

The World

ARCADY.
Mid loveliness of earth and sky,
Once roamed a little maid and I,
In Arcady.
Enchantment drew the passive eve
O'er with her light and shadow weave
In Arcady.
A wanderer led our feet
Thro' regions wild and dim and sweet,
In Arcady.
Silent we watched the West unfold
In glowing gates of heaven
In Arcady.
Night kissed our eyes of dainty day,
And still we kept our drowsy way,
In Arcady.
Till faintly e'er a silver star,
Glimmered and trembled in depths afar,
In Arcady.
As in Paradise we strayed,
I and this little fairy maid,
Thro' Arcady.

Ah! why remember lost delights,
The golden eves and purple nights,
Of Arcady?
They shot thro' life a sacred gleam,
That washed like a heavenly dream,
From Arcady.
The best, recalling happy years,
Looks backward thro' a mist of tears,
To Arcady.
—Wilbur Dubois, in *New York Independent*.

WHY SHE REJECTED A LOAD.
Why did Lord Verrier wander in strange
And tropical climes, explore Japan and Tim-
buctoo, and attempt to cross the Himmala-
yas? The noble earl only tried to get mar-
ried, 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 Verrier 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 book-maker, his tailor and his jew-
ellers, after having previously exhausted the
patience and generosity of his friends, Gam-
bling, racing, etc., had in fact ruined him.
But still his title and position had a
marketable value; for he was one of the old-
est and most distinguished families in Eng-
land. This marketable value was not only
of one kind. Lenders and book-makers
would no longer listen to him, even though
he was the husband of a peer's daughter,
and he was obliged to resort to the most
respectable means, and one of the
pets of that small circle of society which
sit up aloft like a party of cherubs, regard-
ing scornfully the morals and manners of
the respectable folk below. But in spite of
the loss of credit Lord Verrier among the
money lenders he was still a spelt dating
among the women. And he was not a little
one day that there 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 had succeeded in
getting out of a similar predicament by
these means he had married American girls.
This, he thought, would be a tolerable way
thing to do. English women appeared to
him to require more attention and to be less
businesslike and more sentimental in their
marriage affairs. He decided to look out
for an American. Verrier believed he un-
derstood women thoroughly. He was an
excellent actor, and could cloak himself with
a languid and prettily bored manner
which was a great success among the women
of his own social status. He preserved his
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
volcano blazed, and a very unpleasant vol-
cano, too. Verrier had the most frightful
temper which was accompanied by a let-
tose upon his lady friends, his servants,
his horses and dogs. The two first left him;
the last showed their resentment in differ-
ent ways. He was never safe from his
own stable; and his dogs kept out of his
sight.

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 rein-
state any ruined lord. Verrier 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 eyes and re-
pose and the position he could give her,
pleased Herthy 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 Malborough house
set under the wing of the quiet, handsome
fellow. And so, when Verrier lazily let
respectfully proposed, Herthy Leigh accepted
him with open and undisguised delight. In
fact, she clasped her hands as soon as the
thing was done, and said: "My! won't the
girls at home stare!"

Mrs. Leigh nearly fainted—so nearly as
a very middle-aged American lady can—when
she heard the good news. She had come
over with one object; to marry her lord and
a lord. And it was all "fixed up" before the
season was fairly begun. And Herthy's hus-
band was such a handsome, quiet man, he
Herthy's wedding would be the grandest
event in the London season!

It was all settled, and everything went
on merrily. Herthy and her mother were
asked to all the best houses; the girl who
was to be Lady Verrier must be royally
entertained by everybody, even though
most of the women would have been glad to
throw a stone at her. Verrier lazily let
How Herthy dressed! Her toilet alone was
enough to make any woman hate her, even
if she had not the additional and unpardon-
able privilege of being rich enough to pay
for Lord Verrier to be always wearing the
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 been told
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. The wedding presents were
a right indeed, and the list of them in the
papers made the hearts of burglars water
with longing. The trousseau was a wonder-

ful, and made and the hearts of many great
ladies.
Verrier was well content. If he had to
be married at all, everything must be good
for him. And it proved 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 some fortune for showing his
appreciation of the fact. The morning
came and when Verrier rose he felt nervous
for the first time in his life. There certainly
is something very trying about a wedding,
even to the most hardened. He ate no
breakfast, but began at champagne
before he dressed, and went on with it dur-
ing the process. His best man, the young
Marquis of Broadland, came in to be k
him. He found Verrier 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
staked.

"What is the matter, Verrier?" inquired
the young marquis, in much astonishment.
"Suppose the prince shouldn't come!"
"Oh, nonsense, he always keeps his word.
Make haste or we shall be late at the church."
Verrier 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. Verrier was
pleased, for in his heart this apparent crowd
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 adorned with which
the lovely little flower-decorated bodice was
fastened was laid out in a hurry. Herthy's
maid went off in a hansom to the milliner's,
and at last all was right, and the
bride and bridegroom were ready. The
year was ready. And quite cool, too, though
she was so late. For Herthy was a girl
who never got fevered or flurried. She
took life very easy, spite of her vivacity of
manner. Certainly she was late, and it was
very shocking, considering what an august
thing awaited her; but it could not be
helped; and she thought Verrier valued
her greenbacks sufficiently to bear the trial
in patience.

But by the time the bride and her mother
reached the church Verrier had lost his
temper. He read the wedding service, and
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 the wedding was
struck in by an ignorant rider. Broadlands
who knew his temper, looked at his face and
wondered what he would do. They were
waiting in a hansom in the vestry. As at
there was a faint murmur: the bride had
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 old merchant! By heavens, I'll
not marry you! And I'll pay you for it!"
Herthy 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 had got
lately in his power now. No one had
what he said but himself; and it was all over
in an instant. Broadlands seized his arm
and tried to lead him away; but he would not
possession of by a stately looking American
—like Herthy's father, he, too, had struck
like—who was to give her away.

Herthy looked again at the altar.
Herthy looked quite cool, but her
gray eyes were very pale. Verrier by a
tremendous heroic effort, had recovered
himself, and wore his usual languor.
The ceremony went on, and everybody as-
sumed the right expression. The bride-
groom was asked whether he would take
this woman, etc. He answered quietly,
but clearly, "I will." When, however,
the dignitary who officiated turned to Herthy
and asked her the same question an awful thing
happened. Quite coolly, without apparent
emotion she replied: "I will not."
Her high-pitched American voice penet-
rated right through the church, and everybody
heard the appalling words. The whole as-
sembly stood still as one. Verrier, for a
moment; and then Mrs. Leigh broke the si-
lence by rushing to her daughter and seizing
her arm.

"Are you mad?" she whispered.
"No, answered Herthy quietly, but in those
fearfully audibly high-pitched tones, "I'm
sane. I don't go 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 old merchant. No, thank you,
sir, turning to Verrier, 'take your title and
go to the devil, and sell 'em to the highest
bidder.' I am not to know all the best people
make up for being killed at home. It
isn'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, Herthy
consoled to Verrier, and then swept down
the central aisle, followed by her discom-
fited bridesmaids and her own weeping
mother. People looked at her as she passed
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 Ver-
rier, who having cast an agonizing glance
around, saw that the people were hiding
their faces in their prayer-books and hand-
kerchiefs, and that their shoulders shook.
He fled through the vestry. Broadlands fol-
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
waited outside. There was a wedding
breakfast, but there were the most delightful
afternoon teas that day, for everybody who
had been present had to relate the story to
innumerable friends. Verrier left town by
the first train to Dover, and when he was
heard he had been living for some time
in a very distant and very warm country.
They were his friends, and his friends were
earned him an enviable distinction in the
most elevated circles.

As for Herthy, she braved her mother's
tears and her friends' reproaches without
flinching. She was quite content with her
distant life. In the first snow of winter,
they were bidden to grand country wedding,
which made the trump of a girl the Mar-
chioness of Broadlands.
Princess Dolgorouk, widow of the late
Alexander II, gives grand weekly receptions
at her splendid mansion.

ANOTHER OLD NEWSPAPER.

That considerable interest is felt in every-
thing pertaining to the early history of the
old time, especially that which gives us
provinces is shown by the attention given to
the old time sketches that have been pub-
lished in *The Sun* at frequent intervals dur-
ing the past few years. Since the publica-
tion of the first of these articles several of
the leading newspapers in Nova Scotia,
Quebec and Ontario have given considerable
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
Montreal gentlemen to the Colonial Exhibi-
tion. It may be said that the art of print-
ing with movable types was introduced in
Mayence in 1463. The following is a list of
a few of the earliest newspapers ever pub-
lished:—

1 Gazette, Nuremberg.....	1467
2 Chronica, Cologne.....	1469
3 Gazette, Venice.....	1470
4 Zeitung, Frankfurt.....	1615
5 Weekly News, London.....	1622
6 Courant, Amsterdam.....	1651
7 Mercantile Postillon, with 8 Courant, Harlem.....	1653
9 Public Correspondence, Boston.....	1689
10 Courant, London.....	1690
11 Gazette, St. Petersburg.....	1703
12 News Letter, Boston.....	1704
13 Gazette, Madrid.....	1705
14 Mercury, Philadelphia.....	1725
15 Gazette, New York.....	1725
16 Gazette, Charleston, S. C.....	1733
17 Gazette, Williamsburg, Va.....	1738
18 Gazette, London.....	1741
19 Gazette, London.....	1741

Allison has been made in *The Sun* to some
of the early newspapers of this city. The
Salut John Gazette is believed to have been
the first publication established in the prov-
ince of the date of its initial number being
1785-1786.
Nelson Arnold, Esq., of Sussex, favors
The Sun with a copy of this paper, dated
March 30, 1792. The paper is 10 1/2 x 11
inches, three columns to the page, with
advertising, and a "Poet's Corner." Under
the heading:—

(FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1792) (NUMBER 307.)

THE SAINT JOHN GAZETTE

And WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
(NUMBER VI.)

The following is found, which is printed
in lines extending quite across the page:—
"The *Sun*; published every Friday
by John Ryan, at his printing office, No. 55
King Street, St. John, N. B. Advertis-
ments, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, etc.,
will be taken in, and every attention paid to
the Correspondence of the Literati, and
other interesting communications. The *Saint John
Gazette*, etc., etc."
On the first page of the *Saint John Gazette*
of March 30, 1792, is found "An Extraor-
dinary Account of the Case of a Woman, who
King's Bench, Thursday, June 16th, 1791,
in which Cannon, an apothecary
of New Brunswick, was charged with the
murder of a young man, named McMillan,
for 27-10 for medicine and attendance. The
Jury found for the Plaintiff the amount of
his charge for medicines, £41. The next
day the Court ordered the Defendant to be
furnished to the wife and child of the de-
fendant, and obtains a verdict for £30. Un-
der the heading of the case of the
plague in Constantinople, on the 28th of
ordering out of 250 expert riflemen at Pitts-
burgh, Pa., for the protection of the frontier,
of the murder at Seneca, Montgomery
County, N. Y., on the 10th of August, 1791,
by a negro. The news is chronicle of the
victory of General Scott, with a force of
1,900 men, over a large body of "Savage
Warriors." The result is summed
up as follows:—
"Plunder taken from the Indians.—Gen.
Scott's party brought in 350 scalps, 117
packs of goods, 225 horses, 1000 lbs. of
beaver, and 1000 lbs. of muskrat. The
quantity of Blankets, Moccasins, Indian
leggings, etc. The famous Mississauga chief,
who commanded the Indians, is among the
prisoners. The news is in possession of one
of the Cat-Fish volunteers."
Note a sample of the newspaper poetry of
1792:—
"Behold her in Lodowick, she dresses in Blue,
Public Places she frequents, sighs no more,
Learns to read, they quarrel, his Love turns to
Hate.
And the ladies of May is led to her Fate.
Says the St. John Gazette: "Tuesday
next comes on the Annual Election for the
choice of aldermen for the City. Messrs.
Schmidt, Fortin, and Hedden, we are told,
are among the number who offer as Can-
didates for the ensuing year. Richard San-
born, Nehemiah Rogers and William Don-
ald, Esquires, resign."
Lodowick Fraser advertises Drygoods,
groceries and liquors.—C. Thompson, of
King's Co., 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 settlement of accounts of the estate, in
James Hay proposes to let "that spacious
and elegant dwelling house and store and
wharves, lately occupied by John Prince,
Esq., on the west side of Prince William
street, and the administrator of the estate of
the late Abraham De Poyler, proposes to
sell his farm in Margueriteville "on terms that
will be made perfectly easy."
H. Hardy, clerk of the Common Council,
announces that Moses Ward and Samuel
Mills have been appointed Boatmasters.
Edward Armando advertises Port, Lisbon
packs of Goods.—Robert Wood, of Cana-
da Robertson offers for sale "the whole
cellar under the Market house, contain-
ing seven apartments, in which are two good
rooms, with a kitchen, and a wash-house,
and a garden, with a well, and a pump, and
Margueriteville, Esq., of the city of St. John,
and a third by John Murray, who refers to
the same as "the 'Murray' property."
Daniel Lovett has a farm of 327 acres, two
miles west of the city, in Carleton, next the
very convenient house in Disposit, next the
No marriages, births or death are an-
nounced in this number of the *Saint John
Gazette*—no arrivals or departures of ships or

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

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY.

BRELLIN, April 3.—"Murder will out." The
proof has again proved true. Eighteen
months ago a woman named Marange, living
at Charlottetown, called at the police office
in great agitation, and announced the disap-
pearance of her husband, an honest mason. Search
was made, without result. The matter seemed
forgotten, when suspicious circumstances led
the police to examine the widow's cellar,
where, buried beneath the floor, in a sack, they
discovered the mutilated and decaying remains
of the missing man. The man was arrested,
that Marange had long been on bad terms
with his family. One son had robbed him and
another had attempted to shoot for such
aggravating his father. Evidence collect-
ed pointed to the guilt of the wife and the
murderer, Albert McManus, who was arrest-
ed. The facts divulged at the trial were hor-
rible.
On night, having planned the murder with
his mother, Albert led into his father's bed-
room with a heavy mallet and hid himself.
While he waited to pass away time he lit his
pipe and dressed himself in his mason's Sun-
day clothes. Presently his father returned,
worn out with work, and got into bed. Before
he went to sleep he took out of his pocket
with his mother and dashed his brains out.
The younger child in the next room, hearing the
murderer throw the body out of the window,
called out to his mother, who, in a panic,
dressed it to the cellar. The child, who was
the same night Albert Marange departed himself
at a ball, while his accomplice stayed at home
to wash away the blood stains on the sheets.
After a trial lasting two days the jury acquit-
ted Herman Marange. The other prisoners
were found guilty and condemned to death.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

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

To the Editor of *The Sun*.—
Sir—By the way of Monday evening's
meeting at St. Andrew's church, I notice a
was regretted that none of the Roman Catholic
clergy were on the platform. In other cities,
where they unite with the different denomina-
tions, the effect is always most beneficial. We
will hope to see a large representation from
that body at the next meeting. The speaker
at the Institute. For the benefit of those who
may not yet have seen it, I enclose a copy of
the English edition of the *Scott Act*, as
Manning, who organized the "Catholic Total
Abstinence League of the Holy Cross," thirteen
years ago, writes, sweet Lord,
"That I will never cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my soul,
And in my presence from my lips
Nor ever will I lose the power
To serve Thee by my will,
Whence comes the strength of my heart,
Thy presence; to fulfil."

Oh, let me drink an Adam drink,
Before from Thee he sail;
Oh, let me drink as Thou, dear Lord,
In my presence from my lips
That from my childhood, pure from sin,
Of drink and drunken strife,
By the clear fountain I may rest,
Of everlasting life. W. C. T. U.

To the Editor of *The Sun*.—
Sir,—As many are asking, "What is the
Scott Act?" will you kindly publish this
digest.
Yours,
X.

What is the Scott Act?
It is an act passed by the Dominion parlia-
ment in 1878, and may be applied to any city
in the Dominion of Canada, upon a majority vote
of the electors therein qualified to vote at a
Dominion election.
When the act has been adopted and pro-
claimed in force, the legal retail sale of all in-
teresting liquors, and the sale of all such
liquors for medicinal purposes, is allowed
for three months—commencing on the 1st of
January, and ending on the 31st of March.
The smallest quantity which can be sold by
wholesale, for beer, 5 gallons, for all other
liquors, 10 gallons. Whenever cider, distilled,
or malt liquors are sold by 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 evi-
dence 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 Canada,
may also sell their wines at the place of man-
ufacture, but only in quantities of not less than 10
gallons, and only when daily licensed by the
municipality.
The adoption of the act therefore entirely
precludes the legal retail sale of all interest-
ing liquors, and the sale of all such liquors
for medicinal purposes; it limits the
wholesale trade to customers who shall forth-
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 act also allows wine to be sold into the
city or county for beverage use, thereon,
with the single exception of native wines, man-
ufactured by the growers, and sold in quanti-
ties of not less than 10 gallons, and only when
daily licensed by the municipality.
The Scott Act cannot be repealed under
three years; has heavy and increasing pen-
alties attached to its violation; and is not
likely to be a mere copy of the
Can the Scott Act be enforced? Yes.
The act is in force, and the penalties
adequate. For the first offence not less
than \$50 fine and costs. For second offence,

not less than \$100 and costs. For each subse-
quent offence, imprisonment.

The precise description of the liquor, the
actual passing of money, or consumption of
liquors, has not 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 con-
viction.

Prosecutions may be brought by or in the
name of any persons, or by or in the name of
the collector of inland revenue, and 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
under the act.
Our legislature at Fredericton enacted last
month by a majority of 20 to 4 a bill that
authorized all cities, towns and counties to ap-
point 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.

ALLEGED PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT NEW
YORK CARICAKES—THINGS AGAINST IMPRISON-
MENT FOR DEBT.
NEW YORK, March 31.—Since Dufferin
days there has not been a bigger Canadian
day played than the Hon. Donald A.
Smith's purchase of the Morgan estate.
For \$45,000 he has bought the place.
Everybody laughs at the price; for Boston is
by no means in the first-class, even of living
French painters, and this picture is little bet-
ter than a tour de force anyway; an attempt
at handling a mass of white—and not quite
a success at that. The white is 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
much sweetness and purity, and much mol-
to in the rendering of girl; but, as an
artist, the picture is like this: after the
to me, Mr. Smith could have taken his
family to Paris and brought back three such
pictures for the money. But a commercial
occupying the central position in the picture,
there must be a lot of money up there to
make such a felly possible.
Speaking of pictures, last Sunday the
World published an illustration of the
Canadian club. One out was labelled
"Sir Roderick Cameron." But the story goes
that the *World* people, having sent Sir
Roderick a copy of the picture, in the
hope of a purchase, had them returned
with a note demanding an apology for print-
ing his name under a face he never saw.
Some editors, however, have concluded
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
occupying the central position in the picture,
who owed his liberty to Mr. Wiman's
musician, was on hand by way of a
horrible example. Mr. Meager, likewise a
victim of the law, and a man of some
the bard who twanged in Tara's hall,
made an eloquent and pathetic address,
which was stingingly satirized by E. P.
Wilder, a conspicuous lawyer, and a
spared not even Mr. Wiman; and
certainly not the class that got into prison
for debt under existing laws.

I find that the Canadian club there is a
good deal of merit over the *Mail's* inter-
view with W. Members say that unless the
club goes farther up town it will die; that
every man's average attendance of half a
dozen. It is now, that the club will
will have to be raised, wherever the quarters
are, and that members will not stand that
any more, and a move to a locality where
the club will be of some use.
The election in the club takes place on
April 14. I understand that Thomas A.
Edison, the electrician and John Paxon, the
Boswell and Elgar. This is a tract of
of Lady Anna Lovelace, the granddaughter of
Lord Byron, publishes today an interesting in-
terview with an Irish tenant as an average ex-
ample of the true relations as such tenants
bear to the landlord.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt Investigates a Remark-
able Case.
LONDON, April 5.—Wilfred Blunt, so well
known as a friend to Arab and as the husband
of Lady Anna Lovelace, the granddaughter of
Lord Byron, publishes today an interesting in-
terview with an Irish tenant as an average ex-
ample of the true relations as such tenants
bear to the landlord.

AN EVICTING PEER.

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 misfortune:—
"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 where the soldiers were, and he
was taken from the ground by his father, who
nearly taken five acres, partly of rough grass
and partly of tillage. Thirty years ago he had
his four acres, and a half acre, more
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 the time
having some savings, he paid \$20 for the ten-
ant of another bit of eight acres. But the
rent was too high, and he was taken from the
land, and he was taken from the land, and he
was taken from the land, and he was taken
away from him without compensation. He
now held seven and a half acres, five in-
bering from his father and a half acre, more
purchased by himself, and for this he paid \$20
annum.

A PITIFUL PAIR.

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 misfortune:—
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bering from his father and a half acre, more
purchased by himself, and for this he paid \$20
annum.

A TRIVIAL DEED.

"People had advised him to go to court to
get the rent lowered, but he thought it was
money for him? So he had gone on till last
autumn, when he was sued for a half year's
rent—\$2 1/2. He and now for \$2 1/2. He
with eviction. It was only half a year's rent
he owed, and he had paid his rent and his
beholding him for 70 years. He patiently
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 OUTRAGE OCCURRED.

"I found the house," continues Mr. Blunt,
"occupied by the emergency man, a sailor
youth and three constables, who were es-
caped cooking the old man's potatoes. I
asked the constables whether they liked
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 work. It may
be, said one, with a curious smile, 'how
wouldn't it be better for us, thought it might
be for the country. The emergency man said
nothing but went on eating the potatoes.'

STRANGE FIGURES.

"Here is how the case of debtor and creditor
stands, so far as I can make out, between Pat
McManus and Lord Kingston. Pat owes Lord
Kingston \$2 1/2. He and now for \$2 1/2. He
with eviction, \$3 1/2. Total, \$5 1/2. Per
cents, Lord Kingston has got from Pat a
sum of the approximate value, let us say,
of \$70; two and a half acres of waste land re-
claimed, value, say \$10, and for eight acres of
and resumed without compensation about \$20,
and for fines at various times, say \$5—total,
\$105—and the balance of Patrick's loss is \$26
1/2. That is to say, Patrick, after seventy
years of honest labor, is to die in the work-
house because Lord Kingston owes him \$26
1/2. Sd."

CASTING A BIG GANON.

THE FIFTY-FOUR-TON REEFED GUN SUCCESSFULLY
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. Bony of the army, and Com-
mander Lyon of the navy. One of the five
guns has a ten inch bore and the others are 12-
inch calibres. The gun made today was a 12 inch
one, and this was the fourth time that it was
cast. Three times the casting proved a failure
on account of unforeseen accidents, but at every
stage of the process the work was
carefully guarded and accidents avoided. Three
immense furnaces were used in the melting of
about 100 tons of iron or about 28
tons in each furnace. The fire was made
last evening at nine o'clock, and it was
expected that the casting would be
begun at 1 p. m. today, but the iron was
in condition to run at 12.30. The melting was
completed at this morning, and the work was
free of all impurities, rendering it ductile
and free of all imperfections, and in such a
condition that when it cools it will be perfectly
sound without even the minutest bubble in it.
The gasp had been carefully prepared for
the reception of the iron, and the core which
hung down in the centre of the pit was one of
the finest ever used, and the gun was
conveyed the metal from the furnaces to the
gun cradle were soon emptied, and the first
shape of the 54-ton gun was completed.

Religious Deceits

Religious Deceits. The attention of your readers is called to the fact that the late Rev. Mr. ...

NELL DARRAH.

Stretched low upon a bed of pain In anguish deep he lay, But dreams of youth would come again And visions fair and gay...

love her. The word mother is the watchword, the tallman of life. Indeed, it is the very object, almost of prayer, when she is ...

CHURCHMAN.

CHURCHMAN. The advanced state of civilization already formed of the general ...

DISCIPLESHIP.

A Sermon by Henry Ward Beecher. The Conditions which are Required of a Disciple. The Rewards of the Ladder to the Place of Perfect Love.

It is 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 ...

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A HORRIBLE DEATH.

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 a agony last evening at his home, at No. 462 Broadway. The physician declared positively that he was a victim of hydrophobia.

His wife was constantly by his side. When rational the unfortunate man placed his hands in those of his wife and said in a low voice, "I am dying, my dear, I am dying."

At noon he experienced the most violent convulsions, and he suddenly fell on his back and cried—"There, there, my Spitz dog! They must be drowned! Say, Sobel, how many more did we get today? Look, look, at that big eye and grin. Don't let him come near me. He's mad, mad, mad!"

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.

Dr. O'Gorman and Herold called at Neal's house at six o'clock. They found him free from spasms, but the nervous twitchings of his limbs continued. Dr. O'Gorman saw that the end was near and that further injections of curara were useless.

A Broom in Fertilizing.

By a Broom in Fertilizing. The time elapsing since the first bit of fertilizer was used in the garden of P. E. Island, even if our soil requires a little "nursing," Providence has not been unkindful of our wants.

There is, we believe, fair ground for the assumption that while comparatively few Englishmen have so fully realized what is meant by the phrase "Greater Britain" than they have a ready sympathy and appreciation of some of the best of the development and progress of the Empire.

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HOME RULE.

Gladstone's Great Speech.

What the Grand Old Man Gives Ireland.

LONDON, April 8.—On rising to make his formal announcement in reference to the Irish question, GLADSTONE

was received with deafening cheers. After it had subsided, he said: I could wish it had been possible to expand to the house the whole policy and intention of the government with reference to Ireland.

enforced during the same period not excepted during all this period to a man trying to find sentences in medicine meant for cure.

THE EXECUTIVE LEGISLATION. enforced during the same period not excepted during all this period to a man trying to find sentences in medicine meant for cure.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT. would have nothing to do with the course or course of the law in England and Scotland.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. the government did not think that the case was the same as that of the constabulary and the transfer of the civil service to the legislative body would effect a great economy.

IT WOULD BE PERFECTLY CLEAR that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislature, Irish peers and Irish representatives could not come to parliament to control English and Scotch affairs.

representatives should come to the house of commons for the settlement of the arrangements, he thought that could not be done.

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have been passed under the influence of fear. The laws should proceed from congenial and united sources.

GOVERNED FROM DOWNING STREET. The result was that the home government was always in conflict with those countries which had legislative assemblies.

THE IRISH HISTORY. might misfortune and calamity have wedded our country.

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FISHERY RIGHTS.

Senator Frye of Maine Airing His Hobby.

How He Would Treat Canadian Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 9.—Frye addressed the senate in support of his resolution in relation to the fisheries.

AS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. Mr. Frye continued, not only to our fishermen but to the nation.

PRESENCE OF OUR ARMED VESSELS. our fishermen were undisturbed, but immediately on the withdrawal of the United States fleet from the coast of the United States.

CAREFULLY COMPILED STATISTICS. for the whole period of twelve years, show an average of 95,566 fish, show an average of 95,566 fish, show an average of 95,566 fish.

AMAZEMENT AND INDIGNATION. the Secretary Bayard was making, without the intervention of the senate, a treaty with a new agreement.

THE FISHERY UNION. desire to present the interests of their parents in the fishery union.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, as between Great Britain and the United States commercial privileges have never been the subject of treaties.

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CHANGES AND NO PUBLIC NOTICE THEREOF GIVEN.

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 receiving the tenders?

Mr. Frye replied: "Beyond any manner of question, when this country prescribes it is even a deontological position in regard to these matters.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE. had personally assured Mr. Morgan that these importunities had been very urgent and very numerous.

MR. MORGAN. concurred with Mr. Frye, that any question remaining to be settled ought to be settled immediately.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. "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 fit.

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POLITICAL MATTERS IN KENT. 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.

TEMPERANCE NOTES. Hillsboro, Albert Co., had a splendid lodge of I. O. O. Templars organized by the Rev. Mr. Gross on the 5th inst.

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VOICE OF THE CHURCHMAN.

JENNIS BATHRE. 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.

A WOODLAND FLOWER.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. How could I know, O tender woodland creature, With petals blue and soft as summer skies, That from the dew-drops on thy wings, I see thee rise?

FORNIE YOUNG.

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.

REMEMBERED.

Oh, shall I be remembered When thirty years are o'er? When my feet have pressed the portal Of that far off better shore?

REVELATION.

(Mr. Whitely'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, be true."

THE VIOLET.

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

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 morn'g.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

A. D. Stewart's (no awa, His name has not been taken, Brunswick on him laid her claw, Will he not get back again?

HIS SHIPS.

I closed a drawer with an edden pane today, For 'neath the thing I sought there lay a toy, Carven and out and chipped in childish way, Too sacred to destroy.

A RAINY DAY.

Now just take a peep at the window and see— Oh, dear me! How cloudy and dark, and how dreary and grey!

LITTLE CHIPS.

The available military force of Europe is stated to be 9,000,000 soldiers. The total number of milch cows in Maine is now 165,338, carrying an average value of \$80.10 each.

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Intercolonial Railway 1885, Winter Arrangement. 1886.

ON and after Monday, November 8th, 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily (excepted) as follows: Trains will leave St. John: Day Express... 7:30 a.m.

Burdock Blood Bitters

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALTY RHEUM, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASE ARISING FROM A CROCKED LIVER, BILIOUSNESS, PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.

TO THE ELECTORS CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

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 Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, at the election to take place on Monday, the 26th instant.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell his farm in St. John, N. B., containing one hundred and eighty under good course of cultivation, and well timbered, cutting 25 cords of wood yearly, and capable of producing 1000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of wheat, and 1000 bushels of oats.

SPRING, 1886. TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEEDS. FERTILIZERS.

FOR SALE BY C. H. PETERS, WARD STREET, 1212 OFF Southwark.

BARBADOS MOLASSES, (NEW CROP.) FIRST OF THE SEASON!

250 POUNDS, with usual number of packages—clean and well packed. Our orders were for the very best quality of GROSBY'S MOLASSES, to equal, if possible, cargo by Fremax, last spring.

NOTICE.

A. L. persons indebted to the late firm of G. & G. A. TITUS, formerly doing business in Upper King county, are requested to pay the same to G. W. Titus of Toronto, on or before June 1st, 1886, otherwise if not settled by that time will be placed in our solicitor's hands for collection.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of April, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the residence of the undersigned, in the City of Saint John, N. B., the following real estate: A certain lot of land, situate in the City of Saint John, N. B., bounded on the north by the street, on the east by the street, on the south by the street, and on the west by the street.

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 County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick: The second day of April, A. D. 1886.

IN the Supreme Court in Equity.

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WORMS.

WORMS may be supposed to present when a child looks pale and grows emaciated, but it is not always so. The worms are usually present in the stomach, and are found in the stool. They are usually present in the stool, and are found in the stool. They are usually present in the stool, and are found in the stool.

BALL KING COTTON.

WM. PARKS & SON, (LIMITED) SAINT JOHN, N. B. No. 4s to No. 20s. We 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 any other existing Cotton in the market.

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WORMS.

WORMS may be supposed to present when a child looks pale and grows emaciated, but it is not always so. The worms are usually present in the stomach, and are found in the stool. They are usually present in the stool, and are found in the stool. They are usually present in the stool, and are found in the stool.

BALL KING COTTON.

WM. PARKS & SON, (LIMITED) SAINT JOHN, N. B. No. 4s to No. 20s. We 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 any other existing Cotton in the market.

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