. FARMERS. REID'S DISSOLVED Bones & Superphosphates

are manufactured purely from animal origin and are rich in ammonia and highly soluble in phosphate of lime. A full supply on hand for the coming season. THOS. REID, Chemical Manure Works, St. John, N. B. For sale by Jardine & Co., Jas. Kennedy, Andrew Malcolm, C. H. Peters, St. John, J. Horncastle & Co., P. Nase & Son, Indiantown, and others,

In the Supreme Court in Equity. In the Supreme Court in Equity

The second day of & pril, A. D. 1886.

ands are situate
By the Cour A. L. PALMER, Judge in Equity.

BEFORE HIS HONOR THE JUDGE IN EQUITY: In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the In-tersologial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brusswick:

To the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Martin Burke, deceased, and to all others Martin Burke, deceased, and to all whom it shall or may concern: Notice is hereby given that a notice has been de-livered to the under igned the Clerk of this Honor-able Court with which said notice there was also de-livered to me a duly certified copy of the plan and description deposited and filed with the Registry of Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint John, of the lands acquired or taken for purposes of the Intercolonial kailway at the City of Saint John aforesaid, which said notice without the exhibits is in the words, figures and form following, that is to say:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY : In the matter of lands taken for purposes of the Intercolonial Railway for Station grounds at the City of Saint John, in the City and Coun'y of Saint John, in the Province of New Branswick:

T. Carleton Allen, Clerk in Equity, and to the Executive, Administrators and Assigns of Martin Burke, deceased, and to all others whom it snall or may concern:

ed upon at the first sitting of this Court after the day last aforesaid, and that the said proceedings that forever bar claims to the said compensation money or any part thereof

Dated the second day of & pril, A. D. 1886 WOOL CARPETS.

BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS. 94 PRINCESS STREET. 870

NEW DYED.

THE WEEKLY SUN IS PUBLISHED BY THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT THEIR Steam Printing Establishment, Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B., TRRES:—One Dellar per year, Liberal inducement to Clubs, Address

THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VOL

ON A NAUGHI Just now I miss A joyful trebl As dear to me

And little footst Were stayed. Forgot my th Stole softly to t No sight! no sot

That tel's the w

Of fancy thrill A father's blood And then- I for The roey vand. His little town a

The shattered v A match still The inkstand Strewn leaves This wicked In fact, of ha This son and he

Yet a'l in vain, The hand that And fallen in The victor was What though t Still testified I stooped and With its demur Then back I sto My guilt, in the Should come, An equal mercy

MR BOLI

'I am fairly I had better o pay for it.' Mr. James Bol lic. as he sat street, Westbo And truly was not a happ lately admitte spent all his li trying to make town of Westh He was aln and, although year, he had The report th the place, on had come there fallacious. To to hide him. regularly to St building co the billiard-re vain that he s court and the black bag whi paper and one would not co him, and nob

the means of the newspaper nothing to not It was nearl Boldon had and even his s as he marked closed. Hero office-boy (wh boring holes in would not be forth into the Not having he thought he thither he dire After buyin knew by sight tion with an el farm laborer, the disputants

see what was i

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the same,'

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Mr. Linnel Wi Independent. the acquaintan

liard table.

angrily. 'He read it for you 'NAW, a car without a tick station at w am I to know who had been had a great id having evident solicitor ventr man, and was own business. as the poor m pay the fare and tenpence prospect that money for him Oar hero wa office, ponder

> On the fol don omitted t day. After proceeded to ment. He pu erably the boots that has he took from finally he ador he set out for town about to He reached o'clock in the ing was to go ! Having refres after exchangi lady, and visit each shop he chases directi sent to him s aase he was c money he paid

poor man wh deliberations

way station, a