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H. L. & B.

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SOM,

AMATION, 1886

We All! Mer, women, the great staff of editors, a Thurber, have kept the slat at the front for re-enforced by Chesano other writers. We undreds of thousands of

RICULTURIST he Atlantic to the Pacific counselor. We are ac-

and Juvenile Deents.

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becription. Subscription imbers, 15 cts y you vand couble num-ICULTURIST, just out, an Agriculturist

SAM'L BURNHAM

ung People, ED WEEKLY.

Young Propin as the or young readers is well s spare no pains to pro-active reading and illus-port stories have strong by are wholly free fre ulgarly 8 national; the d science travel, a d the hose names give the best alae. Hustrated papers and pattimes give full in-There is nothing cheap

that is attractive and de \$2.00 Per Year. November 3, 1885.

ade by Post-Office Money noe of loss. this advertisement with-ER & BROTHERS. ROTHERS, NEW YORK.

h, 1886.

icked Beans. C. Sugar, Tea.

TODAY.

ISON & CO.

KLY SUN

HING COMPANY DAY MORNING.

Establishment t, St. John, N. B., ear, Liberal inducemen N, ST. JOHN,

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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886.

NO. 17

THE MODERN SCHOOL TEACHER.

It was Saturday night, and a teacher sat Alone her task pursuing;
She averaged this, and a teacher sat
She averaged this, and she averaged that,
Of all that her class was doing;
She reckoned percentage—so many boys,
And so many girls all counted;
And marked all the tardy and absentees,
And to what all the absence amounted.

Names and residences wrote in full, Over many columns and pages; Canadian, Teutonic, African, Celt, And averaged all their ages,
The date of admission of every one,
And cases of flagellation;
And prepared a list of graduates
For the county examination.

Her weary head sank low on her book,
And her weary heart still lower;
For some of her pupils had little brains,
And she could not furnish more,
She slept, she dreamed—it seemed she died,
And her spirit went to Hades,
And they met her there with a question fair:
"State what the per cent, of your grade is," Ages had slowly rolled away,

Leaving but partial traces;
And the teacher's spirit waked one day
In the old familiar places.
A mound of fossilized school reports
Attracted her observation,
As high as the State House dome and as wide
As Boston since annexation. She came to the spot where they buried he

benes,
And the ground was well built over:
But laborers digging threw up a skull,
Once planted beneath the clover.
A disciple of Galen, wandering by,
Paused to look at the diggers;
And, picking the scull up, looked through the

And saw it was lined with figures. "How easy it is to kill 'em!
Statistics ossified every fold;
Of cerebrum and cerebellum."
"It's a great curiosity, sure," said Pat;
"By the bones you can tell the creature!"
"Oh! nothing strange," said the doctor,

Was a nineteenth-century teacher."

-Boston Courier.

LOST TO WIN A BRIDE.

'We were at Lady Hanteville's bouse in Park lane— on the night of her selebrated rose ball—a success which will long be re-

'It's a fellow's own fault if he's poorthere are plenty of ways to make a fortune! said Mr. David Gwylt, son of the great iron-

'Name them,' said I. 'There may be method to suit me,'

"Being in the army, you'll be well pro-vided for one of these days," replied Gwylt, nodding significantly.
"What is that?" asked my friend Gerard Moryllyan, advancing from the side of Lady Caroline, his partner in a recent waltz, and whose bright eyes followed him as he leant on the back of Gwylt's chair. Gerard came

of high lineage, but was poor.

'I have a scheme, cheap enough' continued Gwylt, sententiously, and the most practicable of all, because it would depend on a fellow's own exertions, provided he is a good diver and swimmer.'
"The Goodwin Sands!' and I, as well as

other listeners, laughed aloud.
'You may laugh, but what I am going to tell you is a fact. The bottom of the sea between those sands and the Deal and Dover coast is strewed with ingots, washed by the waves of 300 years from the wrecked Spanish galleons. I found one myself at 'At what part of the beach did you pick it

up?' asked Gerard, who had turned rather Nearly opposite Walmer castle, at the

water's edge, thrown up at my feet. There's a fortune of millions lying there, my dear fellow—only to be dived for.' 'That sounds well,' said Gerard, musing.
'Yes, it might be done. The government would pay handsomely for it.' Lady Caroline was seated within hearing

of the conversation, at first listening care-lessly, but at Gerard's words she gazed at him anxiously and motioned to him with her fan, at which he resumed his seat beside her. 'You are not serious,' she said. Think of the number of times it would be necessary to dive before-At that moment the band commenced to play a waltz. 'Our last dance of the season,' he said, as he encircled her slender waist with his arm. He and lady Caroline were the handsomest young couple in the room, it was a pleasure to see them dancing together and dancing together, and many eyes followed their movements besides mine, Lady Froces

At the commencement of December my battalion changed its quarters, from Chelsea to Deal—a dull little town on the coast. One bleak afternoon I had strolled along the beach, eigar in mouth, rather farther than usual, and found myself in a part where patches of grass and scrub extended over a patches of grass and scrub extended over a large expanse of it, some distance from the bathing house, and where the bathing machines are hauled up. It was late, and the weather stormy, the black masses of cloud driving along in fantastic shapes; the sea was lead color, the waves rising and breaking on the shingle with a crash and a roar. All, as far as I could see in the increasing gloom, was a solitude, and I believed myself the only living being on the spot. All at once there was a movement near one of the bushes: a figure emerged, walked straight

helmet,'
'Just so' observed Ken,
'You appear to know him. Who is he?
What is he doing?'
'Who he is I can't tell you, nor what he is
a-doing of, for that ther figgar's a ghost!'
'Nonsense!' cried I, 'there are no such

'It's all very fine for folks to say that. what's never seen them. I allays said so myself till these unaccountable appearances and I've partickler reasons for knowing it's a ghost,' and Kenwood uttered a groan.
'Then you've seen it yourself?' said I.

'True, sir; many times in dark, stormy weather he comes out of the sea or he walks 'Tell me all you know,' said I. 'One morning last October, as I was a-sittin' here a gent comes up to me, axing a mort of questions about the tides and the Goodwins, which I could answer well enough, sir, for I was a Deal pilot for many a year, and know the waters and soundin's by heart as far as the South Sands head light. 'No wonder the Spanish Armada went to destruction,' says he. 'Ay, ay,' says I, 'that was in Queen Elizabeth's time.' 'Yes,' says he, 'upwards of sixty large and thirty small vessels were lost—the bottem of the sea hereabouts must be strewn with their fragments. Do you ever come across anything washed up by the waves? swys he. Then I told him as how gold coins had been found, and at low water in summer-time

had heard passed from my mind, it would probably have been forgotten forever had in the papers and he's not been advertised for.'

This also strengthened my supposition that the unfortunate young man was my old schoolfellow as he had no very near relatives schoolfellow as he had no very near relatives in London. His mother was dead; his father a general officer, was in Ceylon; the one person interested in his well-being was Lady Caroline. She, poor girl, was powerless, as his suit was disapproved by her parents, besides, she and they were still at Berlin.

I started on New Year's Day for the Deswas always a grand affair. Wrexham court was thrown open, and a spacious tem-porary stable erected for the accommodation of the horses and equipages of the country families coming from a distance.

As I anticipated Lady Frocester and her

duty it was to attend a capstan placed on that part of the beach, was smoking his pipe, and watching the operations of the tugs through his little telescope. He touched his hat as I advanced. 'Mornin' sir.' 'Kenwood,' said I, 'who is it that goes diving or swimming there in the duak?'

Old Ken stared at me aghast; the pipe dropped from his mouth, as he opened it in astonishment.

'What was he like, sir?'

'Tall, 'replied I,' and appeared to wear a helmet,'

Loud not speak. On the ground, a flooring of white marble, at the very spot where he had stood, lay a dark object. The young lady strand of seawed, to which adhered small shells, it was dripping with seawater, and a cold wind like a breath from the sea played around us.

"Ab!" cried Lady Caroline, letting it drop from her hand. 'I know him now—he is dead! Oh, Gerard, Gerard!' She tottered, and would have fallen had I not caught her—she had

fainted.

It was even so; Gerald Moryllyan never returned. Inquiries were instituted without success; no particulars save those just related ever transpired.—Adapted from Jessie MacLeod in Belgravia.

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

Compulsory Inspection the Only Remedy for Bad Butter.

A COMMISSION MERCHANT'S VIEWS.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 24. SIR - I see in today's issue of your paper an article headed "Bad Butter! The Cause—A Remedy Suggested." If you are also other. To the Editor of The Sun :-Remedy Suggested." If you will allow me of space in your paper, I should like to make a in few observations concerning the same. The cause of so much bad butter in our market is not as some people suppose (vide poor butter makers or persons not knowing how to make good butter). There are as good butter makers in this province as there ever were, or as good as in any other part of the world, and as good found, and at low water in summer-time I've seen hulks of vessels far down in the water, maybe Spanish vessels, or maybe Indiamen, for a sight of 'em laden with gold-dust have gone down off here. 'Well,' says he, 'I am a diver, and I want you to row me out that I may dive and see for myself. I want to report to the government. There's a mine of wealth under that see, and I want to may cases, apply them in grossies, dry ducting together and places of the control of the c

and quality of butter marked on each package. Then the dealers and the farmers must come to an understanding as to what difference they will make in prices of the different quantities, so as there will be a uniform rate of difference according as it is inspected. For instance, take the Boston Produce Enchange, dated February 19, 1886, the rates and qualities are as follows:

Creamery—Western extra.

eamery—Western extra..... Vermons over " 22
Vt and N Y choice. 1
" common.
Western fair to good.

was a solitide, and I believed myself he coming from a distance.

"Westernative good." — 16 and 1 to come was a solitide, and I believed myself he coming from a distance.

"An after as I could see in the increasing gloom, was so continued, and I believed myself he coming from a distance.

"An a lattice and I believed myself he coming from a distance." — 17 d in five control was a solitide, and I believed myself he coming from a distance.

"An I anticipated Lady Frocusters and her table to coming from a distance." — 18 d in great difference in the price of extra quality as coming the control was it is a helmest. For a minute he stood fined his outline more plainly. What was this person about to do? I washeed him coming from a distance, the control was it is a helmest. For a minute he stood fined his outline more plainly. What was this person about to do? I washeed him coming from a distance, the control washee the price of extra quality as coming the street of the distance, the control washee the price of extra quality as coming the group of the control washeed the first of the favor of a dance, she assured me to make good butter, and the same applies to Upper Canada markets. For instance, the quality of butter brought is the favor of a dance, she assured me with unself control washeed to the favor of a dance, she assured me that the price of the desired, she was coming to a disposared in the last was filled up.

"Will you grant me a promeaned round in a little day of the price of the doors. The musicians had take we was examing the groups of guests and the control washeed with the price of the doors. The musicians had take we had a little drop, and if the day the control washeed to the doors. The musicians had taken they receding evening. "Have you asked to the price of the doors. The musicians had expected by the price of the doors. The musicians had expected by the price of the control washeed to the control of the doors and the control of the doors and the price of the control of the doors and the control

more to make the good than the poor article. You will quite likely have the views of ether dealers and, also, farmers on this question of bad butter, as there must be a change in the quality of butter now sold in our market, and I have no doubt but that a remedy satisfactory to both consumer and producer can be obtained, and quality to the advantage of the commission merchants. Thaning you for this space,

I am yours truly,

ALFRED BUNKER,

Commission Merchant,

North Market street St. John Reb. 24 Commission Merchant, North Market street, St. John, Feb. 24.

Trade and Revenue Statistics. An Ottawa correspondent of a Halifax paper has got his hands on the public accounts and

trade returns before they were laid on the table of the house. His synopsis of the contents contains the following statements: Value of imports from and exports to the princi

untries trading with Canada	in 1885:	
		Imports
	Exports to	from
eat Britain	341 877.705	\$41,406 777
nited States	39,752,734	47,151 201
ance	308, 309	1.935,581
rmany		2,121,269
ain		349.215
rtugal	176 780	60 366
aly	147,550	108 162
olland		337.785
olgium	72,305	470,260
wfoundland	1,670 968	351 105
est Indies	2 535,283	8,162 774
uth America	1,461.2 6	1,840,836
nina and Japan	29 918	2,498 451
vitzerland	Not given	217.666
ıstralia	415,887	Not given
her countries	883,822	
Comparative statement of the		
the Dominion in 1685, cor	npared with	the preced-
g year: -	. 4	
	1885.	1884.
terest on public debt	8 9.419 482	\$ 7.700.180

Total for debt and subsidies .. \$15,248,366 \$12,937,663 ORDINARY EXPENDITURE: Railways and canals.

Cosan and river service.

Lighthouse and coast service.

Fisheries.

Steamboat inspection

Insurance superintendence.

Indian grants.

Dominion lands.

Mounted police. Total ord. expenditure.....\$11,294 814 \$12,594,827

Total for collecting revenue.. \$ 7,193,876 \$ 6,875,727 The following is a comparison of receipts and working expenses of government railways in 1834 and 1885: RECEIPTS.

Totals.....\$2,868,153 WORKING EXPENSES. Locomotive power.... 782,266 

 Car expenses
 555.686

 Maintenance of way, etc.
 657.605

 Station expenses
 327.887

 General charges
 168.212

 Total \$2,441,477 Increase in freight in 1885, \$61.988; decrease in passenger traffic mails, etc., \$ 0.841. Surplus over working expenses in 1884, \$9.068; deficit in 1885, \$73,824.

A Yale College paper publishes this item:
'Harvard's boat club is \$1700 in debt; Yale's,
\$1200.' Another victory for Harvard—'rah!
'rah! 'rah!

THE PILOTAGE QUESTION.

(Chatham World.) The gentlemen who have been finding fault with the pilotage regulations of the port of Miramichi have given a false impression respecting the stations of the pilot boats. They have said several times that inward bound vessels are boarded only at invertible mouth of the river." This phrase gives a false idea of the pilot boat stations.

The inner station is outside of the bar, four or five miles beyond the mouth of the river, and the outer station about ten miles further cut. The boat on this station cruises outside of the entrance to Miramichi bay, with Escuminac point on one hand and Tabusintac gully on the other, the two points being about sixteen miles apart, and those on board of her can see, in clear weather, every inward bound vessel long before she shapes her course so as to make it maniinward bound vessels are boarded only at

she shapes her course so as to make it manifest that she is bound for this port. Beyond the outer station there is no danger—nothing to make a pilot necessary for any seaman. Perhaps we should except Escuminac reef, on which the S. S. Clifton was run, a shoal which makes out from Escuminac Pt. But as it is laid down on all the charts, as its position is plainly indicated by the light-house, and as there is plenty of deep water beyond, the services of a pilot are not needed for passing it safely. When the Clifton ran upon it the pilot schooner was two or three miles distant, in the regular track for vessels, with her flag flying. The steamer should have headed for her. If the schooner had been in shoal water, and the Clifton had grounded in running towards her the owners of the steamer mould have her, the owners of the steamer would have had cause for complaint against the pilots. A pilot is no more necessary off Escuminac Pt. than off any other light-house station on

What good would the pilots do by going out into the Gulf to look for vessels? They would miss many in thick weather, and rarely be of any immediate service to those

The best criterion by which to try the present system and the one which preceded it, is results. Nearly every year, while the competitive system was in vogue, vessels came to grief or experienced delay for want of pilots, while during the four years of organization, the Clifton is the only one that organization, the Clifton is the only one that has suffered an injury from which a pilot could have saved her. Look at the record for the last four years of competition. In 1878 the bark Winslow grounded on Escuminac reef, got off after losing anchor and warp, and didn't get a pilot until two days laser. May 22, 1880, the bark Mallard, 602 tons, was stranded at the elbow of the bar, for want of a pilot. Sept. 15, 1880, the bark Sags, 455 tons, was stranded near the entrance of the bay. She had no pilot. During the season of 1880 the bark Oxo grounded on the bar, and was afterwards bearded by pilot John Martin. The record plainly shows that system is safer than want of system. It used to be nothing unusual for three or feur vessels to be at anchor waiting for pilots, and vessels were often hearded from the shore after nothing unusual for three or feur vessels to be at anchor walting for pilots, and vessels were often boarded from the shore after getting into the river without pilots. Durgetting into the river without pilots.

But while the system of organization is submitted the report of the board of agriculture for last year. better for the pilots, by reducing the num-ber of schooners to be kept up, and better for the ships that visit the port, by ensuring them pilots whenever they reach Miramichi them pilots whenever they reach Miramichi bay, the competitive system would be more advantageous to the North Atlantic S. S. Company than the present one. If "each for himself" were the rule among the pilots they would always be men on the leokthere would always be men on the lookout afar off for the big steamer. The
smaller craft might suffer for pilots, but the
big ones would be chased by a dozen. The
steamers would be met at Charlottetown by
pilots, and would thus escape the necessity
of stopping their engines in the Miramichi
bay to allow pilots to board them. They could have pilots meet them at Charlotte-town now, on payment of the men's actual expenses, but competition would save them this eighter ten dollars a trip. And it is for this only that all the row has been raised.

The pilots have found the present system better than the one which preceded it and bay to allow pilots to board them. They could have pilots meet them at Charlotte-town now, on payment of the men's actual

The pilots have found the present system better than the one which preceded it, and they desire to maintain it. Their net earnings have been little enough, as things are, but would be considerably lessened by the maintenance of half a dozen unnecessary schooners for Gulf cruising.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Daily Sun:

SIB,—I see the Telegraph is persistent in its efforts to promote a widespread hostility to the electoral franchise bill of the Dominion, and read a second time: For the better protection of life to support these efforts it has more than once referred to the case of Kent, as developed in the preliminary lists as made up by the revising officer. These lists as the *Telegraph* well.

The following were read a third time: Bill respecting officer. These lists as the Telegraph well

THE LEGISLATURE:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. FREBERICTON, March, 2 -The following bills were read a second time: —To incorporate St. Croix Elec-tric Light and Water Company; to further amend the

act of incorporation of Fredericton Gas Light Com-pany; to establish liens in certain cases; to amend

gave notice of a motion for Thursday for a statement of all contracts made by or on behalf of the government and not completed prior to January 1st last, specifying the amount agreed to be paid in respect of each such contract, the amount paid in respect thereof and the amount remaining unpaid thereon, up to the said 1st of January, and showing the dates of the respective payments; a'so a statement of all extrass made or agreed or ordered to be made or done in respect to such contracts and the amount paid or agreed to be paid in respect thereof, the cate of such payments and the amounts remaining unpaid thereon on the said 1st of January; also a statement of all orders, drafts and promissory notes made, drawn or accepted during the year 1855 by the government or any member thereof, or by any person on behalf of the government or of any members thereof on account of such contracts and extras or any of them, or in respect to any contract whatever prior to the said 1st of January, showing the dates and amounts of each such order, draft and promissory note, and by whom made, drawn or accepted, and on account of what contract or extra such order, draft or promissory note is made or drawn or accepted. is made or drawn or accepted.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS. AFTERNOOF PROCESSINGS.

At the request of Hon. Ritchie, the motion of which he had given notice to amend rule 70 of this house was allowed to stand over till temorrow.

Mr Ellis reported that the committee on corporations recommended the bill respecting the university of Mount Allison to the favorable consideration of the house.

MR. STOCKTON said the chief object was to change the name from "The Board of Governors of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies" to that of 'The University of Mount Allison." The Methodist bodies having united in 1883, uniformity in name in the educational institutions was also desired. Under the bill the university shall have power to affi late to the said university any other college desirous of such affiliation or any schools wherescever situated, in arts, in theology, in law, in medicine, in agriculture or any other department of science.

of Hon. Mr. Mitchell the house went into committee, Mr. Burchill in the chair, to reconsider a bill to amend chap. 29 of the consolidated statutes of public works.

gave notice of the following motion for Friday: Resolved that it is advisable to discontinue the present mode of distribution money for the by-road service; that henceforth the by-road service and the great road service be treated as one and that all money granted to the said by-road service be expended through the office of the chief commissioner of public works. works.
At 3.30 the house adjourned till tomorrow morning.
The delay in mails greatly hinders the work of legislation.

FREDERICTON, March 3 —The following bills were

the preliminary lists as made up by the revising officer. These lists as the Telegraph well
knows have to undergo two revisions before
they are completed. For the benefit and comfort of the Telegraph and his Richibucto grit
in the little town of Richibucto alone, over
sity names, and this will be largely supplemented all over the county. Of these sixty
names one only was on the old list, and was
left off the present list because he had himself
rated for \$100 real estate whereas his real
estate-property is worth three times the
amount, and se it is all over the county.
Owners of land, because a rating of \$100 would
give them a vote, got themselves rated for this
amount so as at once to have a vote and a small
tax to pay, while the actual value of their
lands is greatly in excess of the \$100 rating.

Besides this there are sons of owners all over
the county who have never yet had their names
on the electoral list, but will now get on. This
will increase the number largely. As it is in
Kent, so will it be in every county in the province.

Bichibucto, Feb. 27, 1886.

A Moncton Bank Clerk Skips,

[Special to Halifax Herald]

Moncton, March 1.—The Times says:—"It
is reported that a young man occupying a resumably, to financial embarrassment. Propably his debts would not be large and the

spectable position, has skadeddled, owing, presumably, to financial embarrassment. Probably his debts would not be large and the young man's mistake was the common one of living beyond his means." The above is understood to refer to a young man named Logan, a clerk in the bank of Nova Scotia agency here. His debts are to tradespeople and others about town. There is no irregularity in the bank's affairs.

Mr. Havemeyer of New York, and Mrs. Ole Bull, own the only two pairs of Nerwegian ponies in the country.

Worked very successfully.

HOM. MR. BLAIR

had no objection to the motion He doubted, however, if the system could be introduced here, owing to the fact that in this province the descriptions of lands in many cases are so complicated at also because of the great cost of setting the machinery of the proposed law in motion. Ontario with her large surplus could much better afford to make the experiment than this province. In the other places where the Torrens system is in force there is little or no difficulty in operating the law as a rule he did not think the cost of transfers was unnecessarily high in this province though he knew o some cases where the cost of searching titles, because of their being complicated, was very considerable. At present, sherter forms may be adopted by those

HON. MR. RITCHIE
reported that the law practice and procedure committee recommended the bill relating to county courts to the favorable consideration of the house.
Rule No. 70 was. on motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, seconded by Hon. Mr. Ritchie, amended so that during the first fourteen days of the session any order of day under discussion at the hour of adjournment may be taken up at noon next day, provided a motion to that effect be carried when the debate is adjourned over. journed over.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to amend chapter
three of the consolidated statutes of the legislative
council, and Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to abolish the

council, and Mr. Ellis introduced a billing council, and Mr. Labilois gave netice of motion of enquiry fer Friday, as to whether it is the intention of the government to continue the opening of the great road from the Upsalquitch river toward the Tomkedgewick and Continue the Continue to Conti in Bestigouche.

Mr. Adams gave notice of motion for delayed statement of the expenditure of \$17,734 94, as laid before the house Feb. 27th last.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

FREDERICTON, March 4.—Bills read a second time relating to the appointment of coroners and J. Ps; to amend chapter 3 of consolidated statutes of legislative council; to abolish legislative council.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to amend chap. 99 of consolidated statutes.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to further amend incorporation act of 8t. John gas light company, with petition in pavor of the same.

Mr. McManus gave notice of a motion for Saturday, which seeks to have one more representative each from Carleton, Kent, Gleucester and Westmoreland in this house. Mr. Colter gave notice of motion for detailed statements of all contracts, etc., in connection with the public works department since 31st December, 1884, to 3rd March, 1886.

The bill to establish liens in certain cases was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Wetmore, Adams and Burchill.

All bills relating to municipalities were referred to the committee mentioned in Hon. Mr. Blair's notice of motion on that subject.

Answering Mr. Wetmore's motion for copies of contracts, etc., Hon. Mr. Ryan said all information in possession of the department would be furnished.

In answer to Mr. Wetmore's motion for a statement of the indebtedness of the province, Hon. Mr. Mc. Lellan said the information asked in the first part of the motion appeared in the auditor general's report. As to the second part of the motion, he said there was no indebtedness te any bank at the date mentioned in Mr. Wetmore's resolution.

Mr. Ellie introduced a bill to confirm the charter of AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to confirm the charter of William Parks & Son (limited), and to enable the same corporation to issue debentures and execute mortgages, with a petition in favor of the same.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie presented the petition of James McDade, G. R. Pugsley and others, praying for a measure for relief in respect to the assessment for the widening of Mill street.

HON. MR. MCLELLAN

then began his budget speech, speaking as follows:—
In arising to address the house on the question that supply be granted te her Majesty, I do so feeling assured that the administration has carried on the services of the country with due regard to the requirements and in keeping with the revenue, and that the house will approve of what his been done in the general interest of the country. There may have been services which hon members think should have received more add than has been given them, but on the whole I feel satisfied that an equitable division has been made so far as the finances of the province would admit. Last year when I asked the house to vote an amount for the different services not otherwise provided for, I said that in my opinion the expenditure would not reach the receipts by some \$1,5000, which would leave the floating debt about \$34,000, which would leave the floating debt about \$34,000, the would leave the floating debt about \$34,000, the would leave the floating debt about \$34,000, the would leave the floating debt about \$35,000, the would leave the floating debt about \$35,000, the would leave the floating debt about \$35,000, and besides this we paid \$1,590 on account of the lunatic asylum annex, which was all to be cared for out of the Dominion debt account. I feel satisfied that the account, when examined, will compare favorably with the expenditures in the past. Although the estimated receipts and expenditures for this year show a small balance to the credit of the province, the provision made for the different services it is to be hoped will be sufficient to meet the requirements. then began his budget speech, speaking as follows:-

penditure would not reach the receipts by some \$1.5, 000, which would leave the floating dobt about \$3.5, 000, which would leave the floating dobt about \$3.5, 000, when we have the expenditure fell amount, making the summary loans we made allowance for the Frederick amount, making the summary loans we made allowance for the Frederick amount, making the words, the actual saving over the estimates was about \$17,000, and besides this we paid \$1,300 on account of the lunxite significant with the expenditures in the past. Although the estimated receipts and expenditures for this para shows small balance to the ordinary of the requirements.

He so he summary is a summary loans we made allowance for the Frederick amount, making the control of the lunxite significant with the accounts, when examined, will compare favorably with the expenditures in the past. Although the estimated receipts and expenditures for this year shows small balance to the ordinary of the form of the past of the provision of the provision of this para shows small balance to the ordinary of the past of the

for the past year and follow me, I will endeavor to explain the different items, which explanations, I trust, will be satisfactory to the house.

Hon. Mr. Speaker—Let us take up the receipts of 1885 and compare them with the estimate. The amount estimated under the heading of Dominion subsidies was \$492,658.86 By reference to page two of the financial statement laid on the deaks of hon. gentlemen this afternoon, it will be found that the receipts from Dominion subsidies were \$492.569.82 or a fall short of the estimate by \$89.04, arising through this amount being deducted for interest on the amount drawn from the Dominion debt account for the Fredericton bridge. The estimate from territorial revenue was \$115,000. The receipts were \$110,298.99. The fall short in this item is \$1,701.11, caused by the cut of hemlock bark being very much less than anticipated. The surveyor general will, no doubt, give the house all information on this subject later on. The receipts in the provincial secretary's office were in excess of the estimate \$1.39, too small a matter perhaps to talk about. This account is generally about the same, and full particulars in reference to it will be found on pages 2, 8 and 4 of the public accounts. The item called supreme court fees (arrears) is one on which no estimate was made, and the ameunt we received was \$150. It is part of a balance due under the old system of collecting fees. The estimate As hon gentlemen know, this is an item that THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

CANNOT POSSIBLY BE ESTIMATED

with any degree of accuracy. Our estimate from fees for private and local bills was \$400
The receipts were \$150 more and full details in reference to this matter will be found on pages 4 and 5 of the public accounts. The estimate from the department of agriculture was \$1,500. The actual receipts were \$1,688.28. The increase in this item is due to the fact that we found it necessary to dispose of two male cattle, the receipts from which very nearly make the difference. We estimated from interest account \$2,000. The actual receipts were \$751.31 over that sum. In making our estimate in that direction we did not calculate that the balance from the banks would be so largely in our favor as it proved to be. We received on daily balance in interest over and shove what are paid \$714.10. The miscellaneous receipts proved to be \$1,323.38 more than anticipated and a full account of this item is shown on pages six and seven of the public accounts. This, too, was an item as hon. gentlemen knew, that could not be correctly estimated.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us return to the expenditure of 1886 CANNOT POSSIBLY BE ESTIMATED

AS COMPARED WITH THE ESTIMATE, so that hon. members may see how this government disposed of the different sums voted them.

Our estimate for the administration of justice was \$14,375. The expenditure was \$44.087 less than that sum. The estimate on this item was made up in the following manuary.

following manner:—
Supreme court fund, \$1,700. The expenditure was Supreme court fund, \$1,700. The expenditure was \$2,018.41.
Criminal prosecutions—estimate, \$1,500; expendicriminal prosecutions—estimate, \$1,500; expenditure, \$1,004 39.

Jurors fees, \$9,500; expenditure, \$9,411 40.

Reporting supreme court—estimate, \$900; expenditure, the same.

We estimated \$100 for taking prisoners to the peni-

We estimated \$100 for taking prisoners to the penitentiary, and there was no expenditure under this heading. Equity chambers, \$t. John, we estimated at \$225 and the expenditure was only \$150. For judges' chambers and law library, we estimated \$450, and that amount covered the expenditure. Full details of these various expenditures will be found on pages 50 to 67 of the public accounts.

We estimated \$20,500 for sgriculture and the expenditure fell short of that sum by \$2,642.84. The allowance of \$7,000 for stock farm was intended to cover the purchase of new stock, including Holsteins and other cattle from the old country, in addition to the usual cost of running the farm. The cost of stock was less than the amount calculated, for the reason that instead of getting cattle from the old country we made purchase of two male animals, an Ayrshire and a thort Horn, from Ontario, which have been found to answer the purposes and which, added to the saving of the amount allotted for expenses of the beard and societies grants make the balance of \$2,642.84.

The expenditure for auditor general was the save

2,642.84.
The expenditure for auditor general was the same sestimated, \$1,600. The estimated amount FOR BBAN BOUNTIES

was \$2,000. The saving of \$502 on this item is due to the fact that the law has been changed, making

the price \$2 per head instead of \$3 as formerly. We estimated that 1,000 bears would be killed, while the number destroyed was only 720. Some few persons were paid \$3 for each bear killed, and particulars of all the expenditures will be found in the public accounts from pages 261 te 277.

We estimated on \$720 for the Halifax blind asylum. The expenditure was \$340. When the estimates were prepared we understood that the number of pupils in the blind asylum was six, but when we received the application we found the number to be seven. he application we found the number to be seven, which we paid for, making the amount \$120 more

which we paid for, making the amount \$120 more than the estimate.

We estimated \$14,500 for contingencies. The expenditure was \$12,046.26. The expenditure under this heading in 1881 was \$14.706.23; in 1882 the amount was \$4.337.49; in 1883 it was \$15,947.76; in 1884 it was \$11,324.48. There is a slight increase in 1885 over the previous year, but this was an item that could not be properly estimated. The saving of \$1,453.74 on the amount estimated is explained in this way. The usual amounts expended for this service have been upward or \$14,000, as the figures quoted will show. We put \$14,000 in the estimates and our expenditure was only \$18,046.26. Nearly half of this amount is for legislative contingencies. As a fact the ameunt for legislative contingencies as a fact the ameunt for legislative contingencies of all the departments, including postage, telegraphing, stationery, binding, gas light and coaching. With such a good contingent committee I look for greater economy in this account.

THE SUM VOTED for the deaf and dumb institutions was divided be-tween the institutions at Fredericton and Halifax, \$1500 to the former and \$500 to Halifax. In the SERVICE OF EDUCATION

the estimate was made up as fellows:—
Common Schools—Estimate \$91,000, and the expenditure was \$83,927.42.
Superior Schools—Estimate \$9,088, and the expenditure was \$6,000 cm. Superier Schools—Estimate \$9,088, and diture was \$6,940.86.
Grammar School—Estimate \$3,267, and expenditure was \$2,987.86.
Normal School—Estimate \$7,695, and the expendi-

School Inspectors—Estimate \$7,200, and expenditure the same.

Chief Superintendent's Office—Estimate \$3,900, and

Chief Superintendent's Office—Estimate \$3,900, and expenditure \$4,610 18.
Board of Education—Estimate \$800, and expenditure \$603.66.
School Libraries—Estimate, \$50; expenditure, \$37.03.
Or a total of \$123,000 estimate, and expenditure of \$112,230.18.
The amount estimated for university was \$3,844.48, and the expenditure the same.
The amount estimated for school houses in poor districts was \$1,560, and the expenditure \$970, making a grand total of \$133,444.48 for estimate and \$122,044.66 for expenditure, and leaving a balance of \$10.299.52.

In the service for elections the expenditure exceeds the estimate by \$1,469.24, owing to the expense of

the estimate by \$1.469.24, owing to the expense of the elections for York, Kings and Restigeuche, for which ne provision was made in the estimates. THE EXPENDITURE FOR EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

THE EXPENDITURE FOR EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT
was \$456 60 more than the estimate, which is more
than offset by having to pay the governor's secretary
a full year's salary, an amount which I did not
calculate on, as the impression I had was that a new
governor would be appointed early in the year, and
then the province would only have had to pay one
quarter's salary. There was a saving in the travelling
expenses of \$145. In the five gran's the estimate exceeded the expenditure by \$3.470. The surveyor
general can explain mattera in this connection, and a
detailed statement will be found on pages 107 to 110
of the auditor general's report. Under the item of interest, the item fer bonded debt was \$80,000, but the
amount paid was only \$71,850, leaving a balance of
\$8,150 as compared with the estimate. Some of the
ceupons held by persons in Lendon, New York and
Upper Canada had not been presented when
the account was closed. A statement of warrants
issued will be found on page 111 of the public accounts. The detailed interest account is on pages
225 to 259. In making up

THE ESTIMATE FOR INTEREST THE ESTIMATE FOR INTEREST

PUBLIC HEALTH

exceeded the estimate!by \$1,080. This service is one which cannot be correctly estimated, as it is entirely dependent upon any epidemics breaking out. For instance we have to pay for smallpox which we could not forsee. There is still a balance due on account of smallpox cases which will haveto be provided for.

The amount paid on account of the public hospital was the same as estimated. Although this hospital was largely supported by the municipality of St. John it was in every sense a provincial institution and persons from all over the province are admitted and may be treated free of charge. The amount estimated for protection of fisheries, Colonial exhibition, atc, was intended to cover the Colonial exhibition, as small balance due on Forestry exhibition, Loggis's map, fisheries and hand book. The amount was not expended by \$3,065.27. We paid for protection of fisheries \$1,063; Forestry exhibition, \$215.25; cn account of hand book, \$229.25, and on account of Colonial exhibition, \$72.23.

The amount voted for public printing was not expended by \$758.94. The

EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC WORKS

over the estimate is \$18.260 48, besides \$3,410.12 expended by the chief commissioner over the amount of warrants issued to his department. Of the \$18,-250.48 there was a warrant for a special amount of \$17,734 94 to cover unforseen expenses arising from the freshets last spring. The chief commissioner will no doubt give a satisfactory explanation of this item. The difference between the grant on account of refunds, crown lands, is \$2,460 20 in favor of the province. The surveyor general will be pleased to make all necessary explanations.

The grant to the rifle association is an amount which has been annually given to this association. The payments for the service of surveys and rallway inspection are less than the grant by \$337.75.

The estimate for stumpage collection was \$3,000. and there was a saving in this item of \$1,000. The saving in the unforseen expense item was \$36.54.

The total shows that the estimate is in excess of the expenditure by warrants of \$19,839 44, but from this it would be necessary to deduct for over-expenditure of board of works included in appropriations of 1836 the sum of \$3,410.12, leaving a balance of \$16,479.32. This then, Mr. Speaker, is my statement of the receipts and expenditures of 1836. We would like to be able to make further allowances for roads in some cases, but, as hon, gentlemen will see, we are anxious to keep the expenditure as nearly as possible within the income. I feel satisfied that the hon members of this house and the people of the country will feel that we have endeavored to expend the public money parefully and judiciously. Taking up EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC WORKS

THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS
for 1886. The provincial secretary said they were calculated on Dominion subsidies, as follows:—
Population 521,233, at 80 cents per head, \$256,986 40.

Population \$21,233, at 80 cents per head, \$256,986 40.

Government and legislative grant, \$50,000.

Export duty Indemnity, \$150,000.

Interest on balance of debt, \$32,449.29.

Or a total from Dominion subsidies of \$489,474.64.

From territorial revenue, the reports of inspectors and scalers warrant the surveyor general in calculating upon \$125,000. We estimate:

From fees of provincial secretary's office, \$6,000.

Agricultural department, \$1,500.

Lunatic asylum admissions, \$1,250.

Fees en private and local bills, \$400.

Miscellaneous, \$9,000.

In the abstract of estimated expenditure for 1886, the sum of \$15,700 is asked for administration of justice. The first item, deficiency supreme court fee fund, \$3,650, is the amount by which proceeds of sale of law stamps is expected to fall short of the expenditures. The stenographic reporters were provided for in the estimates. The other items were the usual charges under the administration of justice, and required no special reference. The house will be asked to vote the two items, equity chambers, \$t. John, \$500; and judges' chambers and law library, \$t. John, \$300; agriculture estimate for grants to societies, \$12,000; board of agriculture, \$1,300. The vote of the house will be asked for \$4,000 to meet the expense of the

STOCK FARM. The amount is \$3,000 less than the vote last year, which was not expended although new stock was purchased for the farm Passing over the item of \$1.600 for the auditor general, which requires no explanation, we come to the bear bounties for which \$2,000 is estimated or 1,000 bears at \$2.each; Blind asylum, Haifax, \$720, to provide for six pupils the number now in the institution and contingencies, \$13,000, the same as last year. The sum of \$2.000 is asked for the deaf and dumb institutions, which will be distributed the same as last year if the government think proper.

FOR EDUCATION

the following sums will be asked:—
University
Douglas medals, 1884, 1885 and 1886. 129 00
Common schools. 119,850 00
Superior schools. 12,250 00
Superior schools. 4,860 00
Normal school. 7,400 00
School inspectors. 7,200 00
Chief sup't's office. 4,300 00
School ibraries. 100 00
School ibraries. 100 00
School houses in poor districts. 1,500 00
School houses in poor districts. 1,500 00
School houses in poor districts 1,500 00
School houses in poor districts 1,500 00

basis of the expenditure for this service in 1882, with an additional allowance for extra polling places. The different items for executive government appear in the financial statement. This appropriation is authorized by law, and is chiefly made up of fixed sairles. The amounts asked for fisheries (protection), London exhibition and immigration, including the balances of votes of 1886, was \$4,500. The sum asked for free grants act is \$5,000, about the same as last year, and the surveyor general is of opinion that this will answer for the present year. For bonded debt interest we ask \$85,000, which is slightly in excess of the Legislatures.

the books of last year's official reperts. The public accounts showed that can be used to the contract for reporting and furnishing the debates in book form. If the government can show that the creation of a paper the amount was sent for the present year. For bonded debt interest for their friends.

The government called for proofs when the charge was made against them that they had used their influence as a government legal at the public accounts. In connection with the amounts paid for printing last year, and the surveyor general is of opinion that this will answer for the present year. For bonded debt interest of the public accounts. In connection with the amounts paid for printing last year as a government gain sit Conservative candidates in Dominion elections. The proof was the dittor of a paper conducted in the interest of the government.

The usual allowance for indemnity and travelling expenses for members will amount to \$20,600; grants for library, \$1,650; clerks and messengers, \$5,020, or a total of \$26,670. A portion of this amount is authorized by law and the balance the house will be asked to vote. For the lunatic asylum maintenance \$35,000 is estimated, which we think will, be sufficient for the purpose, providing there is no increase in the cost of provisions, etc., and we have no reason to believe there will be.

Marriage certificates \$1200 authorized by law, but that sum may not be needed. We will again ask \$250 for the Natural History society, and Mr. Stockton may have something to say in reference to the importance of this grant. For LEGISLATURE.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH \$4,000 is asked. This is intended to cover a balance

\$4,000 is asked. This is intended to cover a balance due to boards, etc., for smallpox expenses, also to provide for a provincial board of health

For public printing \$13,500 is estimated. For public works the whole expenditure is estimated at \$187,260.12, which includes the balance over expended by the department in 1885. The chief commissioner will give the house sufficient reasons why he will require this sum.

Bifle association \$300, which has been paid for several years. Rifle association \$200, which is always; inspection \$2 000; stumpage collection \$7, railways; inspection \$2 caparal believing that to be railways; inspection \$2 000; stumpage collection 000, the surveyor general believing that sufficient

oto, the surveyor general believing that to be sufficient

For unforseen expenses \$2,000 was asked. The total amount authorized by law was \$351,-064.48, and the total saked to be voted was \$278,-68.12, or a grand total of \$629,744.60.

Answering a question, Hon. Mr. McLellan said the sum for steam navigation would probably include the usual grant of \$2,500 to the Grand Manan steamer, provided that boat was in good condition. In concluding his speech, the hon. provincial secretary said the whole statement he had made in reference to the affairs of the province was correct in every particular, and he challenged successful contradiction. He would be pleased to give particulars of any of the different items when going through supply.

BEFORE TAKING HIS SHAT he would like to touch upon one or two matters re-ferred to in the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne. It had been stated that this gov-ernment had used the public moneys of the province in favor of the Liberal candidate in a recent election in St. John. He could deny the statement most emphatically, as there was not a particle of truth in it. Mr. Wetmore—You want us to prove it, as if this

Mr. Wetmore—You want us to prove it, as it this wree a court of law.

Mr. Adams—What about St John?

Hon. Mr. McLeilan—The attorney general is able to speak for his course in York. I can speak for the city and county of St. John I deny that I used my position as a member of this government to defeat the conservative candidate and I defy the opposition to prove it. to prove it.

Mr. Adams—You were beaten in that election were'nt you?

Hon. Mr. McLellan—Yes, and I took my defeat gracefully, but I am not going to let you bluff me out at this game by your interruptions when

I HOLD THE WINNING CARD. He had attended Geo. McLeod's meetings, as had also the solicitor general. They visited several parts of the ceunty in the interests of the Liberal candidate, but it could not be said that they expended one centor deliar of the public money on any of their trips. They acted entirely as private individuals who had a right to exercise their freedom in the election.

this year's allewance.

THIS IS A CUSTOM

that had prevaile i ever since he was in the house and long before, and will, no doubt, continue while there is a legislature. The fact is that when the orders for such work were given, it was not known who would be a candidate in the Liberal or Conservative interest He challenged the opposition to say that one dollar had been improperly used by the local government in that election. The trouble with the hon. member from Northumberland was, that when he and his friends went out the Loch Lomond road in the interest of the Conservative candidate they found the local government very popular because of their desire to make good roads for the people. Then it was that the idea of charging the local government with interfering in Dombiol politics was thought of as an effort to injure the government. In 1882, when his hon friend Mr. McLeed was attorney general, did we not find him working for the Conservative candidates, Messrs. Tuck and Everett, as against Messrs Burpee and Weldon, the Liberal candidates? Yet he was not then nor sine accused of using his influence as a member of the local government impreperly.

THE THEN LOCAL OPPOSITION

dld not howl when the Hon. Mr. Hanington and the chief cemmissioner of public works took an active part in electing their Conservative candidate Mr. Wood. In 1883 when Hon. Mr. Turner of this government worked for the Conservative candidate, some St. John people thought an effort shou'd be made by the Hon. Mr. Blair's reply? It was that any member of the government had a right to exercise his right in Dominion politics, as an individual, whatever way he pleased In Victoria the local government had interfered in the recent Kings county election for the Dominion, in favor of Mr. Domville. As a matter of fact, Mr. Domville complained to him that one of the local government officials, a supervisor, was working in that election for Mr. Foater His reply was that the local government officials, a supervisor, was morking in that election for Mr. Foat

voter
In conclusion, Hon. Mr. McLellan said he had intended to refer to the stumpage matter, but would do so on another eccasion. MR. WETMORE.

While congratulating the provincial secretary upon his speech, said he could not but feel that the printed statement would have given the house as much in-formation about the state of the finances as had the hon, provincial secretary. He would much rather be able to endorse all that the hon, gentleman had said but with blue ruln staring the province in the face he would be false to his trust if he accepted as correct that which is not true. The provincial secretary had stated that the government had not been able to expend all the money for the services of the country they would like to have expended He had claimed that a large amount was expended for interest on the funded cebt, a large portion of which had not been created by this government. Neither could he say it had been created by the late government. If the railway subsidies act was an improper act, why had not hon members voted against if? We are told that there has been a large falling off in the revenue from hemiock bark Was not this the result of the government's mismanagement in connection with the stumpage duties? When a r. solution was brought forward the other day to relieve the lumber industry, what cid we find? Hon gentiemen got up one after the other and while they virtually said the stumpage was too high, they voted down the resolution rather than embarrass the government and relieve the distressed lumbermen. In reference to the deat and dumb institution, he hoped the revolting charges made against the Frederiction institution, which charges he did not believe, would be investigated. The provincial secretary had stated that there had been would be false to his trust if he accepted as correct

AN OVER EXPENDITURE

in the item for elections. This was caused by the removal from this house to the upper chamber of Messrs. Thompson, Barbarie and the late Dr. Vall. Did the government not know before the opening of last year's session who they would send to the legislative council? The vacancies were created and the members sent up stairs to force through legislation there. As a result three counties were left unrepresented. In this matter the government went back upon the policy preached while in opposition. While the government acknowledged a deficit of \$17,000 there was evid nee of \$3,000 or \$9,000 more due on interest account, making the deficit ever \$25,000. This was bad enough, but he was satisfied that a closer investigation would show a much larger deficit. The facts presented were enough to startle the country.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Hon. gentleuen are easily startled.

has received \$50, the full amount of the contract for reporting and furnishing the debates in book form. If the government can show that the creation of a provincial board of health is necessary well and good, but to his mind they were seeking to create offices for their friends.

The government called for proofs when the charge was made against them that they had used their influence as a government/sgainst Conservative candidates in Dominion elections. The proof was the opinion all over the country. There were hundreds who had heard the atterney general urging the the electors to vote for his partner against the Conservative candidate in York and thus show their confidence in the local government, Hon. Mr. Blair—I never did anything of the kind. Mr. Wetmore—He may deny it, but many respectable people heard him.

Hon Mr. Blair—Did you hear me?

Mr. Wetmore—No!

Mr. Wetmore—It is only heresay.

Mr. Wetmore—It is no mere heresay than that the provincial secretary called upon his friends in Portland and St. John to vote against the Conservative candidate in order to strengthen the chances of the local government ticket.

Mr. Stockton—That is not a fact.

he local government ticket.

Mr. Stockton—That is not a fact.

Mr. Stockton—That is not a fact.

Mr. Wetmore referred to the expenditure on the Mashwask bridge, and said that St. John and York must be looking on with amazement at the denials of the government. The success of Mr Wilson had been considered as a Grit victory by the press all over the country. This government are running with the hares and hunting with the hounds. They are undermining the Conservatives of the country. It is nonsence to talk about their non-laterference in the Victoria election. Why should they, both candidates having come out in their favor? He did not wish to preach blue ruin, but facts showed that we were steadily marching towards direct taxation. The province was worse off now than before they bonded the \$250,000 of the public debt.

Hon, Mr. McLellan—Whose debt was it? Did we not have to pay off the liability of the old government.

not have to pay off the hability of the old government.

[at the hour of adjournment Mr. Wetmore was reading figures to prove that the present government would have been in a hopeless financial condition were it not for their having several success of revenue that the old government did not have]

House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved, seconded by hon. Mr. McLellan, that further censideration of supply be the order of the day for noon tomorrow.

FREDERICTON, March 5.—Bills read a second time: To amend chapter 99 of consolidated statutes; to further amend incorporation act of St. John Gas Light Co.; to confirm the charter of Wm. Parks & Son

Mr. Eilis introduced a bill to enable the corporation of St. John to exempt from taxation certain property connected with the lighting of the pub ic streets of Carleton with the electric ught, with petition in favor of the same.

Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to the property of the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. s au's church, in the parish of Hampton, Kings Co, with a petition in favor of the same.

MR. WETMORE

resumed his speech on the question of going into supply. Besides the \$23,112, the interest on amount which was capitalized by the Dominion government, this government has interest on the eastern extension daim amounting to \$7,500, or a total this year offover \$35,672 more than the old government ever received Last year the government got \$13,112.98 from these two sources, or \$20,470.44 less that the present amount. If they had got tals year the same sums as last year they would have had a floating debt of \$66 224 23; had they only had the same sources of revenue as the old government their floating debt would have amounted to the very large sum of \$31,337.21. He said it was rather supplicious that Mr. Gregory, the attorney general's

large sum of \$81,337.21. He said it was rather suspicious that Mr. Gregory, the attorney general's partner, had been paid \$450 last year fer criminal prosecutions. Was not the attorney general paid his \$2,400 a year and the solicitor general his \$1,200 for attending to the criminal business of the country? The charges of Mr. Gregory seemed very high for attending Madawaska county court in a case that did not go to the jury; \$16 were charged.

Hon. Mr Blair—Then it was a paltry matter for Mr. Gregory to have interfered with the fees of the clerk of the county court in the matter.

Hon' Mr. Blair—You know the clerk could not conduct the cases. duct the cases.

Mr. Wetmore—He could retain whom he pleased.

The sum of \$125 was paid Mr. Gregory for a little more than one day's service at Madawasks in connection with the trial of Theriault for child murder. For the diagrams of the court at Madawasks \$222 is charged.

attending circuit court at Madawaska \$222 is charged by Mr. Gregory, and for attending a case in Fredericton, before Judge Fraser, he gets \$27.50. He noticed also that L Allen Jack, of St. John, was paid for services in ex-parte Collins. Why did not the attorney general and solicitor general attend to these cases and save the amounts to the province, or why, if they were unable to attend, did they not employ legal assistance and pay for the same out of their own pockets? He found that C. H. Lugrin had been paid \$587.72 under the heading of "To pay expenses? What were these expenses? It was time that such excursions as trips to state fairs were put a stp to. Mr. Lugrin is the gentleman who contracted to do the reporting last year, and it was somewhat one-sided and who has not yet furnished the books of the same. The public accounts show that he got \$550, the full amount of his contract, although the attorney general says there is enough retained by the government to pay for the printing of the books \$350, the full amount of his contract, although the atterncy general says there is enough retained by the government to pay for the printing of the books. Mr. Lugria also holds a government postition and on page 26 of public accounts we find \$75 voted for his messenger. Who is his messenger? To his mind the messenger was an illusien and this was another way of paying Mr. Lugrin \$75 more. He almed that Mr. Q thuon was holding his seat Illegally in this house, being a contractor under the government. The public accounts show that Mr. Quinton received \$5,800 for the sale of a farm and crops to the government. The report is that that was a great d-al more than he could get from private individuals. He called attention to this matter to show the necessity of having the law on this subject carried out. Supposing an emergency arose, and that one vote would decide the fate of the government; then, if a member has a farm for sale, he can say to the government, "Buy my farm at so much and I will support you; refuse, and I shall vote you out." There is an item on page 115 of the public accounts of \$375 for a span of mares. When were they got, and where are they? The government, whose members had preached economy, seemed to be about starting an art gallery. They commence with an expensive picture of the Bon. R. D. Wilmot. Why not commence with the earlier ones? But perhaps they proceed to start backwards.

Why not commence with the earlier ones? But per haps they propose to start backwards. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to enable the president and directors of the Kings County Central Agricultural Society to borrow money on the security of their real estate, with petition in favor of the same.

Answering Mr. Wetmore's motion for particulars of the expenses in connection with the Dunn petition of right, Hon. Mr. Blair said the information would be furnished. AFTER DINNER

furnished.

Mr. McLeed moved, seconded by Mr. Hanington, the former's motion for a detail-d statement in reference to the Fredericton bridge expenditures.

Hon. Mr. Blair said all information in pression of the department would be furnished.

MR. WETMORE

resumed his speech on the debate. He said he was sorry to have to admit that step by step the province was approaching direct taxation. The indebtedness of \$1,000.652 imposed a tax this year of \$34,000 for interest. This, no doubt, would increase year by year. It was natural to expect that the bonded indebtedness would increase A portion of the amount due on account of the Northern and Western Railway remains unpaid There is still a portion due on account of the Carquet road. The whole amount was still due on the Central Railway and a portion was due on account of the Cape Tormentine and Buctouche roads.

ALL THESE SONDS

must be met. The question then comes up in view of our limited resources, why this is to be done. The railway service cannot be curtailed and it becomes pecessary to cut down the expe.ses of governing the country. The promised reforms of the present government have not taken place. The number of the executive is the same, and the departmental efficience are kept up at as great an expense as ever. It might become a question to see if a reduction could not be made in the cost of the legislature. The matter of dispensing with some of the sessions or of shortening the time might have to be considered. The question of reducing the number of the legislature might also have to be considered. In view of the state of the finances, it was evident there was too much machinery in the governing of the country. Why should the offices of provincial secretary and chief commissioner of public works not be amalgamated? The work professed to be done by the provincial secretary is really done by his clerk. The province of Nova Scotia gets along with a much smaller executive government than this province. In the provincial secretary's office here there is an army of clerks, for some of whom there is only work for three months out of the twelve that they draw their pay. Why not reduce the number and employ special help during the session of the house? The statement in reference to the ALL THESE BONDS

in the provincial secretary's office would apply to the different other departments. The government are seeking to have their pledges about reforms considered as dead issues. He did not intend to leave the pledges regarded as dead issues. In order to test the feeling of the house he would move

Before taking his seat he (Mr. Wetmore) would like to call attention to the large amount expended for public printing. Last year the amount was \$12,741. (Do the government call for tenders and give the work to the lowest tender? He thought not. The amount paid the Queen's printer last year was very large, as would be seen by the public accounts. In connection with the amounts paid for printing was \$2,582 10 to J. H. Crocket, editor of a paper conducted in the interest of the government.

editor of a paper conducted in the interest of the government.

Mr Adams—The amount was ever\$2,900

Mr. Weimore—Yes, I see another item of \$350

paid Mr. Orocket for binding the journals. When we see year by year the condition of the country becoming worse it was time to ask where were the reforms of the present government, who had promised so much and done so little.

MR. HUMPHREY

seconded the amendment In doing so he said that he thought it should recommend itself to the favor-able consideration of the house In looking over the different services it will be seen that many of them must necessarily increase year by year, and that would apply to the items for the administration of justice and for the deaf and dumb institutions. The educational grant must be provided for. If our population cannot keep up with the people of other previnces it would be looked upon by outsiders as a evidence that we were behind all others in point of ability. We all know, too, that the public works must be provided for, bridges must be be built and wild lands must be opened up, and the railway obligations must be met. Besides, extraordinary expenditures are very large at times. The revenue did not warrant the government's present policy, and he would support the amendment. necessarily increase year by year, and that MR M'MANUS

rose to a question of privilege. In his speech yester-day, Mr. wetmore had applied the term Jesuitical to the provincial secretary. In doing so he (McManus) felt that the hon gentleman intended no siur on an important religious order of the Roman Catholic church 1t would be so considered, however, by many if no explanation was made. He speke at length of the good work done by the Jesuits all over the world.

said he intended no reflection. He had read the history of the works of the Jesuits, and thought too highly of the efforts of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of that order, in behalf of civilization to cast any slur upon the Jesuits. He recognized, too, the good work of the Catholic church, in working with the several other churches in the interest of the moral welfare of the world, and no man who knew him would accuse him of reflection upon Roman Catholics or their church. If he used the words referred to and if it had been considered in an offensive sense, he was ready to say considered in an offensive sense, he was ready to say that he had meant no offence [and was prepared to make ample apology. A voice—The explanation is satisfactory.

MR. STOCKTON

sald that he wished to congratulate the provincial secretary upon his budget speech and upon his financial statement. He had also to congratulate the leader of the opposition, upon the good temper shown in the discussion of that statement. The latter's reference to what he calls the childlish conduct of the deposed leader of the late government in their exit from office, was very cruel The hon. gentleman's remarks about certain members of the house were not complimentary; they were to the effect that members arose or k:pt their seats at the beck and call of the attorney general. He (Stockton) had attended three setsions and believed that the members were too independent to be swayed to and fro of the attorney general. He (Stockton) had attended three sessions and believed that the members were too independent to be swayed to and fro by the leader of the government or by any other hon, gentleman, he had no fault to find with the leader of the opposition discussing the financial statement, provided the observations of the hon, gentleman are founded on facts. All would agree that the rum of \$85,000 was a large sum to pay for interest, and that a debt of \$1,700,000 was a large debt for a small province like New Brunswick. The interest was in fact about one-seventh of the entire revenue.

WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS ? WHO WEEK RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS:

Certainly not this government. On the 31st of Dec,
1882 the floating debt was \$321,000, and on the same
date, 1883, the debt was \$391 0.00. The government
borrowed \$250,000 and this did not wipe cut the debt
left by the old government.

[Mr. Adams arose and denied that the
debt of the lair. Adams arose and denied that the debt of the lold government was any such figure as \$250,000. The fact was that it was \$46,000, but when this government came into power they counted against the old government all sums due on unfinished contracts in order to swell the amount against us]

deny that?

Mr. Adams—Yes, where do you get your interest?

After Mr. Stockton had closed, the vote was taken on the main motion, which was carried, 29 to 10.

The nays were Wetmore, McLeod, Adams, Hanington, Colter, McAdam, Park, Perley, Black and Humphrey.

the items \$150 for St. John equity chambers and \$300 for St. John judges chambers and law library were agreed to.

The item \$4000 for the stock farm was passed after a discussion by Haning on Blatz, Pugalar, McLallan

discussion by Haning on, Blair, Pugaley, McLelian, Adams, Colter, Hethering on, Morton, Ellis, McLeod, and Hibbard. The committee rose and supply was made the order of the day fer noon tomorrow. Ritchle introduced a bil respecting administration of justice in equity courts.—Adj urned. FREDERICTON, March 6.—Bills read a second time . To enable the St. John common council to exempt from taxation certain property connected with the lighting of the public streets at Carleton, in said city; an act relating to the property of the rector, church wardens and vestry of St Paul's church, in the parish of Hampton King's Co.; an act to enable the president and directors of Kings County Central Agricultural Society to borrow money on the security of their real estate; an act to further amend the law relating to the franchise at civic elections in the city of St. John; an act respecting the administration of jus-Mr. Ellis reported that the committee on corpora-

Mr. Ellis reported that the committee on corpora-tiens recommended the following bills to the favor-able consideration of the house: To confirm the chart-er of Wm. Parks & Son (limited); to amend incorpora-tion acts of the Fredericton and St. John gas light companies. It is proposed to amend the companies' bills by providing that the companies shall not refuse gas to persons taking the electric light from any other company company
Mr. Wilson gave notice of motion for a committee
to consider Lucy A Jones's claim.

MR. ADAMS rese to address the house, because he said he had been precluded from so doing by the hon. attorney general's resolution of yesterday. It was not correct that the old government had left floating indebtedness over \$300,000. The late Dr. Elder had made a state-

of over \$300,000. The late Dr. Elder had made a statement that the indebtedness of the late government was \$251,000. The then chief commissioner answered the charge fally, showing that the indebtedness was only \$40,000 besides the amount due on account of the parliament building. It has been charged that when he (Adams) was surveyor general the public lands had been so d to meet deficits. As a fact he had curtailed the sale of lands and had brought their value up to larger sums than ever before received. When he left office the total sum due his department was only \$400. The present surveyor general's report showed that the operators owed the province \$9,276, much too large a sum. Mr. Stockton had failed to tell the house that this government got a revenue of \$30,000 more than the old by retaining the \$3 for milesge. They got forly-five cents additional stumpage, besides an increase on the percentage on bark. Besides, they got the interest on the \$716 000 from the Dominion government, which the old government never received. He agreed with the provincial secretary that even government supporters should not be unreasonable in their demands for grants for this service or that. He agreed with thim, too, that the jublic good. This government had rot so seen it. They did not distribute the moneys fair or equitably. The bonded indebtedness was not the creation of the old government. The railway subsidies act was supported by a large majority of the house.

FRW CONTRACTS were made under it when we went out of office. The haste of the present government in entering into contracts under this act showed how anxious they were to serve their friends. With the assistance to the Central Railway it was nonsense to say that the bonded indebtedness would not far exceed \$1.500,000 in a few years. The provincial secretary had given as a reason for reducing the Dominion asset the statement that by leaving it on deposit with the Dominion this government was losing one ner cent. In interest. Later events show that they will keep on withdrawing that asset to meet expenses until the asset no longer exists. He thought there would always be a demand for bridges and that, although a large one was now being built in his county, he would soon have to sak for another at or near the main southwest branch of the Miramichi. The gevernment had carried out none of their pledges for reform. Referring to the printing item he said that nearly every page of the auditor's report showed expenditures to J. H. Crocket, editor of a paper supporting the attorney general. This person last year received \$2,928,50 for his support to the government and \$2,685 the year before, or \$5,614.19 in two years.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I suppose you would want this were made under it when we went out of office. The

years. Mr. Gregory received \$440.50 for legal prosecutions and it was said he had received \$550 in cennection with the Dunn petition of right, or a total of \$990.58 for Mr. Gregory during the past year. In the educational office Wm. Crocket, besides his \$1606 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1606 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1606 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1606 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1606 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1600 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1600 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1600 salary, got the very large sum of \$600 his \$1600 salary, got the very large sum of \$1000 his \$1000 his

eral and the friends named during the past two years.

Mr. Adams, continuing, said a saving might be effected in the auditor general's office. Not content with his salary of \$1,600, the auditor general last year had to have \$63 for travelling expenses. It seemed, too, that R. W. L. Tibbits had to be provided for beyond what he is paid in the provincial secretary's office, as the accounts show that he was paid \$100 for extra work in the auditor general's office.

Hon Mr. Blair—Why didn't you effect a saving in that direction?

Hon Mr. Blair—Why didn't you effect a saving in that direction?

Mr. Adams—That is no excuse. We were punished for any neglect, but you promised reforms, and all you did was to take \$300 off your own salaries Comming to the chief commissioner's office, he said the sum of \$605 for contingencies was very large. So also were the sums charged for engineering and travelling expenses for the engineers. The engineering on the Miramichi bridge cost \$762 and that work has been so badly done that the government had to pay \$3,000 extra to have the plans abandened. The ordinary printing in the chief commissioner's department last year cost \$445, and the printing of the report ost \$620, to his mind, a large sum. The expenses connected with the executive were too high and there was no reason why the executive could not be conducted with five members instead of the present number.

Afternoon Proceedings.

After dinner, Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced an act o incorporate the Magagaudavic River Driving Park.

Mr. Wetmore informed the house that Hon Mr. Beveridge, formerly a member of the assembly, in a communication to himself had offered the use of his pew in the Presbyterian church to any member of the house wishing to occupy it.

In answer to Mr. Labillois notice of motion, Hon. Mr. Blair said the matter was engaging the consideration of the government. Answering Mr. Colter's motion, in the absence of the chief commissioner, Hon. Mr. Blair said the information would be furnished.

MR. ADAMS

resumed his speech. He feit that large reductions might be made in the crown lands and provincial scretary's offices. The accounts showed that Mr. Phair had been paid about \$1,000 last year as fishery inspector. He read extracts from that officer's report and ridiculed his labors on the Renous and Dungarvon rivers. The whole work in that direction for which Mr. Phair had been paid so much might have been done by the surveyor general in three days and it was the latter's duty to have attended personally to the matter. Mr. Phair had been paid simply for having a good time and he (Adams) hoped the government would furnish that official with handsome cushions to make his next visit to those rivers more comfortable. The government's policy in immigration matters was wrong. Why do they not help the settlements on the St. John, Miramichi and Restigouche rivers? Why do they not at that important French settlement of Rodgerville in Northumberland? Instead of doing so they have a mad and foolish immigration scheme and vote sums for the Forestry exhibition and the publication of a hand book which will be of no service. He hored they would abandon the idea of a provincial exhibition this year in view of the state of the finances of the country. If the government do not make some effort to carry out their promises of reform

THEY SHOULD BE DEFEATED. It was no argument for the attorney general to say that when Mr. Fraser, Mr. Thompson and himself (Adams) were in power they did not practice economy. The old government had been punished for neglect and the public looked to the present administration to carry out their pledges of reform. In 1881 the leader of this government preached the doctrine that vacancies in the legislative council should be filled immediately and not kept dangling as a bait before the members of this house. Does he hold the same ophion still? Are there not now vacancies in the council?

he council!

Hov. Mr. Hair—Very recently.

Mr. Adams said there Mr. Adams said three years have bassed away since this government took power, still the number of the executive remains the same, and he quoted from the public accounts to show that Hon. Mr. Turner and Hom. Mr. Harrisov, the former especially, had received large sums for travelling expenses in connection with work that the provincial secretary, solicitor general and surveyor general should have at:ended to. In connection with the expense of the axecutive council John Edwards had received \$606 and John Orr \$115 for coach hire. With \$163,000 for education, \$34.000 for interest, with the bridge and road and other services to meet, only \$110,000 were left for all the other services. Surely nine of an executive were not required to manage the expenditure of that sum. If the executive were reduced to five the travelling expense account would be much less. Had the government paid all interest due on Dec. 31st, the deficit for the year would have been over \$30,000 and it was a fact that of late not a debenture has been redeemed. The old government from the current revenue had redeemed \$69,000 of debentures, had built the normal school and had given considerable aid to school houses in poor districts. An amount due on public works before Dec. 31st for \$6,000, chargeable to last year's accounts, had been shaped ever to this year after the chief commissioner had accepted the draft. We were told that

THE FREDERICTON BRIDGE would cost only \$73,000. It is now said the sum will exceed \$95,000 In view of all the circumstances he asked the government to consider the whole situation and not wreak the ship that had been so generous to them He felt it in his heart that the public, while it may condone some of the offenses of the government, will condemu them if they do not change their course in their reckless expenditure of the moneys of the province.

he province. HON. MR. BLAIR

said he was extremely, well pleased to find that the opposition had partially recovered from the effect of he speech made yesterday by the hoa. member from St. John. That speech seemed to have paral; zed the ranks of the opposition yesterday, as not one of them were then able to make a reply. He was pleased to see the hon gentlem in from Northumberland after a night's repose attempt to make a review of the conduct of this government. If after hearing not the half tuth as stated by the ex-surveyor general, but the actual facts, the house and people were prepared to condem the government he was willing to bow to the decision. All the statements made could be answered. It was refreshing to hear the last speaker poeing as an economist and declaring that he was prepared to lend a helping hand to the government in their strides towards improvement. He could not forget how the first steps of the government for reform, the reduction of their own salaries, had been met with the sneers of the cpposition. The hon gentlemen who pretend to row see only bue ruin for the province, ridiculed the idea of the government applying the pruning knife at the heads of the departments. St. John. That speech seemed to have paral; zed the

They now think economy

A GOOD, GOOD CAY

with which to go to the country, and on that cry hope to launch themselves into the tressury benches. The government could point with pride to their record. He was prepared to admit that he had formed opinions when in opposition that he had formed opinions when in opposition that he had since been obliged to modify in reference to some of the services. This, too, had been the experience of an hongentleman from Westmo eland, who had been elected on the cry of economy. This hon gentleman had been obliged to state frankly to the house, fafter two or three years of experience in the government, that promities were more easily made than executed. He (Hon Mr. Blair) did not pretend to say that he did mean all he had raid about economy when in opposition, but, like the hon. m mber referred to, he found difficulties when he attempted to apply the practical test. The attitude of the hoa. member from Northumberland today was not in keeping with his threats of last night. The charges could be easily answered, and he proposed to answer every one of them. The hon gentle en from Northumberland says his remarks are not intended as an attack upon the government, yet these remarks have heen taken cown in shorthand for circul-tion all over the country. The exactive or general thinks that something shou'd be done to avert the approaching calamity. Why was he not alarmed at a time when a worse state of affairs existed? The provincial secretary has shown that the provisions of this government for THE DIFFERENT SERVICES

that by leaving it on deposit with the Dominion this government was losing one per cent. In interest. Later events show that they will keep on withdrawing that asset to meet expenses until the asset no longer exists. He thought there would always be a demand for bridges and that, although a large one was now being built in his county, he would soon have to sak for another at or near the main southwest branch of the Miramichi. The government had carried out none of their pledges for reform. Referring to the printing item he said that nearly every page of the auditor's report showed expenditures to J. H. Crocket, editor of a paper supporting the attorney general. This person last year received \$2 928.50 for his support to the government \$7. In 1878 there was a deficit of \$55,000 ever and above the receips Still the hon. gentleman who now sees only blue ruin is sincere, what must have been in addition during the years he was in the government bad carried out none of their pledges for reform. Referring to the printing item he said that nearly every page of the auditor's report showed expenditures to J. H. Crocket, editor of a paper supporting the attorney general. This person last year received \$2 928.50 for his support to the government ? In 1879 there was a deficit of \$55,000 ever and above the receips Still the hon. gentleman who now years.

Hon. Mr. Blair —I suppose you would want this printing to go to the Capital?

I would put it up at tender and give it to the lowest. Another person who fared well at the hands of the government was C. H. Lugrin. Not content with his plckings on account of the hand book, he was appointed secretary to the Board of Agriculture. He had been paid sums of \$92 and \$41 for travelling expenses and had received \$128 on account of the hand book, \$850 for reporting, or a total of \$1788 last year. Add this to the \$325 received before and Mr. Lugrin received over \$2,100 from this government in two

that the prese In 1882 when 060, where was the Did he then thind How, then, can hernment is extravagant, then Mr Hanington Hon. Mr. Blair

Hon. Mr. Blair-ments to the effection of the country of the count can point with pri ing six per cent br the four per cent l ernment had reaso that the bonds of financial markets minion governme Mr. Hanington office. Hon Mr. Blairthis government was not supported. The statement has could support this it has the confiden representatives, a ported by men of floors of this He was not aware

March

pointed to investighers, nor had the against any of theilands of the provin man could suppor able one. When a desirous that the if the verdict she he would be satisf ment got from t not the result of of the oldgoverni adjustment of the While we have while we have a great an amount of territorial reverseipts during 188 our term of office been only \$112 000 tempt to say that is due to mismans matter of streets. borne out by facts ductd the revenu the revenues of the stumpage chan the pro-DUE of the crown l

pared to adopt leader of the opponial sessions of the by some districts in gislatures continue and six months. connection with years would im to work, we have at the earliest poss in reducing the ler days, as was the st sors, down to 30 an tlemen of the opporand predicted ruit of three short han it was a pet schen them appointed a some of the oppose amounts for cer ing considered appea ed surpris had not put a lar ditures on acc can discover son legislative coun How? By a se

other chamb feat the governmembers of the ir members of the ir men there whom t ministration, and means to destro their scheme so to have actually the governm the government was people's represending the confirment people of the scheme hatched legislative countries of the fore became ne council men where council men where the council whom we had

to create the v afraid to go befor and Kings. In You strove hard to pr thing in conne of Mr Wilson. T take the full resp filling of the vac same should a sin opposition propos the record of this connection In 18
and the estimates
In 1878 the house ment were not re or 20 days later. Feb. 27th, and their financial later. In 1880 ready We al! kn therefore devolv their measures re mentioned will sh finding fault with ing the house ear ment did on one Feb. 8th, and on variably the wo

of calling the hor ports ready and business of the Mr. Baningto Hon. Mr. Blair the desks of hon We are thus abo We are thus abe ately with public for the governm twenty five days and this too in the does not end till that of the old time to prepare ready to enter the almost immediate having to keep was the rulie und answer to the Westmoreland we novices. He preserving all ference to the the first, second

no doubt, in the was not inclined some of the chardeal with the iter some \$80,000 or sing December 34 year. It the prowith that matter with that matte that the opposit intelligence. T pons of bords ing towards the presented for pa the interest on a cause the coupo and so it will be due on bonds in due on bonds either the Bank the Peoples' The hon, gentle

mood, than who overtaking the delayed but wot ton. The delay the copy that he compiled the bo the different cour rections having almost complete found to reflect eived \$440.50 for legal prose-he had received \$550 in con-petition of right, or a total of during the past year. In the Crocket, besides his \$1606 sal-sum of \$600 for travelling office Mr. Thompson is paid at that Mr. Henry Phair got hen is Mr. Phair to be satis-th the claim of Mr. Robert-out in the evidence that Mr. out in the evidence that M out in the evidence that Mr. about \$35 per day for every ction with his fishing excural office. too Miss Thompson Kesbit, \$36; John Lister, \$36, npson, \$173. Why ceuld not 1? It just took \$22,310 of the provide for the attorney gennamed during the past two

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excuse. We were punished o excuse. We were punished ou promised reforms, and all 0 off your own salaries Comissioner's office, he said the encies was very large. So ged for engineering and travengineers. The engineering cost \$762 and that work has the government had to the government had to pay plans abandened. The ording of commissioner's department he printing of the report cost e aum. The expenses conce were too high and there executive could not be sinstead of the present num

## Proceedings.

r. Mitchell introduced an act-agagaudavic River Driving the house that Hon Mr. ember of the assembly, in a lf had offered the use of his irch to any member of t lois' notice of motion, Hon. was engaging the consid motion, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Blair said the in-ished.

#### ADAMS

feit that large reductions frown lands and provincial accounts showed that Mr. ut \$1,000 last year as fishery stracts from that officer's re-bors on the Renous and Dun-ole work in that direction for or general in three days and to have attended personally hair had been paid simply for the (Adams) hoped the govinat cfficial with handsome at visit to those rivers more errogent's policy is imprise. ernment's policy in immigra-Why do they not help the John, Miramichi and Resti-John, Miramichi and Resti-they not aid that important dodgerville in Northumber-so they have a mad and fool-and vote sums for the For-publication of a hand book ice. He hored—they would rovincial exhibition this year the finances of the country, of make some effort to carry form LD BE DEFEATED.

the attorney general to say Mr. Thompson and himself hey did not practice econothey did not practice economic had been punished for ne-bked to the present adminis-r pledges of reform. In 1881 nment preached the doctrine legislative council should be ot kept dangling as a bait be-is house. Does he hold the

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RICTON BRIDGE It is now said the sum will of all the circumstances he consider the whole situation hat had been so generus to heart that the public while hat had been so goustless so heart that the public, while if the offenses of the govern-hif they do not change their expenditure of the moneys of IR. BLAIR

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an economist and declaring to lend a helping hand in their strides towards ald not forget how the vernment for reform, the vernment for reform, the salaries, had been met with sition. The hon gentlemen only bue ruin for the pro-of the government applying heads of the departments GOOD CAY

country, and on that cry hope o the treasury benches. The with pride to their record. dmit that he had formed ition that he had since been aference to some of the seran the experience of an hon. eland, who had been elected this hon gentleman had been to the house, fafter two or ein the government, that in the government, that made than executed pretend to say that he did t economy when in opposi-mber referred to, he found n more referred to, he round inputed to apply the practical: e hou, member from North-tin keeping with his threats tes could be easily answered, ar every one of them. The porthumber and takes his rean attack upon the govern have been taken cown in ion all over the country.
al thinks that something the approaching calamity at a time when a worse stat ovincial secretary has shown s government for ENT SERVICES

ose of the old government. nose of the eld government, he revenue will exceed the n \$3,000 this year and that ent has been able to reduce the hon, gentleman who now cere, what must have been uring the years he was in the here was a deficit of \$55,000 eip:s Still the hon, gentlend was not alarmed and was fit the bledges he had made of the bledges he had made of the bledges he had made nd was not alarmed and was rd the pledges he had made no the government he had In' 1879 the deficit was in- 1880 he would do the old of saying that they saved we find? a deficit of \$37,000, ment were face to face with tal deficit for the four years one little bright spot in all hat condition of things with conclude that if the mind d with alarm it is for elec only been able to keep the tonly been able to keep the neome but we have also been hare of indebtedness. The me years ago, you will have for schools, brioges or other to proclaim that the country not say so now-I will say

that the present government has been awfully extravagant and disappointing.

March 10, 1886.

HON MR. BLAIR: HON MR. BLAIR:
In 1882 when the floating indebtedness was \$321,000, where was the anxiety of the hon gentleman?
Did he then thick his government was extravagant?
How, then, can he have the audacity to say this government is extravagant? If this government is extravagant, then the old administration was grossly

o.

Mr Hanington—That is your excuse.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not say that h Mr Haningten—That is your excuse.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not say that but the statements to the effect that the province is not in a good financial condition, must not go abroad uncontradicted. They are calculated to hurt the financial condition of the country. Look at the financial standing of the country since this government came into power! Keen, shrewd business men know how to value the financial obligations of the province We can point with pride to the fact that our bonds bearing six per cent bring 18to 20 per centpremium, while the four per cent bonds are selling at par. The government had reason to be gratifie at the knowledge that the bonds of this province are considered in the financial markets as valuable as the bonds of the Dominion government.

inion government.

Mr. Hanington—So they were when you took office.

Hon Mr. Blair—That is not so. The statement that this government was not worthy of public confidence was not supported by the slightest tittle of defence. The statement has been made that no honest man be a statement this communication to be a statement that the statement has been made that no honest man be a statement that when the statement has been made that no honest man the statement that when the statement has been made that no honest man as the statement when the statement that the statement has been made that no honest man are statement that the statement that was not supported by the slightest titule or ceremes. The statement has been made that no honest man could support this government, notwithstanding that it has the confidence of a large majority of the people's representatives, and despite the fact that it is supported by men of the highest integrity and if as true independence as any why have ever held seats on the floors of this house. He was not aware that his government had ever been accused of any corrupt act. He was not aware that it had been charged WITH ANY SCANDAL

He was not aware that any committees had to be ap-pointed to investigate the conduct of any of its mem-bers, nor had the opposition been abe to charge against any of them that they had filehed the public bers, nor had the opposition been abe to charge against any of them that they had filched the public lands of the province. The statement that no honest man could support this government was a disreputable one. When statements go to the country he was desirous that the real facts should be known. Then, if the verdict should be averse to the government, he wou'd be satisfied. It was true that this government got from the Dominien government \$30,000 a year that the old one did not receive, but that was not the result of any superhuman affort on the part of the old government, but as a consequence of the readjustment of the claims of the different provinces. While we have gained in that item we have lost as great an amount from other sources. Take the item of territorial revenues for instance. The average receipts during 1881 and 1882 were \$147,000. During our term of office the average from this source has

mial sessions of the legislature It had been adopted by some districts in the United States where the legislatures continue in session some three, four, five and six months. This government believes in closer connection with the people than a session every two years would imply. We apply ourselves vigorously to work, we have our estimates and our reports ready at the earliest possible moment. We have succeeded in reducing the length of the sessions from 50 to 60 days, as was the state of affairs under our predecessors, down to 30 and 35 days. One of the hon, gentlemen of the opposition who talked about economy and predicted ruin, did not object to the appointment of three short hand reporters of the courts. In fact, it was a pet scheme of the hon gentleman to have them appointed and it was a well-known fact that some of the opposition had advecated increasing the amounts for certain services when the items were being considered in supply. The leader of the opposition appeared surprised to learn that the government had not put a larger sum in the estimates for expenditures on account of elections. It may be that he can discover some reasons why the vacancies in the legislative council were filled, when, and as they were filled. He may remember that steps were taken last year to put this government.

feat the government. They acted in concert with members of the irresponsible body. They acted with men there whom they knew to be hostile to this administration, and sought by undue and improper means to destroy this government. They planned their scheme so well to their minds that they are said to have actually parcelled out the different offices in the government. The word went round that this government was to be defeated. By whom? The people's representatives? No, for the government enjoyed the confidence of at least two thirds of the members of this house. Then by whom? By a scheme hatched between the opposition and the legislative council. Supply was delayed and other business of the country was interrupted. It therefore became necessary to appoint to the legislative council members from this house in a bona fide effort to frustrate the scheme, and we appointed to the council members from this house in whom we had the fullest confidence.

WE WERE NOT AFRAID WE WERE NOT AFRAID

WE WERE NOT AFRAID
to create the vacancies in this bouse. We were not
afraid to go before the electors of York. Restiguache,
and Kings. In York the hon, leader of the opposition
strove hard to prove that we had done a dreadful
thing in connection with the filling up of the vacancies in the council. He got his answer in the return
of Mr Wilson. The government were prepared to
take the full responsibility in connection with the
filling of the vacancies and are prepared to do the
same should a struitar emergency arise. How do this filling of the vacancies and are prepared to do the same should a similar emergency arise. How do this sopposition process to shorten the session? Look at the record of this government and the old one in this connection. In 1877 the house was called on Feb. 8th and the estimates were not presented till Feb. 23rd, In 1878 the house met on Feb. 23th and the government were not ready to go into supply till March 20th or 20 days later. In 1879 the opening took place on Feb. 27th, and the government were not ready with their financial statement until March 26th, 27 days later. In 1889 the house was not called till March 9th and it was April 7th before the estimates were ready We al! know that private bills are delayed. It therefore devolves upon the government to have their measures ready early. A glance at the dates mentioned will show how unfair the St. John Sun is in finding fault with this government for not summoning the house earlier. We see that the old government did on one occasion call the house as early as Feb. 8th and on authors a late as March Others.

no doubt, in the interest of the public good and he was not inclined to depart from them. Taking up some of the charges of the opposition, he would first deal with the item of interest. They complained that some \$30,000 or \$90,000 interest due on bond, maturing December 3:st, 1825, should have been paid that year. It the provincial secretary had not dealt fully with that matter, it was because he had considered that the opposition had at least a certain amount of intelligence. They must have known that the coupons of bot ds held by different persons and maturing towards the close of the year, are frequently not presented for payment until the next year. In 1885 the interest on bonds due in 1884 is often paid, because the coupons have not been presented earlier, and so it will be in 1886 in reference to the interest due on bonds in 1885. It is a fact that cannot be centradicted that the moment a coupon is presented at either the Bank of New Brunswick in St. John, or the Peoples' Bank in Fredericton, the amount is promptly paid. There is ne disposition to withhold payment one moment after the interest is due. In his declaration about the blue ruin of the province the leader of the opposition had a good deal to say about

THE HAND BOOK. THE HAND BOOK.

The hon, gentleman had not a tear to drop and he never remembered having seen him in a happier mood, than when he saw or pretended to see disaster overtaking the province. The hand book had been delayed but would be ready for the Colonial exhibition. The delay was caused on account of some of the copy that had been sent by the gentleman who complied the book to hon members of the house in the different counties for the purpose of making corrections had considered. the different counties for the purpose of making cor-rections having gone astray. He held in his hand an almost completed copy of the book which would be found to reflect credit upon the gentleman who com-piled it. It gave much valuable information about the province, contained a good map and had many

engravings of interest. The ex-surveyor general thinks the work unnecessary, but he (Blair) was pre-pared to put his opinion againt that of his hon, triend. Papers supporting the opposition had called loudly for such a book and they and the last speaker could settle the question as to whether or not it was neces

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wances had been made to the pub isning nouse as the work progressed.

Hen Mr. Blair next took up the charges in connection with the fisheries department. The surveyor general would be able to treat of the matter fully, and he (Blair) would confine himself to some general remarks. He thought the reflections upon the inspector of fisheries uncalled for, and explaired the duties of the inspector in looking after the guardians on the different rivers, and in other respects. An inspector was necessary in order that the government spector was necessary in order that the governmen might be able to know the value of the fisheries might be able to know the value of the fisheries. Who was a more fitting person te appoint than Mr. Phair? The latter and Judge Steadman had been compelled to litigate the rights of the province in this fisheries matter ag inst the Dominion government. The old government would not listen to their appeals for assistance in the matter. That litigation having ended in a verdict for provincial rights, it was only fair and just, an inspector being needed, that MR. PHAIR SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

MR. PHAIR SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

He had not been paid as much as the opposition tried to make it appear and his salary this year had been reduced by \$200. The amount paid for the service left little margin when the expenses were taken out. The item for extra inspection of rivers over which no white man had ever before good, was well spent money and too small a matter to cause so much talk. Mr. Phair had been retained in the educational office because the old government had placed him there. Had this administration removed him from that postition the opposition would have had fault of find. The leader of the opposition found fault with the payment of some \$400 to Mr. Gregory for criminal prosecutions in Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties. It was not that the amount paid was too high, but it was the attitude of this government his honerable friend objected to. When the old government was in office his hon friend was not so particular, f.r. we find that he was the r-cipient of sums running up into the thousands in connection with the consolidation of the statutes and other services. It was the ininto the thousands in connection with the consolidation of the statutes and other se vices. It was the in consistency of the government the leader of the opposition complained of. The latter forgot the the was associated with men who had been selected to condemn the government of that day and who immediately joined the administration

of territorial revenues for instance. The average recipis during 1881 and 1882 were \$147,000. During our term of office the average from this source has been only \$112 000 or \$113,000. The opposition will attempt to say that this failing off in territorial revenue is due to mismanagement of our crown lands in the matter of stumpage. Such a statement cannot be borne on by facts. Has the matter of stumpage reduced the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the stumpage charged by the government was much lower than the present rate and the reverue was only \$75,000 from this whole source, yet no one attempted to say that the falling off was

DUE TO THE MISMANAGEMENT

of the crown lands department. He was not prepared to adopt the principle put forward by the leader of the opposition in reference te ho'ding blennial sessions of the legislature I. had been adopted by some districts in the United States where the legislatures continue in session some three, four, five and six months. This government believes in closer connection with the peuple than a session every two years would imply. We apply ourselves vigorously to work, we have our estimates and our reports ready at the earlies' possible moment. We have succeeded in reducing the length of the sessions from 50 to 60 days, as was the state of affairs under our predecessors, down to 30 and 35 days. One of the hon, gentlemen of the opposition who talked about comomy and predicted ruin, did not object to the appointment of three short hand reporters of the courts. I fact, twas a pet scheme of the hon gentlemen to have the manuolited and it was a well-known fact that the government of that day and who immediately joined the administration

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of three short hand reporters of the courts. In fact, it was a pet scheme of the hon gentleman to have them appointed and it was a well-known fact that some of the opposition had advecated increasing the amounts for certain services when the items were being considered in supply. The leader of the opposition appea ed surprised to learn that the government had not put a larger sum in the estimates for expenditures on account of elections. It may be that he can discover some reasons why the vacancies in the legislative council were filled, when, and as they were filled. He may remember that steps were taken last year to put this government.

IN A DILEMMA.

How? By a scheme of incubation, hatched by the members of the opposition and hon members in the other chamber. The opposition chose the other chamber as the place in which they attempted to defeat the government. They acted in concert with members of the irresponsible body. They acted with men there are not the best hours the best hour they acted with men there are not the province. Well might his hon, friend ask the

Mr. Murray introduced a bill for the giving of

security for costs in certain actions in inferior Mr. Wilson introduced a hill to amend chanter 29 consolidated statutes, also a petition from York municipality in faver of the same; also a petition of the same body in favor of a bill relating to coroners and justices of the peace.

Hon Mr. McLellan presented the report on schools for 1885; also a general financial statement up to February 25th.

HON. M. BLAIR esumed his speech. Referring to the item paid Mr. resumed his speech. Referring to the item paid Mr. Gregory in connection with the Theriault murder trial, he said five days instead of one had been occupied and that only the usual fee had been charged, the government not even allowing the charge of \$27.50 fer travelling expenses. In connection with the McCarthy trial the old government paid the them Mr. and now Judge, Tuck. \$2,710, and the honorable member from Westmoreland county, himself a member of the government. \$21.50 h. https://dx.

she and it was a spill 7th before the estimates were ready we all know that private bills are delayed. It therefore devolves upon the government to have their measures ready early. A glance at the dates the first season one considerable with the season of the control of the c

Hon. Mr. Blair said that of the \$582 charged in connection with the Dunn petition of right, not one cent was paid to Mr. Gregory. This Dunn petition arose out of the claims of Tibbits and Glasier, who had been paid some \$19,000 by the Dominion government, and on whose claim \$35,000 were still said to be due. The contention of this government was that the Dominion government had no right to make a liability for this province. He gave a history of the esse and of the legal proceedings taken He made two visits to Ottawa in connection with this case On the second visit it was heard before the supreme court, resulting in this province being relieved from the payment of some \$55,000 or \$38,000. The two trips did not cost the country \$900, as had the trip of the now Judge King in connection with the penitentiary case. In the charge of \$582 were included his own expenses on the two visits, the costs of agents O'Connor and Hogg and the fees. Hon. Mr. Blair said that of the \$582 charged in co

## Afternoon Proceedings.

natter. In a new house a more favorable view of the

matter. In a new house a more ravorance view of the case might be taken

Mr. Ellis said the matter concerned York county specially, and the representatives of the county should bring in some definite resolution on the subject. They should know whether or not there was a just claim against the province.

Mr. Wilson said the overshadowing perseverance shown in this matter led him to believe there was something in the claim.

Mr. McAdam agreed with the views of the attorney general.

general.

Mr. Wetmore opposed the motion. The lady might have a claim against seme one, but the reports of previous committee showed that she had no claim have a customer have a committee showed that she near no against the province.

Mr. Colter thought in justice to the lady a committee should be appointed.

Mr. Hanington thought the motion should not pass in view of past levestications in the case.

Hon. Mr. Bitchie read the report presented by a committee in 1882; it was to the affect that there was no claim One of those on the committee and who signed the report was Mr. Colter.

Mr. Colter said that when that report was presented Mrs. Jones said she had further evidence to present. It was to hear that evidence that he now support the said of the said of the said said she had further evidence to present.

THE MOTION WAS LOST.

Messrs. Wilson and Colter only supporting it.

Mr. Hanington made his motion for particulars in reference to shorthand reporters

Hon. Mr. McLellan said the information will be furnished as far as possible.

Answering Mr. Colter's motion for information in reference to the stock farm sale, Hon Mr. McLellan said the information would be furnished.

Mr. Quinton introduced bill to further regulate the sale of liquors in Lancaster, Simonds and \*t. Martins, with petition of St. John municipality in its favor.

HON. MR. BLAIR sumed his speech. Referring to his statement tha

the government retained a sufficient sum to pay for the printing of last year's debates, he pointed to the \$194 of the amount of \$850, the total allowed Mr. Luzrin, was still in the hands of the deputy receiver general awaiting the arrival of the debates in book general awaiting the arrival of the debates in book? form. The chief superintendent of education was not paid \$600 for travelling? expenses but \$400, the same as Dr. Rand was paid. The other two hundred was paid on account of last year's travelling expenses. The extraclerks in the educational office were not put there by this government, but by the old one. The extra \$100 paid Mr. Tibbits in the suditor general's office was for work done outside his hours in the provincial secretary's office. Mr. Farrel! we spaid for the same work by the old government. The opposition charge secretary's office. Mr. Farrell we spaid for the same work by the old government. The opposition charge that the government have not carried out the platform laid down in 1881, and that they have not reduced the expenses of governing the country one cent. What was the platform? To, if possible, abolish the legislative coincil; to reduce the number of the executive; to lessen the cost of government house; to reduce the cost of education; make smaller the contingent account, and to lessen the cost of running the governmental machinery. We thought in 1881 that if the legislative council could be abolished a saving of some \$30 000 a year might be effected. What are the result? It is charged that we have not abolished the legislative council. The leader of the opposition is opposed to the abolition of the legislative council and yet he condemns us for he legis'ative council and yet he condemns us for not abolishing that body. Where is his consistency With the leader of the opposition on the question is "You'll be damned it you do, and you'll

BE DAMNED IF YOU DON'T." The opposition are not in favor of reducing the number of the executive council. How are we to reduce the number if they continue their present tactics? At present the hon, member from Westmoreland has issued an address to the constituents condemning the present government because that county lics? At present the non, member from westmore-land has issued an address to the constituents condemning the present government because that county has not a departmental office in the government. If such a platform were to be adopted all over the province how would it be possible for the government to reduce the number of the executive? Take the record of the government in 1882 and that of this government in 1885. Under the heading of travelling expenses of the executive, the old government paid \$2,046, while this government paid only \$1,173, a saving to the country of \$874. The ex-surveryor general, with almost tears in his eyes, complained about the large sums paid for travelling expenses. The item for travelling expenses of the present surveyor general is \$450; that of the ex-surveyor general was over \$990. In 1882 the old government had 'paid for the agricultural report \$1,405 to the Farmer office. This government for this year's report paid the Gleaner office \$1,151, a saving of \$250. The printing in the ex-surveyor general's office in 1882 cost \$560; that of the present surveyor general, \$450.

der this bill, the only difference being that he would require a special license from the surveyor general and the chief commissioner, who would be able to fully answer all charges against their departments. He was not ashamed of the record of this gov-nment as compared with its promisse. We saved \$450 by abolishing the office of the clerk of the crown. Did we meet with any sympathy on the part of the opposition in that move? No, neither did they show any sympathy when we reduced our own salaries by \$1200 and took \$300 off the salary of the speaker of this house and \$300 more off the salary of the speaker of the other chamber. We did away with two school inspectors, thereby saving \$2,400, without imparing the efficiency of the educacational services, and reduced the coutingencies by \$2,150 a year for two years. The old government paid \$2,800 for postage. We get alog very well with \$2,500 stationery cost the old government in two years \$2,756.

WE PAID

der this bill, the only difference being that he would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would he would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would require a special license from the surveyor general.

He als bill, the only difference being that he would require a special license from the surveyor general.

in the same time \$1,915. For telegraphing the old

in the same time \$1,915. For telegraphing the old government paid on an average \$2,930. Our average is less than \$1,300. We brought into the prevines \$300 for interest on our deposits. We have ireduced the cost of education between \$10,000 and \$11,000. We have cut off the salary of the lieutenant governor's secretary, saving thereby \$900 ayear. Through the attention of the solicitor general and himself in criminal prosecutions fully \$1,500 ayear is saved. We get a revenue of \$2,500 ayear over all expenses from the fisheries that the old government did not attempt to look after The old government paid out \$16,000 for receiving the Marquis of Lorne. This government received the Marquis of Lorne. This government to the te country of only \$200. Government house under the old government cost the people \$6,500 a year. Under the present government it cost the country \$2,500, or a savir got \$4,000 a year. In brief, this government has saved each year on contingencies \$1,150, clark of crown \$450, reduction in salaries of members of the executive council and speakers of both houses \$1,800: interest saved, \$390; lunatic asylum saving, \$2,000; educational inspectors, \$2,400; saved in effucation otherwise, \$7,500; private secretary, \$900; expense government house, \$4,000; criminal prosecutions, \$1,500; revenue of fisheries, \$2,500; or a total of \$26,000. HAD WE BEEN ABLE

#100; revenue of fisheries, \$2500; or a total of \$26,000.

HAD WE BEEN ABLE

to have abolished the legislative council we could have added a further saving of \$12 000, making a grand total of \$38,000 a year. Apart from this financial aspect of the case, he was willing that their general policy should be placed side by side with that of the old government. During their years of power they promised nine measures; only five were introduced, and one of these was to create an additional county court judge, to find a place for the ex-provincial secretary. This government has introduced sixteen measures; important changes have been made in the management of the public lands, and the fishery rights of the province are properly looked after. Had our predecessors not sold \$\pi\$ a low figure valuable fishing privileges, instead of getting \$3,000 from the source, we would be getting over \$10,000 yearly. A law in reference to the appointment of scalers has been adopted by which a man has to pass a satisfac ory examination. Laws have a so been adopted abolishing the clerk of the crown, for the protection of forests, for the appointment of shorthand reporters for the courts, and a law in reference to the franchise It cannot be proved that we are a do-nothing administration. We have heard the policy of the opposition. They would do away with respensible government. They do not wish clesse connection with the people, and favor holding sessions every two years. They would roun provincial politics on Dominion lines. They are willing that the Bominion government should absorb any portion of our domain they pleased. They would not be willing to look after provincial rights in reference to the liquor license question, or the fishery question. They would respend that he was glad of the opportunity of placing before the country the record of this government. The people would now have a chance of comparing the results with the promises they (the government managed the affairs of the province.

HON. MR. HANINGTON

HON. MR. HANINGTON followed and was speaking when the house rose The report of his very able speech is unavoidable held over till next week.]

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, March 4.-On the house resuming at 2 30. Hon, M. Jones, from the corporation committee, reported favorably on the bill respecting the univer-

and gives the college authority to affiliate with other institutions if desired. The bill was agreed to without amend-

A petition from the St. John Gas Light company in support of a bill to authorize the company to purchase machinery to light the streets otherwise than by gas. Adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

FRIDAY, March 5. - The council met at 11 a. m., the president in the chair. After routine, the bill respecting the university of Mount Allison college, was read a third time

and passed,

Hon, Mr. Holly presented a petition from the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, parish of Hampton, Kings, in support of the bill relating to the property

Hon. Mr. Thompson presented a petition in support of a bill to amend the act incorporating the said company.

Hon, Mr. Harrison committed a bill to amend chapter 20 consolidated statutes, board of works, Hon. Mr. Thompson in the

Hon. Mr. Harrison explained the purport of the bill. Under section 17 of the law as at present, any contractor for a bridge or other public work, has a right to enter upon licensed lands and carry off timber, stone and gravel, and this bill is to place the matter under the control of the surveyor general, from whom the contractor must get a license before he can enter upon the lands. Hon. Mr. Hill said we are permitting an isjustice to continue. The contractors will still have the right they had under the .old law, the only change being the license from the surveyor general. He thought it an injustice that a licensee who pays a large price perhaps for his lands and may be saving cer-

perhaps for his lands and may be saving certain portions of it for a special purpose should be subject to the depredations of the contractors. This seemed a hardship.

Hon, Mr. Jones supplemented Hon, Mr. Harrison's explanation of the provisions of the bill. It was no more than right that the surveyor general should have cognizance of the contractors and the licensee had a perthe contractors and the licensee had a perfect right to claim damages which may be fixed by appraisement or arbitration.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said the bill provided that the contractor must get a special licensee

from the surveyor general.

Hon. Mr. Woods could not see much dlference between the old state of things and that proposed by the bill. I the contractor sees timber that he wants he may get a special license from the surveyor general. He claimed that the licensee should be placed in the same position as the contract of the same position as those who have absolute grants of the

Hon. Mr. Jones said it would be within the power of the surveyor general to refuse the special license to the contractor if the ircumstances warranted it.

circumstances warranted it.

Hon. Mr. McInerney considered the bill quite an important one. Under the old law the contractor could go over the land and take, if he choose, twice as much timber as he wanted or required. The licensee of the land now will understand when he receives his license that the contractor has certain rights, and the surveyor general will no doubt limit the contractor to a certain por-tion of the land. He believed the bill would

ex-surveyor general's office in 1882 cost \$560; that of the present surveyor general, \$450.

HE AGAIN REFERRED

to the Dunn petition of right and to the fact that Mr. Gregory had not received one cent in that direction.

HE AGAIN REFERRED

to the Dunn petition of right and to the fact that Mr. Gregory had not received one cent in that direction.

after be regulated; by the surveyor general. He asked Hon. Mr. Harrison to say who received the money from the contractor—the licensee of the land or the government?

Hon. Mr. Harrison-The licenses. The president favored the bill. It would lace the responsibility of protecting the icensee on the surveyor general, The bill was then agreed to without

amendment,
Hen. Mr. Harrison laid on the table the inancial statement for 1885 and the estiated income and expenditure of 1886. Adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

FREDERICTON, Saturday, March 6 .- The council met at 11 a. m. After prayers and routine the bill to amend chap. 20 of the third person in the Tritity. In his first article on this question he said that Con. Stat. Board of Works was read a third time and passed.

support of a bill to confirm the charter of or force! Again he says he cannot compre-Wm. Parks & Son (limited) and to enable the Holy Spirit. I cannot see what makes the said corporation to issue debentures and

to execute mortgages.

Hon, Mr. Holly presented a petition from the Kings Country Agricultural Seciety in support of a bill to enable them to borrow

noney on the security of their real estate.

Adjourned till 11 a. m. Monday. FREDERICTON. March 8.—The president took the chair at 11 a. m. After routine, Hon, Mr. Harrison laid on the table the report of the chief commissioner of public

works. Hon. Mr. Hill presented a petition from Chas. F. Todd and others in support of a bill to incorporate the Magaguadavic Driving Company.

Hon. Young gave notice that he would ask the government if it is their intention to make a grant to the Fredericton deaf and dumb asylum, pending an investigation into certain charges that have been made against the principal and assistant teacher of that natitution.

Hon. Mr. Young said he regretted he was not present in the house when the arrangements were made for reporting and publishing the debates for this session. He found no fault with the arrangements made so far as they went, however. He observed by the committee's report that a grant is given to committee's report that a grant is given to the Moniteur Acadian for translating the debates, and he would have liked an equal amount had been granted to the Courier, a new French paper published at Bathurst, which has a more general circulation among the French people of the province than the Moniteur. If it was the intention of the carried herways to give the debates and delicated the second of the province than the second herways to give the debates and delicated the second of the province that the second of the council, however, to give the debates a wide circulation the committee could not have done better than to have given a grant to both papers. The French people of the pre-vince form at least one-sixth of its entire population, and it was only fair that they should have facilities for being informed sity of Mount Allison college, and the bill of the public business. It is perhaps not too late now for the committee to consider the

feel like taking any responsibility of grant-ing further sums for publishing the reports. Hon. Mr. Young said if the committee did not take action he would bring the matter up in another way at a future time.

The matter then dropped, and the house took recess till 2 30 p. m.

Ranger Settlement and that English paper. To the Editor of The Sun:-

SIR-Upon opening the bundle of SUNS which reached us after the snow blockade, I became much interested in a letter from "A Churchman," animadverting upon the exaggeration which he had discovered in an English paper. His second sentence is forcible -"a more wilful perversion of the mouth can scarcely be imagined." Further on, he says, "as to the four thousand miles in New Brunswick with but one clergyman, it exists but in the writer's eye." Surely "Church-man" is wandering. I was quite unaware that English literature sanctioned the use of

the mouth for the plea, and exaggerations are not usually located in the eye.

Considering that the Ranger Settlement was founded some 60 or 70 years, I do not propose to dispute the writer's statement, in which he gives us the startling information that "many of the old settlers are dead. Nobody ever asserted them to be immortal. But I do dispute his casual remark that of the few church families in the Ranger settlement, "many are Roman Catholics and with a sprinkling of Baptists." It seems like "an exaggeration to say the least of it."

It is true, as "Churchman" says, that there are churches at Grand Falls, "only six miles from the Ranger settlement, it is a discovery worth publishing to the world, that the writer to the Church Times exaggerated to the extent of 3,994 miles. But does "Churchman" really think that the Times' writer believed that there was only one olergyman nearer than Europe, South America, the Pacific Ocean or the North Pole? "Churchman" concludes by giving it as his opinion that "the article above referred to looks like a deep laid schame to put money in someone's pocket at the expense of the Euglish people, and at the same time decry New Brunswick." Surely this opinion, to use "Churchman's" elegant metaphor, "exists but in the writer's eye," and, if he has expressed it in words, is a wilful perversion

of the mouth.

I agree that "It is mournful that while so much good, honest work lies awaiting remove an abuse.

Hon. Mr. Hill said it probably never was known to the majority of the licensees when they got their land that there was such a server churchman, any one should so misuse the time we call today." But how would it do to adopt it thus: "It is mournful while so much good, honest work lies awaiting every churchman, 'A churchman' should so every churchman, any one should so misus so much good, honest work lies awaiting every churchman, 'A churchman' should so misuse the time we call Feb. 26th." that be

DEER ISLAND, N. B. To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-I will again beg space in your paper to answer the demands of your correspondent in your issue of Feb. 17. In that number he has taken the pains to sign himself Veritas and has taken up all the points of your former correspondent on the question of the faith of the Christian body with which the church of Chocolate Cove was formerly connected. I will not intrude upon your columns by going into all the points that he has referred to, though I have a somewhat lengthy article upon the faith on the spirit of said church from a theological stand-

I shall have to notice the most prominent points and let the others take care of them-selves. He says that he has a right to demand proof for the satisfaction of all concerned, but "shall be glad to be put to right for our own and the church sake and shall be delighted to find we are in error on such a grave subject, for that would be pleasanter than to be assured of the existence of any denomination in this day of advancement denying the devine personality of the third

person in the Trinity."

In reply I would ask upon what authority he has been led to believe that said it was a certain fact the church did me and passed.

Hon. Mr. Jones presented a petition in of the Holy Spirit making him an influence the phrase so ambiguous, unless the word divine being omitted.

As I am not desirous of entering into controversy with your correspondent I shall not further notice his article but will en-

verse with his intelligent creatures through that essence of his nature which the Bible denominates "the Spirit." This divine and ncomprehensible agent, under the gospel dispensation has wrought wonders and revealed secrets that had been hid for ages. "Spirtt," "Holy Spirit," "Spirit of God."
These phrases show that in its nature it is not only immaterial but of the nature of God. The revelations to the prophets were by the Holy Spirit. It rested on Christ without measure. By its influence the past was brought to the remembrance of the apostles and by it was their power manifested. It fell upon the apostles congregations and by it their hearers were awakened. It is this essence of the divine mind that repreves the world and this is the mighty, invisible agent that sets home truth, awakens fears, strengthens sinners to lay hold on Christ, and fills the believer's mind with pure and heavenly joy. Without it the gospel would fall powerless upon the hearts of careless sinners and for ever cease to turn them from darkness to light. To doubt or deny the necessity or the agency of the Holy Ghost, both in conversion and in Christian progress, is to assume the position of a mere philosopher or formalist. "The spirit helpeth our infirmities." "If any man hath not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." "The anirit respectable." Mr. Wilson meved for the appointment of a committee to whom should be referred the claim of Miss Lucy A. Jones.

Mr. White opposed the motion, stating that the claim had been before a committee two or three taim had been on the committee ence, and it was found the lady had no just claim.

Hon. Blair suggested that the motion be with-drawn in view of the last action of this house in the last action of this house in the last action of the committee to consider the matter. There would be a general election next summer and the discussion of public hat the discussion of public hat the claim of the committee to consider the matter. There would be a general election next summer and the discussion of public hat the discussion of public hat the claim of the committee two or three same action of the committee to consider the matter. There would be a general election next summer and the discussion of public hat the claim of the committee two or the same action of

house had been a troublesome one for years that will also quicken our mortal bodies until the present system was adopted. The papers cut and garbled the reports as they That this divine Comforter might execute a papers cut and garbled the reports as they chose and the reporter was not responsible to the heuse. The present plan is the only one by which we can get our reports published satisfactorily. We had been taken in byreporters and the manner in which the reports were garbled rendered the house a laughing stock in the country. The question of making a grant to the Courier had come up in the committee, who considered that the grant to the Moniteur would be sufficient to ensure the reports to the French people, In the absence of Hon. Mr. Hill of the committee, he did not feel like taking any responsibility of grantyou see me no more; of judgment because the prince of this world is judged." This mighty mission of the divine spirit is still going on. In its work it awakens, converts and convicts perishing sinners. It witnesses with the new horn and takes the things of with the new born and takes the things of Christ and shows them to his people. This divine spirit leads unto all truth and illumi-

nates the valley and shadow of death.

I think I have here complied with the demands of Veritas, and have given him the principles of the faith of the Christian church (in question) upon the divine personality of the Holy Spirit, making him an influence or force. fluence or force.
In conclusion I would say that I shall pay

no attention to any further argument or dimand on this question through the press. Respectfully yours, J. W. Shives, Nov. 2.

Brazen Effronterv.

ANDOVER, Victoria Co., March 2.

To the Editor of the Daily Sun: SIR-Farmers awake, gird en your armor and battle for your rights-It is said on undoubted authority the legislature will be asked to place the three thousand dollars now due you according to law "for the purpose of holding an agricultural exhibition," into the hands of a few party hacks, setting aside all law, and wresting from the agriculturalists of New Brunswick their very own property—a mere pittance of what it should be, but still their own. The law says the Board of Agriculture. "the farmers represent-Board of Agriculture, "the farmers represent-atives," shall hold provincial exhibitions biennially or oftener as may be deemed expedient, and the powers for that purpose pedient, and the powers for that purpose given in and by the eleventh section of Cap. xv., are hereby vested in the board. Three thousand dollars is now due the Board of Agriculture, and let any government, if they dare, put their hands upon the people's money. For whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Farmers remember this socalled reform government will facel the music next summer. Organiza. facel the music next summer. Organize, let organization be your watchward, money can easily be obtained to defray the expenses of several able speakers, "farmers at that," before the next election, to stump the province. Legislation should be had to extend the powers of the Board of Agriculture, so that they might properly attend to their own business without instruction frem any

body of men.

A Dominion exhibition was held in St. John three years ago. The one to be held the coming season should be purely agricultural and under the absolute control of the properly constituted authority, the Board of Agriculture. One would think any government would pause in the face of a general election before insulting so large a body as the intelligent public—and who can, if they rise in their might, scatter to the four winds of heaven this so-called reform government.

Yours,

SPRINGFIELD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., March 5 .- The storm which began Friday, 26th ult., was the most severe of the season. Had the heavy fall of snow been accompanied by a high wind, as in some places, no doubt there would have been a general blockade here.

About two feet of snow fell. Yesterday was very moderate and the snow settle

fast; today is mild. W. A. Fowler, of late with White & Co. Springfield Corner, has taken up his stand in the store formerly occupied by the late Cosmo McLeod at Belleisle Creek. A number of business changes will take place in the vicinity about the first of April.

the vicinity about the first of April.

Wm. Wedderburn, revising officer for the electoral district of Kings, has completed and caused to be posted the first general list of voters, under the Dominion Franchise Act, for the parish of Springfield. The list contains 409 names. There are several omissions of names of persons entitled to vote under the old law, and who, without doubt, possess the right of franchise under doubt, possess the right of franchise under this act. They should take the necessary steps to have their names placed upon the next list. Very few names have as yet been added, whereas there are a number of names that should be added. Your correspondent counted some fifteen farmers' sons in a small area, who undoubtedly are qualified to vote under this act. They should set to work immediately to have their names added.

B. C. Marven, Midland, advertises his stock, farming implements, etc., for sale on the 23rd of this month. He is about to re-

move to Sussex. Sickness prevails throughout the com-Sickness prevalls throughout the community to quite an alarming extent. A sort of distemper seems to be doing the place. Last Friday, John Huggard, mail carrier between Norten Station and Belleisle Creek, buried his youngest child in the Episcopal burying-ground at the Corner. Rev. J. H. Talbot conducted the services. Last Wednesder.

not further notice his article but will endeavor to give Veritas the tend of the Christian faith on the Holy Spirit from a theological standpoint. I would first add that though our faith on the Holy Spirit has been asked for, but I wish to give our view or faith in the Trinity in a few words.

We define the doctrine of the Trinity that "in the God-head are three persons, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and that these three are one God—the same substance equal in power and glory."

God the Father, God the Son, God the Spirit, three in one.

Lom time immemorial God has held converse with his intelligent creatures through recitations dialogues, etc. A. S. White, Sussex, was present and gave two excellent readings. A vote was taken to have the concert repeated during the moonlight nights. About \$35 was realized.

Quite an extensive lumber operation is being carried on in the vicinity. The chief operators are D. Reese and Wm. Griffin. The logs are hauled into the Washademoak.

WOODSTOCK ITEMS.

WOODSTOCK, March 5.—Yesterday's train brought us letters and papers from St. John, the first we had received since Friday of last week. The news famine had become almost intolerable, and there was a tremendous rush for the papers on the arrival of the express train yesterday.

A great many men and teams are leaving

the woods on account of the depth of the snow. It is reported from three to four feet of snow fell during last week on the Aroos-

ing to have their names added to the elec-toral list. The time for receiving such applications ends on the 9th inst. The noti

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 10, 1886

WHAT THE HOME BULERS WANT

What do the Irish National Party really want for Ireland? This is a question which many persons ask, but which only one man can answer with authority. The Irish National Party is now Charles Stewart Parnell, and he understands better than most men the art of holding his tongue Justin McCarthy, M. P., has, however, addressed himself to the theme, and he speaks with much inside knowledge. In a paper, which appears in the New York Independent, he undertake to answer the question.

They do not want to be separated from Great Britain. They want Ireland "to be a partner with England on fair terms." The Irish National Party asks for Ireland the right to do for herself what every state of the American Union does for itself, what, according to Mr. McCarthy, every province in Canada and Australia does for itself. They contend that Ireland should have the right to manage Irish affairs. This is all that Mr. McCarthy tells us.

The question that would arise out of this

is: what are Irish affairs? Justin McCarthy says, "we want the Irish nation recognized."
But he does not hear of the Pennsylvanian
nation, or the nation of Ohlo, nor yet of the nation of New Brunswick. There is no more an Irish nation to be recognized there is a Scotch or a Welsh nation. We find a vagueness in McCarthy's suggestions as to the functions of the proposed Irish parliament. The Dominion of Canada has ome rule, and manages its internal affairs. home rule also. But there is a wide difference between the rights enjoyed by the states of the union and that accorded to the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion fixes its own tariff; the states can do nothing the sort. The Dominion makes Its own post office regulations, has or may have its standing army; the states have none of these rights. Many Irish internal affairs are also imperial affairs. No British statesman at the present day would dare accord to an Irish parliament the right to enact customs and excise laws. An Irish army and navy is not thought of.

The one thing that the dissatisfied Irish people want is the power to settle the land question. Justin McCarthy does not mention this, but no one knows better than he that but for the tenants' grievance there would have been no Irish national party. Mr. Parnell is a politician and asks that Ireland may have power, but the strength of the party is in the desire of the tenants for better terms. Mr. Davitt represents this feature of the agitation, and Mr. Parnell instead of Mr. Davitt is the Irish leader, not because he represents a more popula demand, but because it is though demand, but because it is thought that his movement will place Ireland in a position to succeed in the demands of the land league. Whatever Mr. McCarthy may say the crucial test of Mr. Gladstone's home measure—when he brings it down—will be be its bearing on the land question. If the Irlsh representatives are empowered to make laws affecting the rights of landlord national movement. Of course Mr. Glad-stone could not get a bill of this character through the house of lords without another appeal to the county, but if he should suc ceed in the end, he would bring a few gay

years to the Irish tenantry. BAPTIST UNION.

The president of Bates college wants Baptist union. President Cheney is himself a Free Baptist and describes the convention held in Minneapolis in 1883, when representatives of the different sects of open communion Baptists agreed to a union of these bodies in various departments of Christian work. Subsequently a body called the Christian Connection, which was not represented in that convention, has proposed a conference with a view of joining the federation. This President Cheney calls "the second step in the proper order of the union of sects. The third step is the union of Baptists,'

Mr. Cheney finds a great change in the Mr. Cheney finds a great change in the Close Communion Baptists during the past fifty years. Half a century ago he could not join the "regular Baptists" at the communion table. He is now privileged to take part with them in the ordinance. He believes the influence of the Free Baptist church has liberalized the regular Baptists,

and there is no longer any bar to union. The preachers who discuss church union frequently make the mistaken assumption that religious bodies with similar doctrinal ideas, varying only in liturgical forms or methods of church government, more readily unite than, these of diverse creeds and like laws and ceremonies. As a matter of fact it is not so much theological dogma as poli-tical regulation and method of worship which furnishes the bar to a union of sects. Disputes in church government and disci-pline, and in respect to the form of church service have caused more splits in denominations than have been brought about by disagreement respecting the faith. Men can well work together in the same church if they are but agreed as to fore-ordination. They do not get along so well if they disagree as to whether prayers, shall be read, whether baptism may be administered to in-fants, or whether there shall be congregational home rule. Rev. Prin-cipal Cheney thinks that because Pres. they generally had the open sea. Shortly before night, as I stood upon the verandah in front of the house, a familiar sound caught my ear. It was the strange note of the hardy dipal Cheney thinks that because Fresbyterian sects have united, and the Canadian Methodists have come tegether, the Baptists will do the same. But he Baptists will do the same, but he found some open spot amid the fee hardy fowls had found some open spot amid the fee hard found some open spot amid the fee tradition—meaningless in Canada—separated the Presbyterians, and that the Methodists of Canada with great difficulty affected a compromise on a comparatively unimportant question of church government.

Nevertheless the President of Bates College is in accord with the spirit of the age. Union, in the large schemes of the Christian churches, is the order of the day. It is becoming recognized that the human forces available for christianizing the world should be economically expended. Reprerecently met to arrange for mission work in the Northwest. The object was to avoid overstocking certain localities with ministers of different denominations, while other places would be left without benefit of clergy. It was a sensible, business-like, and Christian like proceeding. The inference may fairly be drawn from such an agreement that in the view of each of these three denominations as represented in the convention, a clergyman of either of the other two denominations may be trusted to preach the gospel to men ef all creeds without requiring another minister to watch him and

Likewise Many a Bustle. (Somerville Journal) There's many a slip 'twixt the sidewalk and

[FOR THE SUN.] GASPE AND BONAVEN-TURE.

Visit to Robin & Co.'s Establishment. SOMETHING ABOUT THE LATE RIOTS.

BY EDWARD JACK.

On the 17th of February two of as left Murphy's hotel at Restigouche, for the purpose of ascending the Bonaventure river to examine the timber standing on certain limits which comprise an area of about 400 square miles of this country. Mr. Ells of the geological survey says in the report of proceedings for 1882 83 84: "As a source of supply for lumber the valley of the Bonaventure far surpasses any other stream examined by us in the Gaspe peninsula. The spruce has so far apparently escaped the agency which has destroyed so much of the forests, along the atreams flowing east into Gaspe Basin, while large quantities of pine still remain on its branches." Cedar, he also says, in the same report, is abundant and of excellent quality along the main Bonaventure, disappearing however almost entirely on its upper portion.

The afternoon was clear and cold but there

was no wind to annoy us as we crossed to the Quebec side of the Restigouche, Passing for a few miles through a forest of small woods we came to the mouth of the Nouvelle. Leaving this behind us we arrived at the hospitable residence of M. Rousseau, who keeps a store about eight miles distant (by the route which we took) from Dalhousie. We were ushered by our worthy host into a cheery and comfortable room. Some flowers were standing in the window while a tortoise-shell cat sat purring on the sill beside it, bathing herself in the health-giving rays of the fast descending sun. There was the inevitable Canadian stove, which was placed partly in one room and partly in the other so as to give warmth to both. Not many minutes had elapsed until we were informed that a fire had been kindled in the best parlour in which we were invited to take our seats. I occupied a very handsome sofa on which rested an embroidered pillow while my companion seated himself on an easy chair by the stove. We were soon called to tea which madame, a pleasing looking elderly lady served up to us in that polite way which is so characterlatic of the people of Quebec. On enquiring of our host as to our being able to get a horse and sleigh to take us to New Carlisle, some 55 miles distant from his residence, he said that we might make ourselves comfortable as he would find a neighbour who would carry us to our destination. Noticing book upon the table I took it up and found it to be the second reader in French by M. Monpetit, a nice collection of bible stories, anecdotes and poetry. It conforest trees of Canada as well as of their uses, which might with benefit be transferred one of our New Brunswick readers. As night drew on I heard the little ones saying as they mounted the stairs on their way to bed, "Bon soir" (good night), a plece of politeness to parents which I have seldom heard from children in the country districts

The farmers along the shores, judging by the comfortable and neat appearance of their houses and outbuildings, seem to be in a prosperous condition. The country all along the road was, in general, thickly settled, and every here and there we would come to a village, where there would be a church and some stores. Very many of the houses were protected from the cold by double windows; one was reminded that he was in a fishing country by the rows of boats which were here and there drawn up by the roadside I found this district not at all like what I had plotured it in my mind. The fifty-five fairly level, and presented no difficulties to the construction of the railway, which is so much needed by the numerous population among whom it would pass. During the earlier part of the day lofty and picturesque mile or two to the left of the road; the land had been usually cleared to their bases while their steep sides were furrowed by slides made by the inhabitants for rolling

down the firewood which grew on their ele-

vated summits. These hills were of various In some places one might see an elevation which had been separated from his fellow by the wasting waters, snow and ice of countless ages, as was shown by the gradual sloping of its sides and rounding of its summit. These varied and graceful hills, pretty and agreeable, even when clothed in the garb of winter, must form delightful objects summer has changed the cold white of their snowy garments to its own cheerful green. Night found us in the neat little town of New Carlisle. Pichette drove us to Cald-well's hotel, which we found very neat and comfortable. Any person who visits it will be as well served as any reasonable man would desire. After tea I was called on by a friend who kindly took us to his own hespitable home, distant about half a mile from the hotel. In front of his residence there was nothing to be seen but ice; this he told me was an uncommon occurrence as they generally had the open sea. Shortly my ear. It was the strange note of the hardy duck which we call the "old squaw," and from thence were uttering notes of joy at the approach of milder weather, which their unfailing instinct informed them was

near at hand. is situated on a gentle slope facing the Bay of Chaleur and must be a charming place for those who would escape the summer heat of the close and crowded city. All along the shores of this bay there are lovely nooks where one could wander unmolested and listen to the deep-toned sea as its waves in sentatives of three powerful denominations measured cadence break in foam upon the sandy shore. Ample means of reaching these places in summer are offered by the neat steamer which makes regular trips to and from the rallway station at Dalhousie, but when winter casts its icy pall over Gaspe all communication between its people and those of the busy outer world is so nearly cut off. that for a distance of from 60 to 160 miles it is kept up by the sole means of sleighs or pungs drawn by single horses. Think of this, ye legislators who ride to and from Ottawa in palace cars, while the poor Gaspe fisherman is facing the pitiless storms of drifting snow in search of a little flour. France in her very worst days of intendants and vicoroys never would have left these hardy peasants during the long and rigorous winters dependent upon Jersey merchants for a bare subsistence, and can we English-speaking provincials wonder if we find them envying the lot of their happier brethren

above whose head the historic banner of wish that they too might enjoy some of that protection and encouragement which the country of their fathers extends to its fishermen. And now that the Jersey fish buy-ers have failed them, to whom can the Gaspe fishermen look? All they ask is a chance to live. Let the Dominion but give them a road, a means of communication with the mass of mankind, and they ask no more. All along the coast of Gaspe, within easy reach of their houses, the fishermen have as great forests of as fine cedars as the Dominion can produce. These they now deliver at the approach of the present generation, in the wither does the host, of which we are a part, seem to be tending? Are we really a conquering, advancing army, with victorious luce. These they now deliver at the them at railway stations for the same price. They could also make vast quantities of through their country, they would be afforded a ready means of making a living during the winter. Not only so, but thousands o dollars in the way of stumpage dues would be added annually to the revenues of Quebec. I might indeed say tens of thousands, since cut on the crown lands, were railway com-munication assured, for lumbermen finding abor abundant and wages low would erect mills at the mouths of the rivers which intersect the hills of the interior. This they will not do until winter communication with business centres is bettered; it is, therefore, evident to any thoughtful person that neither people nor government need expect any progress of moment in this very agreeable and interest-ing part of Canada until the iron horse with his scalding breath and heart of fire shall have taken the place of the hardy Canadian pony which, a worthy descendant of his Norman sires, has done such good service in

Deeming it advisable to ascertain the state of facts regarding the late attack on the store of Robin & Co. at Paspeblac, which is distantabout three miles from New Carlisle. two of us drove down through a thickly settled country. The neat white cottages which dotted the fields which sloped gently to the Bay of Chalcur, gave evidence of more than ordinary comfort. On a point running out into the bay stood the numerous buildings of this great concern, whose commen ement dates as far back as 1766. of which Charles Robin was the originator. A tall lighthouse painted white stands on the furthest entrance of this point, which forms a roadstead for ships of a large class. There are many houses and buildings belonging to the firm, all neatly painted and in excellent order. The one occupied by the managers is reached through a very pretty avenue of willows, behind which is planted clusters of

The late attack on the stores of Robin & Co. seems to have been a wanton and unalled for act. The priest was asked by the manager to send those actually in want to the store and they should have provisions half a barrel of flour and other articles to each Oaly 30 followed and took what was offered. The insurgents were composed of Paspebia hermen and laborers, a mixture of Canadi an, Micmac, Acadian and Spanish blood—an element at all times difficult to manage, but when excited as they are now, doubly so. There were about a dozen ringleaders who, I was informed, were not in want themselve nair-past six, and a little before seven Octave
Pichette drove up to the door with a horse and pung. In this we placed our baggage, and shaking hands with and bidding adieu to our host and hostess, we were soon en land.

There were about 200 men who came to the store demanding two barrels of flour each. On being refused this they burst open the doors of both firms and carried off 350 barrels of flour beside other provisions.

The life of the priest were in absolute want to the store demanding two barrels of flour beside other provisions.

The life of the priest were in absolute want to the store demanding two barrels of flour each. On being refused this they burst open the doors of both firms and carried off 350 barrels of flour beside other provisions.

to abandon that post.

At Le Boutillier Bros. the Rev. Mr. Larrivi, the priest, and Mr. Braylock, Episco-pal clergyman, endeavored to check the insurgents but were compelled to beat a re-

Some of the leaders were arrested and com nitted to jail today (the 22nd Feb.) and matters are assuming a more tranquil state. Before spring however there is no doubt there will be great want among the people, and something must be done to provide against starvation. It is uncertain whether Robin & Co. will resume business; if they do they will have to pay the debts due at Paspeblac by the firm, in order to get along with safety and comfort. Robin's suspension was due to the failure of the Jersey Bank. Philip Gosset, a member of the firm o Chas. Robin & Co., was manager of this bank as well as treasurer of the Jersey States, to which he was indebted in upwards of £38,-

Mr. Gosset, who is now under arrest. wed the bank as follows:-

£88 326 5

Besides the above sum, he owed the bank conjointly with other debtors, the following

The account entitled LeBoutellier Bros. 54,756 12 10 Becond account .... 26,000 0 

180,077 1 0 f there be added to this sum the am't of Mr. Gosset's personal account... 88,326 5 7

The sum total of the debts of this bank amount to £377,747 Os. 6d. stg., while its capital was but £20,000 stg., a showing which rivals that of the late Glasgow bank,

WHERE ARE WE AND WHITHER TENDING? No 1.

Where are we and Whither Tending is houghtful series of "Three Lectures on the Reality and Worth of Human Progress," by Moses Harvey of Newfoundland. The

author says in his preface : "To most thoughtful minds the reality of human progress is a subject profoundly interesting. At the present time this problem has especial attractions, because it is felt in the past and is still gaining loftler heights, and if an all-pervading law of progress be discernible, then life has a meaning, and is the development of a divine

purpose, working toward an exalted end. It must be admitted, however, that pro gress presents a most complicated problem, and one which is far from being so easily solved as some enthusiastic optimists seem to think. It is in fact a question encom-passed with doubts and difficulties. That progress is slow and often wavering; that it miles from the Marquesas and 1,000 miles from the Gambier islands, are found hunbeen accomplished through conflict, pain and terrible sacrifices; that it has been atdreds of gigantic stone images, some of them tended withdrawbacks and disappointments;

that even at the present day it is the excep-tion and not the rule: and that vast masses of mankind are living in a state of contented ignorance and stagnation—all this must be fully admitted. . Still, I believe there are ample grounds for holding civilization such as has been found nowhere human progress to be a grand reality."

In opening his first lecture Mr.

conquering, advancing army, with victorious banners floating over us, with fresh triumphs shore in the shape of sleepers for ten (10) awaiting us; and if so, how far have we cents each. They could, of course, deliver scaled the heights, and what are the results of the onward movement? Or are we, after all, only fragments of a broken, discomfitted shingles, and thus, were a railway built host, fighting desparately but hopelessly in through their country, they would be afford. a retreat, our lines in disorder, our banners torn and trampled in the dust—no victories awaiting us, but only shame and fresh defeats? Has the cause of humanity, since it started in the far East, long before the dawn of history, been on the whole, progressive there are various other woods, such as or retrogressive, or, like the swing of the spruce, pine, hacmatac, which would be out on the crown lands, were railway com- are of a circle, always in motion without making any advance? After all the toils, sorrows, and conflicts of humanity, have we more beautiful and precious with loftier aims and widening ideals? Is the little aggregate of atoms we call earth advancing towards a maturity, and are its denizens tending toward higher levels in virtue and happiness? Or, is our boasted progress a fond delusion, and the golden goal, away in the dim distance, a dream of the imagination? Is this human life, with its petty cares and ignoble strifes and toils. just the same mean, corruptible thing as ever, a wretched little gasp, from a spoonful of pap to a monthful of dust?"

To the optimist the questions seem preposterous, if not insulting to the intelligence of the nineteenth century. He points triumphantly to our thousands of miles of railway, and to the electric telegraph ; to our steamships, lighted by electricity, that convert the oceans into mere ferries. He enumerates the achievements of the printing press. Science, says he, guages the galaxies, analyzes the nebulæ, and by her spectroscope reveals the constitution of the sun and stars. She has penerated many of the secrets of light, heat and electricity, and proved that force, as well as matter, is indistructible. Science is at this moment furnishing employment and food to millions and every year adding enormously to the world's wealth.

Never before was literature so pure, so animated, or so widely diffused. Consider the ameliorations wrought out during the last fifty years by legislation; how many class privileges and selfish monopolies have been abolished; what wrongs redressed; what grievances swept away; what tyrannies re-

But, answers the pessimist, you fail to

note that cancerous ulcer called pauperism,

which is today eating into the very vitals of the social body. Great Britain alone has one million of paupers, deep sunk in ignor-ance and wretchedness; without guidance or hope; incapable and helpless, and barely kept from starvation or rebellion by a poorlaw. Consider the millions of men and men who by hard struggles are just able to keep out of the maelstrom of pauperism; ago there were 7,964 houses in Scotland without windows and 226,601 houses, inhabited by from three to ten persons, that consisted of but a single room. A few years ago panperism was more prevalent in New York than in Ireland, and the death rate was greater than it was in London. Europe has more than seven millions of men, armed to the teeth, waiting for some man of bleed and iron to cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war. Look at Sadowa, Gravelotte and Sedan; at Gettysburg; at the struggles of the Parisian commune; at Plevna; the cam-paigns in Afghanistan, South Africa and Egypt! What a comment these on the approaching brotherhood of man and federa-tion of the world! Look at the atti-tude of capital and labor; at socialism, communism and nihilism among the working classes! Amid the incessant roar of commerce and the accumulation of piles of wealth, countless multitudes are hovering in dens of want and sin and shame and rolling down to nameless graves, vainly seeking for help from man and hope in God. Nature, with lavish profusion, calls living creatures into existence and in the end slays them all, often amid terrible tortures. From a semibrute condition man has risen through perpetual struggle and conflict. The wheels of progress are splashed with blood. Each race since man stepped upon the scene has assassinated its predecessor. The best and the worst of men are overwhelmed by the operations of nature to which tears and prayers are addressed in vain. From 80,000 to 100,000 men and women perished in the earthquakes of Java and India in 1883; a slight chemical change in the potato causes the death of a million people. Tyndall says: "Millions of men die that bacteria may live." You speak of the achievements of science! Examine that stone mountain called the great pyramid; then turn to the sphynx! There it has been for thousands of years, while Cambyses, Alexander, Casar and Napoleon, with all their iglittering hosts, swept past.
What can compare with the ruins of Thebes? It flourished in all its glory eighteen hundred years before Christ! There stands the statue of Memnon, the temple of Luxor and the temple and hall of Karnac. fore David sang bis immortal psalms, or Solomon reared his unequalled temple, there stood, on the shores of the Mediterranean, great Tyre, the mistress of the seas,—the England of the ancient world—interchanging the commerce of east and west-gather ing the merchandise of India, Arabia and Ethiopia and distributing it among the nations—supplying the wants of the luxurious Egyptians—hewing down the cedars of Lebanon to build her ships, and clothing the world in her purple garments," Tyrian ladies wore the shawls of Cashmere and the diamonds of Golionda. The sceptre of Carthage extended over all the islands of the Mediterranean. Centuries before Romulus founded Rome, Etruria was a flourishing kingdom. More wonderful still was Syrian Basilee, as it stood in stately grandeur, three thousand years ago, a rival of Tyre and Palmyra, in the trade of India. Her that it underlies many of the questions regarding humanity which occupy the mind of the age. If human progress be real and possessed of substantial value, and if it can be shown to be continuous, then light is thrown upon many dark points in the problem of existence. If humanity has been advancing in the past and is still gaining leftler. 19 on the flank, each column being 71 feet in height and 7 feet in diameter, the shaft consisting of three pieces united so exactly that the blade of a knife cannot be inserted between the joints. No modern structure can compare with this gigantic structure, and yet it is but one among the many wonders of Baalbec. The genius of Greece is still a fount of inspiration, her philosophy pervades and animates modern thought. In the new world we find that the ancient men were the

greatest and the oldest works the most as-

onishing. Oa Easter Island, 2,000 miles

from the coast of South America and 2,000

forty feet high, with crowns on their heads ten feet in diameter, and weighing as high as one hundred tons. No one can tell who in Southern America or the Pacific islands, "Easter island is a mere speck of earth, having an area of only thirty square miles. Only a people possessed of a stable govern-ment, and acquainted with the art of navigation—a people numerous and far advanced in civilization—could have erected the stone images on Easter island; and, be i remembered, such a civilization mus have been the growth of centuries."

In Central America and Mexico and Peru the sculptures, terra cottas and pottery portraits teil of a long vanished ace, much more advanced than any of the races known to history, having features and crania resembling the modern European

ype.

The pessimist continues, referring to the enormous earthworks in the valley of the Mississippi, the sacred enclosures of Ohio, and the relics dug from these tumpli. "There were great engineers, builders, artists and architects, and a dense population, possessed of advanced social institutions hundreds of years before Columbus touched the sheres of America." And then now any solid gains to show in regard to what constitutes the grand essentials of exof Aeschylus, throned in tragic grandeur; of istence? Are we becoming richer in mind and heart, in wisdom and true goodness, as the ages roll along? Is human life growing and Horace with his graceful lyre? Has there been any real enlargement of the poetic faculty since their day? Are not the poets of Greece and Rome our models still, and the inexhausted source of modern poetic inspiration? The conclusion of the whole matter is, that in many departments of art, industry, and intellectual activity, we, moderns, have not made any marked advance on the achievements of the ancients; and that in the conditions of human existence, social and moral, it is questionable whether any considerable improvement has yet been reached. There is the same weary round of labor, but no noble end toward which it is working. There is the same growth, decay, and death of civilization as before. The same dreary track is trodden sgain and again; but where is the golden goal toward which humanity is tending?"

The optimist answers, "It cannot be denied that in very early age—in fact as far back as we can go with the aid of monuments and history—there were on the earth people of great intellectual capacity, who had reached a marvellous degree of civilization. When we find that 2,500 years before Christ the Assyrians had public libraries and eucydopedias: catalogues of the stars and even telescopes, when we study the wonderful development of human art and industry in the valley of the Nile, which had a still earlier date: and when sgain and sgain; but where is the golden Nile, which had a still earlier date; and when in the new world we explore the ruined cities in the new world we explore the ruined cities of Central America, the monuments of Easter Island, the constructive works of the mound builders of North America—we are forced to admit that intellectual men existed in a very remote past, though probably in the midst of much surrounding barbarism. The same view is confirmed by what we know of the Chinese, among whom at a very early data, the use of among whom, at a very early date, the use of the mariner's compass, and the art of printing the mariner's compass, and the art of printing by moveable types was known. The moral elevation of the writings of Confucius and Zoaraster, the powers of thought discovered by the Hindoo Vedas, show that at an early date a lofty stage of intellectual and moral development was reached in certain regions and under certain guiding minds. But then there is this important difference between the ancient and modern civilizations,—that the ancient forms of civilization were limited in area and were surrounded by a huge mass of savagery and barbarism, which at length overwhelmed and effaced them. In almost every country we see proofs which at length overwhelmed and affaced them. In almost every country we see proofs that these partial civilizations of the past were destroyed by the incursions of barbarism, leaving only their wonderful wrecks behind. Then followed long ages of animalism and degredation. The earlier civilizations could not defend themselves from the inrush of the barbarous, but more energetic masses. Not so at present. Modern civilization, aided by science, has now reached its majority and is able to defend itself, at least in Europe and Americs. It can now bid defiance to brute force. No conceivable avalanche of barbarism from any quarter could even creab and defended to the conceivable avalanche of barbarism and counter could even creab and defended to the conceivable avalanche of barbarism could even creab and defended to the conceivable avalanche of barbarism and counter could even creab and defended to the conceivable avalanche of barbarism and counter could even creab and defended to the conceivable avalanche of barbarism and counter to the counter to the conceivable avalanche of barbarism and counter to the count from any quarter could ever crush and de-stroy intellectual Europe. Even if such a calamity should occur by inroads of northern or eastern savages into old Europe, America and the Australian continent would still be an unassailable stronghold of civilization. Where are we, then? It

seems to me we have reached a stage of progress at which we can feel assured that the gains won by our toiling humanity through centuries of struggles and tears can never be lost, but will be transmitted with interest to our successors. . . On the whole it is evident that human progress is a slow and often painful process, involving, as seems to us, terrible sacrifice and much suffering, but through the fiery struggle it appears, at last to have gained a firm foothold, and to have a brighter future overing heaver. brighter future opening before it. Often it has been arrested and beaten back; and even now It has many drawbacks and dangers. And yet I believe there is abundant evidence to prove that human progress is a glorious reality, and that we are not mere blind cyclops groping round and round our cave, traversing over and over the same weary track. There is a goal before us, though as yet far away in the dim distance. Human toil and endeavor in the past, have not been fruitless and vain. The forlorn hope have filled up the trench with self-sacrificing bravery; but over them their brothers will you march to victory. Our progress is not direct but along an ascending spiral curve, so that though we appear to return at intervals to the same spot, we have really risen a little, and spiral curve for further ascent."

And after discussion the form of the position was received and adopted.

The bill committee then reported with draft of the bill for signature and no doubt these would be mailed to the different ministers throughout the province. gained a point of departure for further ascent."
Having disposed of the pessimist and optimist, Mr. Harvey goes on to balance their arguments, and if possible, arrive at a conclusion in accordance with facts.

St. John Presbytery.

The meeting of the St. John Presbytery in St. Andrew's church, was attended on the 2nd inst., by Rev. A. McDougall, moderator, Dr. Bennet, clerk, and Revs. Jack, Fotheringham, Bruce, Shaw, Macrae, Hogg, Wm. Stewart, Thomas Stewart, Shore and Murray, and Elders Stewart, Forbes, Willet, Cook and

others. Rev. Mr. McDougall presented, on behalf of the congregation of Calvin church, a request for permission to borrow the sum of \$4,000 with which to liquidate the outstanding liabilities of the church. After some discussion the petition was granted.

A numerously signed call from Harvey was referred to, in favor of Rev. J. A. McLean. It was not presented on account of the absence of Rev. A. J. Mowatt, in whose hands it had en placed; Rev. Mr. M's absence was due to the induction of the call should be overlooked. The call was sustained and conditional arrangements were then made for the induction of Mr. McLean, on motion of Mr. Bruce. The induction will take place at the call was sustained and conditional arrangements were then made for the induction of Mr. McLean, on motion of Mr. Bruce. The induction will take place at the call of the call was sustained and conditional arrangements were the made for the induction will take place at the call of the call Harvey, March 22ad, at three o'clock p. m. On the occasion Rev. Mr. McDougall will preside, Rev. Thomas Stewart will preach the sermon, Mr. Quinn will address the minister, Mr. Mowatt will address the people and Dr. Bennett will serve the edict.

A communication was read from the Women's Home Missionary Society stating that it had granted a further sum of \$10 to Mr. Blair for the liquidation of a debt consequent upon his illness, to be paid through Rev. K. McKay. A vote of thanks was tendered to the society. Dr. Macrae, for the committee appointed to

REPORTED AS FOLLOWS: Having in company of the moderator visited said congregation on the evening of Monday, February 1st, [and, having conferred] with re-

resentatives with regard to the desirable-iess, if possible, of raising the stipend now romised to their pastor, we found those epresentatives most anxious to meet the pres-bytery's views and unanimous in resolving to bytery's views and unanimous in resolving to take steps without delay for the purpose pro-posed. They were also most hopeful of suc-cess, and the deputation are of opinion that the congregation is to be congratulated, alike upon its spirited efforts and its determination o care to the utmost of its members' abilities or the welfare of its pastor. Supplement in the case of the Buctouche congregation having been some time since suspended, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Murray, was sepecially invited to be present to listen to an explanation.

explanation.

Dr. Bennet, in a manner peculiar to himself, informed Mr. Murray that the impression had got abroad that he was the president of a railway company, and a packer of lobsters, and consequently in receipt of such an immense income that any aid to his church that might be analysis.

endered by the presbytery would be super Mr. Murray answered that he neither was nor ever had been the president or a director in any rallway company; he was secretary to a board of directors without pay to the amennt of half a cent. He was interested in the rail-way because he believed it would be a benefit way because he believed it would be a benefit to the country; he was solicited by members of his congregation to act as secretary because they believed, perhaps without reason, that he might have some influence towards forwarding its construction. He had never neglected his pastoral duties to further the interests of the road. At his own expense he had visited Ottawa and Fredericton, and while in those places, on vacation, he had been consulted by friends on business matters the same, as he frequently did business for his friends in St. John, but always without compensation. He was never in the lobster packing business, and never was either sleeping or waking partner with anybody engaged in the business. His brothers were lobster packers and as they were younger than himself he always gave them his advice when solicited. But in adviating them he never forgot or neglected his

them his advice when solicited. But in advising them he never forgot or neglected his duties to his congregation.

Mr. Murray's explanation being entirely satisfactory, it was agreed to apply supplement to Buctouche, application to be made on behalf of Nashwaak, St. James and Chipman, but that these congregations be informed that steps must be taken to increase the pastors' salaries before any further application be made. Supplements are asked for the following congregations, against the names of which the amounts applied for are placed: Shediac, \$200; Glassville, \$240; Sussex, \$260; Woodstock, \$200; Nashwaak, \$250; St. James, \$250; Bocabec, \$300; Chipman, \$280; Bucteuche, \$300. bec, \$300; Chipman, \$280; Bucteuche, \$300.

Afternoon Sederunt. Presbytery records were called for and those of St. John church were presented. Rev. Messrs. Murray and T. Stewart were appointed committee to examine these reco The clerk was instructed to draw attention to the rule concerning the presentation of records, and urge the churches to have them forwarded for next meeting.

The committee appointed reported that the records of St. John church had been correctly kept and recommended that they be attested.

The matter of

AUGMENTATION was again taken up. Mr. Bruce rendered his report, which was received. Voted that Mr. Willet be paid \$5 for his services in connection with the church building fund.
The building fund committee's report was read by Mr. Willet, and was received for consideration. Voted that the building fund committee appoint one of their number to canvass such congregations in St. John for this fund, as had taken no action to that end.
Voted that the presbytery fund be handed over to the building fund, and that the moneys collected be equally divided between the Dorchester and Riverside congregations with the was again taken up. Mr. Bruce rendered his

chester and Riverside congregations with the exception of the money taken from the presoytery fund. The central committee reported that every field in the Presbytery was provided for except Tobique.

Evening Sederunt. The report on temperance was read by J. Willet, and unanimously adopted. The following is a copy of the REPORT:

To the Reverend, the Presbytery of St. John. Your committee on temperance, appointed at the last meeting of the St. John Presbytery on the 26th January last, report that on the evening of that day they met and being constituted, resolved that the convenor and secretary communicate with the different temperance institutions and the Prohibitory Alliance, relative to united action by them towards obtaining provincial legislatiou to enforce the provisions of the Scott Act in such counties and cities in this province that had adopted that act, and that notice to that effect be given in the newspapers of St. John.

John.
Your committee report that such notice was given by these officers and the result of same was that a meeting of the friends of temperance representing the various societies in St John, and the alliance was held at the call of the president of the alliance, on the evening of Thursday, the 11th ultime, at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., St. John
That the convence and severate of your committee.

the Y. M. C. A, St. John
That the convenor and secretary of your committee
attended such meeting. That the emphatic desire of
that meeting was that an effort should be made towaros the end desired and a committee was appointed to prepare a bill and d. att a petit. On to His Honor
the Lieutentant G-vernor of this province, and to the
honorable the legislative council at d. the house of
assembly convened.
That such committees afterwards met and drafted
their petition and bill.
That at a meeting of the alliance and friends held
at the same hall on the evening of the 18th February
last, the draft petition prepared by the committee appointed as aforesaid, was read by the secretary of the
meeting, which was as follows:

[The petition was recently published in The
Sum.]
That a committee was appointed to procure

That a committee was appointed to procure printing of the petition and mailing cepies of the same to the different temperance organiza-

throughout the province.
On behalf of the committee, A. MACDOUGALL, convenor. JOHN WILLET, secretary.

[This bill was recently published in THE It was voted that copies of the petition em-bodied in the report be forwarded to each session in the presbytery, with the request that they procure signatures to the same and forward to J. Willard Smith, secretary of the Provincial Prohibitory Alliance, not later than the 20th inst. The finance committee was reappointed, with the substitution of Mr. McDougall for Dr. Smith and J. Willet for Mr. Mullen. The presbytery refused to accept the pro-

posal for the unification of western and eastern foreign mission committees.

The remit on printing was approved.

Adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in

A Valet with Microscopic Vision. (Tid Bits)

"I say, old chappie, do you know, I think I slept beastly hard last night?"
"Why, dear boy?"
"When I got up this morning my valet discovered two hairs of my moustache that were actually out of curl, don'tcherknow."

A Profitable Tip.

Mrs. McEwen: "Did you tip that waiter, Henry?"
Mr. McEwen: "Yes, didn't you see me give him a quarter just before he went for check? But he tipped me back." Mrs. McEwen: "A waiter tip you, Henry!"
Mr. McEwen: "Certainly. He tipped me
the wink when he handed me an eighty-five
cent check for a dollar-and-a-half luncheon."— Tid-Bits.

Masonry Exposed.

"What do those letters stand for?" asked a curicus wife of her husband, as she looked at his Masenic seal. "Well, really, my love," he replied encouragingly, "I presume it is because they can't sit down." She postponed further questioning.—Merchant Traveler.

A PICTU

march

In his studio. Was seated with the shad Still falling a He tinted a ch He finished a O'er the face o

Dear eyes of th Sweet soul of Pale brow of th That nobody What wonder Which follow Should dazzle

And keep th Ah, me! I'm n But she is an And all the sw Her image pr But we dream And see the

Some day she'l

By Rev. Mr. vin Pi

The Swerd F Taink not that I came not to sen What do yo

man whose ob of peace and sow the seeds to send peace Has not the frem divisions wars? Has n ety of the bloc sword? Wha whose object i against nation against hersel to divide the seif, to enter mar its harm hatreds and ness into the Can strife-tor such a man to peace-loving l cord and seek monster? A who comes as gender strife aword against whom he is nature—"I a ance against against her hardlhood if I intentions ar intentions, think that hi mote peace s concerning the man. to destroy would not be frankly that aim were war-it would se danger of belt ers. Is it no the sword w being peace? that there wa culated to lea of peace with conflict? Hi inclined to th without the avoidable con able, advanta such was the the object of to remind the was necessary although the up was a king necessary in o his disciplesestablish a k ordinarily pre that there m reasons, which If we sup ciples regard with the pro was in this b to lead them one of peace-characteristic drift of and to leave suc of those wh With the pro larly to the of universa interwoven. prince of p designated peace," In Ephraim ar Judah," Th weak, but th

> and peace-le force, no iron life and teac which was co pression upo his advent t earth and to Glory to G peace and o disciples his peace of eart they had hea peace-maker the children tells them, to send peace peace, but necessary to established or without a co Perhaps present time,

with the

at any pricement in which would by ma a necessaril when by th great extent necessary el extent elim

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(FOR THE SUN.) A PICTURE OF NOBODY'S GIRL

March 10, 1886.

I. In his studio, painting, the artist Was seated as oft of yore, With the shadows of day and its sunlight Still falling along the floor. He tinted a cheek that was lovely; He finished a shade on a curl; O'er the face of an angel of sweetness, The picture of nobody's girl.

Dear eyes of the blue of the ether, Sweet soul of the earnest and true;
Pale hrow of the palest, what wonder
That nobody's girl are you.
What wonder the graces celestial,
Which followed thee here from abovo, Should dazzle the gaze of the noblest, And keep them from talking of love!

Ah, me! I'm nobody's suitor, But she is an angel of light, And all the sweet words we can think of, Her image puts ever to flight. But we dream as we look at the picture, And see the last shade on the curl, Some day she'll be longing and lonely— Some day she'll be somebody's girl.

## SERMON

By Rev. Mr. McDougall, pastor of Calvin Presbyterian Church.

The Swerd First, and Peace Afterwards.

Taink not that I am come to gend peace on earth I came not to send peace, but a sword. Matt x : 24.

What do you think of the mission of the

man whose object it is, not to sow the seeds of peace and harmony upon earth, but to sow the seeds of discord and divisions-not to send peace upon the earth, but a sword? Has not the earth suffered enough already frem divisions, and hatreds, and feuds and wars? Has not earth drunk almost to satiety of the blood of those already slain by the sword? What do you think of the man whose object it is not only to stir up nation against nation, but also to stir up the nation against herself, to incite to bloody civil wars, to divide the orderly community against it-self, to enter the quiet and peaceful home, mar its harmony, breed divisions, engender hatreds and turn the milk of human kind-

ness into the gall of demoniacal hatred? Can strife-torn, war-devastated earth suffer such a man to live? Will not thousands of peace-loving homes on earth rise of one accord and seek the destruction of such a moral monster? And what do you think of him who comes among us to foment quarrels, en-gender strife and cause man to unsheath the sword against, and seek the life of those to whom he is bound by the strongest ties of nature-"I am come to set a man at variance against his father and the daughter against her mother"—but who also has the hardlhood if not the audacity to proclaim his intentions and who not only proclaims his intentions, but seems to feel that his object will be misapprehended—that others may think that his object is to establish and promote peace and not to unsheath the sword? Yet this is something which leads us to pon-

the man. If his sole aim were to disturb the nations, to incite to bloody quarrels and to destroy the peace of happy homes, he would not be likely to state so freely and so frankly that such is his mission. If his sole aim were war the unsheathing of the sword —it would seem that there would be little danger of being misunderstood by his follow-ers. Is it not possible that the sending of the sword was only a means—a necessary means—to secure the desired end, that end being peace? and does it not seem probable that there was something in this fact (assuming it to be the end in view) which was calculated to lead his followers to suppose that his mission on earth was the establishment of peace without the historical antecedentconflict? His disciples seem to have been inclined to think of his mission as having for its object the establishment of peace without the almost, if not altogether, un-

der his words before we come to a conclusion concerning the object and the character of

avoidable contest which precedes an honorable, advantageous, and abiding peace. If such was the opinion of his disciples, then the object of the master would seem to be to remind them that a struggle—a contest was necessary in order to insure peace; that although the kingdom which he came to set up was a kingdom of peace, yet a conflict is necessary in order to the establishing of this kingdom. And if such was the opinion of his disciples—if they believed that he would establish a kingdom of peace without the ordinarily preceding contest—it would seem that there must have been some reason, or reasons, which were calculated to lead them

thus to believe.

If we suppose that at this time the disciples regarded Jesus as the promised Messlah, then, being as they were acquainted with the prophecies concerning him, there was in this belief that which was calculated to lead them to suppose that his mission was one of peace—that peace would be the great characteristic of his kingdom. The whole drift of ancient prophecy was calculated to leave such an impression on the minds of those who were acquainted therewith. With the prophecy which relates particularly to the kingdom of the Messiah the idea of privated in the minds of the messiah the idea. of universal permanent peace) is closely interwoven. The Messiah is termed the prince of peace. The prosperity attendant upon and the chief glory of his reign are designated by the phrase "abundance of peace." In his reign "Judah shall not vex Ephraim and Ephraim shall not envy Judah." The strong shall not oppress the The strong shall not oppress the weak, but they shall dwell in peace and concord together, for "the lion shall lie down with the lamb," So tractable, agreeable and peace-loving shall be the nations of the world that for their government no armed force, no iron hand shall be required; for "a little child shall lead them.' In the advent, life and teachings of Jesus there was that which was calculated to leave the same impression upon the minds of his disciples. At his advent the celestial choir came down to earth and to the tune of eternal love sang "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will towards men." To his disciples his life must have seemed to have been devoted to the welfare of men and the peace of earth. A short time prior to this they had heard him say "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." But now he tells them, "think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." He considered it

secessary to remind them that his kingdom, though a kingdom of peace, could not be established on earth without a struggle— Perhaps there is a necessity even at the present time, when the cry of many is peace at any price—a time when statesmen are influenced, or at least hampered by the sentiment in which such a cry originates—a time when honor and truth and righteousness would by many be sacrificed for the sake of a necessarily dishonorable peace—a time when by the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church is to a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church and a constant to the same cry the church cry to the same cry the church cry to the same cry the church cry to the church cr great extent shorn of her strength, and a necessary element of Christianity to such an soul's upheavals and borne down by a conextent eliminated that she oftentimes seems

when a craven spirit, a whining sentimentality misnamed peace, or a love of peace, in a great measure pervades the ranks and permeates the souls of many whe profess to be soldiers of the cross—at such a time, perhaps, there is a necessity that we should be reminded of the fact that while the kingdom which the constant which the constant was a mention of the conflict was in a measure stayed, and Christ being accepted as your peace—as the ground of your acceptance with God—that peace was proclaimed in the kingdom of the soul, for being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. which Christ came to establish is a kingdom of peace; yet that an advantageous, an honorable, an abiding, and a glerious peace can be obtained only through conflict—by the sword.

and a consolousness of peace which flowed therefrom, the soul's warfare was not at an end. Peace is often preserved and con-That an honorable, prosperous and permanent peace can be obtained oftentimes only by the sword is a truth to which you will all readily assent. That present peace is the result of past conflict is a truth to which victory bears evidence. That war is an evil is largely characterized by self-dissatisfacis generaly conceded; but that in the past tion. Repentance is not simply the door and present state of affairs (to say the least inits favor) it was and is a necessary evil, those who have thought upon the subject sion of sin in the first instance, but a necessary must perceive. Our present civil and religious rights and privileges are the result of a is made in knowledge the conscience becomes long series of severe struggles and deadly contests. The thongs of bondage have gradually been cut by the strokes of the unsheathed sword. The oppressed and downtrodden have often hewed their way to the shrine of liberty through the serried ranks of the tyrant with the sword. Peace has often been purchased by years of conflict in which the blood of thousands has been drained by the sword. Peace, life, and liberty dearer more elevated, so will our perceptions than life, have oftentimes to be purchased of imperfection increase, and an increase by the sword. So long as evil—unlawful ambition, injustice, cruelty, hatred and oppression exist in the world, so long will peace be dependant upon conflict and this, in eace be dependant upon conflict and this, in

Progress involves conflict. Every advance peace and becomes prosperous only through struggles and often protracted encounters. Every advance in thought provokes hostility -arouses the combativeness of the intellec-tually pugnacious. Every attempt to make a practical application of any new thought or theory is followed by disturbances, by commotion. The new comes into collision with the old, and if the new survive and prosper it must be through successful cometition with the old. The sharpness, severity and continuation of the contest will depend upon the extent and fixedness of the old, the radical nature of the change which the new seeks to effect, the energy which it displays, and the persistency with which

t presents and presses its claims. Christianity seeks to effect the most radical of all changes. It aims at the most radical of all revolutions in the heart of each individual and it presses its claims with a love-begotten, love-sustained energy upon the individual, upon the home, upon scolety and upon the nations, and there it stops not; but aims to revolutionize the whole world boldly and persistently presses its claims upon all the nations of the earth.

The old-the world is opposed to Chrislanity. The human heart revolts against the principles of Christianity. Evil, to which Christianity is diametrically opposed is deeply seated in the heart of man, finds a place in the home, to a greater or less extent pervades society, permeates the world's life, fashions the world's customs and influences if it does not control the world's acts, Christianity is inflexible in her demands, uncompromising in her proposals, radical in her measures, and revolutionary in her move-ments. Christianity is not a new life which comes into the world to

work in harmony with the life of the

world-men do not put "new wine into old

pottles"-but a life which proclaims a war of subjugation when not of extermination against everything which is opposed to its progress. The kingdom of God which Christ progress. The kingdom of God which Christ by his gospel would set up is not a kingdom which can be built up in harmony with the self-complacency, conventionalities, judg-ments, pride, selfishness and sins of the world; but a kingdom which overturning the structures, conventionalities and organizations of the world lay its foundations upon, yea beneath the ruins of the world's selfishness, pride, pomp and glory. Hence when Christianity comes in contact with the selfish, avaricious and sinful nature of man, with the doubtful, dangerous or debasing customs of society, and with the ambitious, selfish and immoral order of the world's political and national life it produces disturbance at the outset, awakens antagonism, elicits hatred, and provokes hostility. God's eternal and celestial kingdom cannot be built upon the foundations which the world life in the conflict. What then? Where has laid. These foundations—"the things was the victory then? Even though the which can be shaken"-must be removed, that upon the basis of ed the victory or to have been strengthened eternal truth and love that "kingdom by his death, yet like his master, by death which cannot be moved" may be established. he has triumphed over evil. His victory is Christianity would arise a heavesly—a complete. Death to him has been a call to spiritual temple—to the Lord, but ere the rest. He has laid aside the sword to take up oundation of the temple be laid and the foundation of the temple be laid and the walls of the senctuary be raised, the tower magistrate under whose eye he fought has of the world's pride, the world's selfishness and the world's iniquity must be overturned. The altars which sin, under the supervision of satan, has erected in the hearts of men must be torn down ere the altar of the Lord be erected thereon. The sword first, peace afterwards. The coming of Christ to the souls of men is followed, if not accompanied by conflict, and the entrance of Christianity into the world, the spread and practice of its principles therein, or in any part thereof, involves commotion, revolution—intellectual, moral and spiritual upheavals, and peace

only by the sword. That the coming of Christ to the souls of That the coming of Christ to the souls of men is accompanied by disturbance, by internal commotions, by spiritual conflicts, is a truth to which many of my hearers can testify. There was a time in which, like the Psalmist, when you thought of God you were troubled. Perhaps prior to this, like the apostle Paul, you were "alive without the law;" but at this time when the commandment came sin revived. when the commandment came, sin revived

and you died. When your thought of God and of your relations to him was nothing more than a mere trueism in your mind—before it became a living thought, perhaps you had a very fair opinion of yourself, and perhaps Pharaisee-like you could even thank God that you were "not as other men;" but when the thunderings of the law broke forth, when the thunderbolts of Sinal rent the sepulchere-opened the graves of buried sinsand these resurrected ones moved in ghastly procession as if to precede you to the judgment seat, amidst the law-awakened commetion of your soul self-complacency departed, your tower of pride was overturned, your to stand as a suitor begging for mercy, if spostle Paul, you cried out: "Oh wretched

not as a mendicant asking for alms—a time man that I am, who shall deliver met

But although you had peace with God end. Peace is often preserved and con-firmed by conflict. Religious life begins with mental, moral and spiritual disturbance, and in its development it is seldom completely free from disturbance and con-tests of one kind or another. Christian life educated: as the conscience becomes edu peace be dependant upon country and state, in a great measure, by the sword. And until flict with evil within and evil withouth evil be eliminated from the world, or at least In the Christian life the soul is never safe le be reduced to a minimum, a nation's peace and prosperity must depend to a great extent upon her power and success in the use of the sword.

To preserve and promote that peace which is established in his kingdom she must necessarily seek to drive forth from his realm made by a nation, a society or an individual involves a certain contest, more or less severe, and more or less protracted. Each and which by nature are intended to be his serevery art, science or philosophy arrives at | vants, watch against the return of his foes encounter them upon their first appearance and be ever ready, for her own welfare, for the good of others and the glory of his Lord to advance with drawn sword upon all opposing forces.

If the Christian life is a portraiture of the life of Jesus, then it must be a life of trial, of struggle—of moral and spiritual warfare. His was a life of trial, of trouble, of serrow, of persecution—of unbroken conflict with the powers of darkness. In numerous ways He was assailed by the forces of evil, now through the medium of man's great enemy, and then through the medium of those wh professed to be priests of the most high God. Now He had to contend against evil as it appeared in all its naked deformity and hideous proportions in the prejudices and vices of the masses, and then as it appeared clothed in the robes of proud conservatism and self-deffied Phariseeism. Through all, even unto death, He remained true to the nature of man in its unsulfted purity and God-given nobility, and true to the grand archetype of that nature—steadfastly ad-hered to the performance of that "work which

the Father gave Him to do." What was the result of this conflict so far as He is personally considered? Because he the change which Christianity would effect.
The home has been built upon a different foundation from that which is recognized by the Christian religion. Often constructed upon conventionality instead of love. Society is too often constructed upon a basis which Christianity cannot acknowledge. The order of the world's life has to a great extent of the change of the change of the change of the personal constructed upon a basis which christianity cannot acknowledge. The order of the world's life has to a great extent of the christian is engaged? Victory,

The human heart revolts against the personal considered? Because he personally considered? Because he personally considered? Because he humbled Himself to engage in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us bit evil, because engaged in this conflict. He us breather that at highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every name, that at the presence of God we speak too much; we do not listen enough. Suffer the master to speak. It is right, in this is the profit. In the presence of God we speak too much; we do not listen enough. Suffer the master to the name of Jesus every knee should bow."

And what is the result of that conflict in which the Christian is engaged? Victory, Balief is enough to the upon the construction of the profit of the p order of the world's life has to a great extent | which the Christian is engaged? Victory, eace, glory, everlasting joy.

The Christian can, should, and ultimately

succeeds in controlling the awful appetites and illegitimate desires he obtains the victory. When in adhering to the principles of truth and righteousness he in the estimation of the world suffers loss, in reality he obtains the victory. The world may see in his apparent loss an evidence of defeat; yet for him a victory is registered in heaven. The world may think of his actions as productive of trouble to the mind and of sorrow to the heart, it but enlarges and secures the peace of his soul. Apparent defeat often issues in a glorious victory followed by a soul-satisfying peace. Sometimes the Christian lies at the feet of the enemy all but hopeless and fying peace. Sometimes the Christian lies at the feet of the enemy all but hopeless and apparently lifeless, when under the influence of heaven-sent strength he unexpectedly arises with the shout "Rejoice not over me, of life," \* O contradiction! O wretchedarises with the shout "Rejoice not over me, O mine enemy, though I fall yet shall I rise again," and strengthening himself in the Lord and grasping the sword of the spirit he hews his way through the serried hosts of the tyrant into the liberty wherewith Christ

makes his people free.

The Christian soldier has often lost his cause of truth does not seem to have obtainrest. He has laid aside the sword to take up pronounced him the victor, and angelic beings hasten to meet him with the victor's crown. As a victor he is welcomed by the grand assemblage of heaven and amidst peans of victory he is led to a seat The Local Government would positively take upon the throne of the Christ. 'To him that overcometh will I give to sit with me upon the throne, even as I also overcame and am set down with my Father upon His throne.'

throne."

Let us be of good cheer; we can overcome through him who overcame for us. Let us not be discouraged on account of the conflicts in which we may have to engage, of whatever nature they may be, for our labor shall not be in vain in the Lord, and we shall triumph in the end. Murmur not if some disagreeable or dangerous position is assigned unto you; but rather rejolec that the captain has counted you worthy to occupy the post of danger, and be encouraged amidst the trials, struggles and conflicts of life by the promise of the Master, "To him that overcometh will I give to walk in white in the midst of the paradise of God."

To invigorate our weakly faith, brighten our conflict-bedimmed hopes, and stimulate our flagging zeal, let us take the telescopie glass of apocalyptic vision and pointing it above the struggles and contests of earth to the celestial regions in which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throze of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throne of the Evernal upon which stands that city which hath foundations—the heavenly Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the first showed his hand. Conservatives. It is not necessary for us to tell our readers that in this, and Conservatives. It is not necessary for us to tell our r Jerusalem—let us bring it to bear upon the throne of the Eternal, upon which sits the Lamb of God—the captain of our salvation—that the scul's vision aided thereby may be able to perceive the final issue of earth's hard-fought battles and terrible sufferings; and as we look, lo i "A great multitude which no man can number, of all nations, and kindreds, and peopes and tongues standing before the Lamb, clothed in white robes and palms in their hands," and our spiritual senses being quickened by such a magnificent vision, the

spontaneously arises in our minds, one of those white-robed, gold-crowned elders re-plies, "these are they who have come out of great tribulation and have washed their robes great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," \* \* \* "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes," and under the hope-brightening, heart-cheering, zeal-inspiring influence of apocalyptic vision our souls confidently, hopefully and joyfully exclaim, truly the final issue of the Christian's varied and bitter conflicts on earth, is victory, peace, glory and everlasting joy in the home of the redeemed—in the city of our God.

#### (For THE SUN.) JOSEPH ROUX, BY EDWARD JACK.

While spending a few days at the house of French gentleman in the province of Quebec, on the bay of Chaleur, a book which lay among a pile of papers met my eye. The first words on the cover were "Joseph Roux." Taking it up I saw it was printed in 1885 in Paris, and that it was entitled Thoughts. The introduction which was by Paul Marie ton, stated that the author of these thoughts was born of humble parentage in Tulle, in 1834, and educated for the priesthood, and at the time when this work was published was in charge of a country parish in France.

That the public may judge of his great ability, I translate a few of his thoughts on

GOD, RELIGION.

Scitole has studied and remembered everything, he has at his fingers ends all the dynastics of the Pharaohs, all the incarnations of Vishnu, all the migrations of the Arayans.

Enquire of him the colonies of Gaul, the divinities of Carthage, Athens and Rome, the name, age, country of the Syblis, the titles, subjects, personages, authors of the Greek drams, he will answer you without hesitation. Of what species was the fish which restored to Polycrates of Samos, his golden ring, or the pearl which Cleopatra caused to be dissolved in the time of Cyrus? School boy questions? he will say, shrugging his shoulders: Have you only that to ask me?

It is then an acknowledged truth, an understood thing, an avowed fact, that Scitole is ignorant of nothing.

Hence, should one impute to contempt if not to modesty the fact that when he was holding his sister's child at the baptismal font the other day he was neither able to finish the Lord's prayer nor begin the creed.

One ray of the sun brings more happiness to poor people than all the dreams of our economists.

The sun aspires the drop of dew which reflects it and God absorbs the sun stripes and the dreams of our economists. GOD, RELIGION.

economists.

The sun aspires the drop of dew which reflects it, and God absorbs the soul which reflects him.

O thou whom one caluminates, have patience! God knows; be resigned thou despised one, God sees; hope, thou forgotten one, God remembers.

remembers.

All is against us, even curselves! God alone loves us well, and he alone it is whom we

repel.

Morality is the fruit of religion; to desire one without the other is to desire the orange without the orange tree.

Man is naturally pious; but is only supernaturally, virtuous.

Two kind of men despise opinions, sinners

The Christian can, should, and ultimately does overcome the world. He does not escape the conflict, he does not escape tribulations. The master himself says, "In the world ye shall have tribulation. But then the encouragingly and assuringly adds "Re tribulation and assuringly adds "Re tribulation and assuringly adds "Re tribulation."

In God conquers neaven.

God endures us when we offend him; let us one of the names of love.

Saint Thomas Aquinas proves as if he could not believe and believes as if he could not

He encouragingly and assuringly adds, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

When the Christian, in spite of opposing powerful and blind. Yes, blind theology, that even is wanting to it. When the Christian, in spite or opposing forces, adverse circumstances, and what the world calls misfortunes, unswervisgly adheres to the right, he obtains the victory. When he are claim; "Liberty!" One desires it to become the slave of all, the other in order to make all slaves.
Love all the world for God, little of the

Who loves not the truth \* \* \* speculatively?

## The Duty of Liberal Conservative. (Fredericton Capital.)

When the Blair Government assumed office, four years ago, one of the strongest appeals the leader made for the support of the country was that his Government was a coalition of Liberals and Liberal Conservatives, and would consequently hold themselves aloof from all interference in Dominion issues. We were no part in Federal politics. It would be their object, Mr. Blair declared, to protect the interests of New Brunswick, and in so doing he hoped to merit the support he then

The by-elections in St. John last fall, however, effectually removed the mask of the local
government, and the patronage, the power, the
influence and the public money at the command of the local administration were used
openly to defeat the Liberal Conservative candidates. The members of Mr. Blair's cabinet
did not scruple to use the road money and
local offices, supplemented by promises for
the future; to obtain votes for the opposition
candidates. It is a fact that cannot be
gainsayed, that ever since the assumption
of office by the Blair party the provincial
treasury has been depleted to supply their Grit
friends, and if the local government is sustained at the polls next summer, the result will be
claimed throughout Canada as a Grit victory.
It is, therefore, the plain duty of every true quickened by such a magnificent vision, the waves of the heavenly paen become audible and intelligible to our souls, as that white robed "congregation of the Lord" cry with a loud voice, "saying, salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unte the Lamb, and in anticipation of the question, "who are these and whence came they? which

(From Thursday's DAILY Swn) BROKEN AT LAST.

New Brunswick Railway Overcomes the Saow Blockade.

AND THE INTERCOLONIAL DOES THE SAME THING.

How the Storm Worked in New England and New York.

The great snow blockade on the chief railways running to this city is now broken, and yesterday evening the I. C. R. depot present. ed a lively appearance, as the New Brunswick railway trains, one after another, rolled in, with their snow-bound passengers and mails. The first train of cars to come over the road from the blockaded district arrived about ten o'cleck yesterday morning, but it had no passengers on board except postal clerks, bringing back the mails that had left this city on Saturday and had been hung up at Fredericton Jung. tion. The postal clerks and trainmen brought the first information that would give any true idea of the magnitude of the blockade and the hardships of the railway employes in their endeavor to battle with and overcome the

ARRIVAL OF THE SNOW BOUND PASSENGERS. ARRIVAL OF THE SNOW BOUND PASSENGERS.

It was just 6 45 last evening when a large train of cars pulled up in the L. C. R. depot from the scene of the blockade. The train had on board all the east bound passengers and mails due here since Saturday. The amount of mail matter was something enormous, amounting to 200 bags, which included Saturday morning, Saturday night, Sunday morning, Monday morning and Monday night's mails. Of this number 83 bags were for forward delivery and the remainder for St. John. ward delivery and the remainder for St. John. ward delivery and the remainder for St. John. Among the passengers was General Superintendent Cram. In charge of all this mail matter were Richard G. Magee and J. Phillips. They were not idle while snowed up, for they had all the letters sorted prior to the arrival of the train last evening.

CONDUCTOR BURGISS. who went out in charge of Friday's Bangor express, and was laid over at Vanceboro till Saturday morning, and, as a consequence, was in charge of one of the stalled trains, said the storm was beyond description. The drifts in the vicinity of Green Point were semething tramendous. The core description. The drifts in the vicinity of Green Point were semething tremendous. The cars were completely embedded. He had only fifteen passengers, two of whom were ladies. They experienced no hardship whatever as the sailway had authorized comfortable provision for all storm-bound passengers. He said he had never experienced such a storm. What made it more severe was its continuance; more than once the trains had been nearly released when the storm would come on again with re-newed fury and in a short time the work of half a day would be covered up. The wind blew a perfect hurricane fer some time and a man could not be seen half a car off by reason

days and nights, he arrived at Bangor en Monday at 12 o'clock noon. He left there on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock and arrived at Vanceboro, only encountering two small drifts. At eight a, m. yesterday he left Vanceboro for this city. The train he was on was delayed two hours at Green Point, but the blockade had been completely broken before he got there. Still full evidence of huge drifts was to be seen at that point. Snow was piled upon either side of the track to the top of the cars. He never saw the evidence of nuge dritts was to point. Snow was piled upon either side of the track to the top of the cars. He never saw the like of it before. Mr. Ripley who left for Halifax last night, spoke in the highest terms of the railway officials and while regretting he had not stuck to the steamer, consoled himself with the fact that the railway management did

## CONDUCTOR CASSIDY

took Saturday morning's Bangor express out of St. Jehn, with a snow plough and flanger ahead. The accommodation, which had left some time previous in charge of Conductor Wade and Driver Lamreaux had stuck two miles this side of Green Point. On Conductor Cassidy's arrival at this point he immediately gave all the assistance possible The materialists say 'tears, tears, that is to say, water!" The Nile also is water, and yet its sacred origin is a mystery.

ductor Cassidy's arrival at this point he immediately gave all the assistance possible to the accommodation train, and after some time the latter was released, but having no time the latter was released, but having no snow plough ahead only proceeded about three car lengths when she again came to a standstill, where both trains were compelled to remain until released yesterday morning. It was blowing a tremendous gale at the time these trains were blocked. The passengers were comfortably provided for, lots of provisions fowarded to them and all made to feel as much at home as the autroughing world as much at home as the surroundings would permit. During the storm three trains were blocked at this point, and at Green Point there were three more.

CONDUCTOR SHORTEN was in the blockade three days and nights and his description of the severity of the storm agrees with the testimony given by all others with whom THE SUN reporter conversed. J. Phillips, postal clerk, said the drifts just before Harvey lake is reached were 20 feet deep, while at Lambert lake they were level with the telegraph poles. the telegraph poles.

INCIDENTS OF THE BLOCKADE. During the blockade some of the locomotives entirely exhausted their supply of fuel, although the railway had only one "dead" engine. To keep the engines "alive" it was necessary to use fence railings, etc., and the difficulty experienced by the train men in getting them was considerable. A man would start out, procure an armful of this fuel and when only a few feet advanced on his return would step into a soft drift and down he would go to his neck. Such instances as these were numerous, and while laughable to the onlocker were very discouraging to the train men.

The railway authorities made most extensive The railway authorities made most extensive arrangements for the supply of provisions, of which there was full and plenty. Toboggans were used to haul supplies to the imprisoned trains. Five men with a toboggan hauled a full load of provisions from Fredericton Junction to Green Point, while four men did a similar act from Tracy to

## E, LEBOI WILLIS

was one of the postal clerks on the blockaded train and Tuesday he became tired waiting a chance to getthome. Procuring a pair of snow-shoes at Harvey he snowshoed to Fredericton Junction, put up for the night, intending to resume the journey next morning, but a train was on hand and he abandoned his snow-shoes and boarded the train, reaching here

of passengers and baggage in charge of Con-At 9 30 the Bangor night express was sent

ductor Henderson.

At 9 30 the Bangor night express we sent off with mails and passengers.

At 10 o'clock a train arrived from Federication in charge of Conductor Hagerman.

The Quebec express was held over the hour last night for the western mails and passengers. It had the largest amount of mail matter carried over the I. C. R. for a long time. There were about two hundred passengers and a heavy list of baggage.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the New Brunswick despatched the first American trains since Saturday. It had five days' mails and over two hundred passengers.

The New Brunswick road is now clear and all trains have reached their destinations, exan accommodation, which remains on a siding between Fredericton Juncton and McAdam.

This train will be moved this morning. All trains will depart this morning at the stated hours and as the road is clear no further interruption to travel is anticipated.

In all the severity of the storm and the great strain on the rolling stock, the New Brunswick railway has suffered no damage to its engines or cars.

#### ON THE GRAND SOUTHERN.

The Grand Southern railway trains are now running on time. Traffic was interrupted on Monday, but on the following day the trains got through all right. The drifts along the line were unprecedently heavy, but with a good gang of men the anow was quickly cleared

## ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Greater trouble than was at first anticipated has been found in breaking the drifts on the northern division. Still the Quebec express, due here last Saturday, is working its way along gradually, and the the St. John officials are led to believe that she will reach St. John some time today.

#### THE I. C. R. OPEN ONCE MORE.

(Special to THE SUN.) MONOTON, March 3.-Your correspondent was premature in saying yesterday that the snow blockade had been completely raised. The misapprehension arose from the fact that a special had been despatched from Campbell-

ton on the time of the Quebec train.

The blockade was, however, finally raised today, and the belated train is, this evening, making good progress on a clear track. It is expected to arrive here not more than two or three hours behind the regular time tomorrow morning, and no further delay is anticipated.

The blockade lasted six days, no mail from Quebec having arrived since Thursday last, and it is the longest ever reported since the Inters is the longest ever reported since the Interelonial was opened.

#### AT BANGOR.

SNOW DRIFTS SO HARD THAT WOODEN SHOVELS WERE USELESS.

The blockade beyond Bangor was even more serious than between Bangor and St. John. Such at least was what THE SUN reporter gathered from the remarks of some of the passengers whom he hurriedly interviewed last night, and that impression is fully borne out by the Bangor Commercial's account of the

blew a perfect hurricane for some time and a man could not be seen half a car off by reason of the flying snow.

STEPHEN RIPLEY,

of Boston, was among the snow-bound arrivals. He left that city on Fiday by steamer State of Maine and experienced pretty rough weather to Portland. At that place, so afraid was he that some days would elapse before St. John could be reached, that he decided to leave the steamer and take the train for St. John, his destination being Halifax. He boarded a Maine Central train, and for three days was stalled at Monmouth. It was next to impossible, Mr. Ripley said to go outside of the car door. The wind blew the worst hurricane he ever experienced or heard of. The drifting snow was blinding and to go the length of one's self meant suffocation in the snow. The number of Maine Central engines and snow ploughs stalled and derailed by the snow. The number of Maine Central engines and snow ploughs stalled and derailed by the snow. The number of Maine Central engines developed. The drifting snow was blinding and to go the length of one's self meant suffocation in the snow ploughs stalled and derailed by the storm was over thirty. Every person he heard speak agreed that the storm was the most of the plow was broken. To repair it at the left there on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock and arrived at Vanceboro, only enrived, it was found that the combined force was still too small to accomplish much. The men kept at work all night, stopping only long enough to eat. In the morning, yesterday, communication with Bangor was effected, and a relief train was sent from here. It was a long and hard fight with the wind and the great drifts. The snow blew in fearfully and the air was so cold that some of the men frozatheir ears and fingers, and one poor workman had his feet badly frost bitten. It was late yesterday afternoon when the great drift was shovelled out.

## BANGOR NOTES.

The train men, yard men, section men, shovel-lers and railroad men of all stations are working without any rest on all roads. Never be-fore was such a blockade known in the state, fore was such a blockade known in the state,
All locomotives and snow ploughs are in use,
One of the passengers on Tuesday morning's
Boston train, describing a drift at Carmel,
said: "It was just like going under a bridge,
the snow was so high. I should say that the
drift was one hundred yards in length."
A special despatch to the Commercial from
Portland announces that there has been a series
of fatal accidents along the line of the Grand
Trunk Railway all due to the street.

or tatal accidents along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, all due to the storm.

By the overturning of a snow plow near Bethel, Me., J. Chadwick's shoulder was dis-located, Thomas Kilpatrick was badly cut about the head, S. Lydon was hurt severely on the head, and Almond Smith is thought fatally hurt.

NEWPORT, R. I., HARBOR FROZEN SOLID. NEWPORT, R. I., March 2.—The harbor is frozen solid and all travel is suspended. Ne steamers left here today. All mails go and come by train via Providence, causing delay. The wind is still high for the fifth day, and the weather cold, [with no prospect of

TH WATER ALL BLOWN OUT OF A RIVER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A great blow continued throughout the day in the vicinity of New York. At Red Bank, N. J., the gale blew all the water out of the Shrewsbury river. The river-bed froze hard and much damage will ensue to the oyster beds.

Some two weeks since, at the foot of a lofty precipice, a Shoshone Indian found the kele-ton of a man and a bear. In the grip of deadly combat they had toppled over the dizzy edge of the cliff to a crushed and mangled death on the jagged rocks below. The frames of both the jagged rocks below. The frames of both bear and man were powerful specimens of their respective species. The bones of the man elosely approached the gigantic, while those of the bear suggested the great strength of the terrible and dreaded silver-tip or Rocky mountain grizzly. Amid the massive ribs of the bear there was still planted the long and once trenchent blade of a hunting knife. The keen weapon had been driven home by a vigorous hand. On the crushed hips of the human skeleton were still the battered remains of a handsome revolver, evidently of English make. On the breech plates of this weapon were some words. These, as traced by the Indian, were J. B. Lon.

shoes at Harvey he snowshoed to Fredericton Junction, put up for the night, intending to recume the journey next morning, but a train was on hand and he abandoned his snowshoes and boarded the train, reaching here yesterday morning.

All passengers spoken to, agree, that it was only the great push and energy displayed by the railway management that released the railway management that released the railway trains as soon as they were.

MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

At 8.45 last night the Bangor express, due here at four, arrived with a large number of passengers, fifty of whom were through passengers, for which the Quebec express was held.

A nine o'clock a train was made up for Fredericton and started with a large number.

The provincial returns for last year are a sad commentary on the professions with which the present government commenced operation. There are one or two reductions in expenditure as against last year, but these occur in the regular public services, notably the common schools, and are mostly account ed for by the fact that the bills have not been paid. On the other hand all branches of expenditure connected with the personal outlay of ministers, the appropriations to the press of the government party, and the jobs handed over to the faithful, have largely increased.

Take the items of personal expenses. Mr. Lugrin was paid \$41.50 for expenses of him-Lugrin was paid \$41.50 for expenses of himself and the provincial scoretary attending the New Eugland fair, notwithstanding the fact that they travelled dead-head. Mr. Lugrin also received \$12 for visiting a fair at Clifton, \$20 "for visiting several new settlements," and \$8.50 for visiting the provincial scoretary at \$8. John. A further sum of \$207 was paid as the expense. A further sum of \$207 was paid as the ex-penses of the annual meeting of the agricul-tural board. The provincial secretary received the snug sum of \$30 for visiting the stock farm, though he does not pay on the train and is in receipt of a salary of \$7 per day from the province. Mr. Blair drew \$395 as travelling expenses and the provincial secretary \$250. These sums do not include the expenses of the expeditions men-Moned above and below. The surveyor general charges the crown land departm with \$450 travelling expenses, and Mr. Ritchie, the unnecessary solicitor general, performed alleged travelling to the tune of \$337.03. Mr. Turner the forecastle member for Albert, proves his allegiance to Mr. Blair by drawing \$32 for investigating settlers' claims in Rogersville. The sum of \$336 was paid as expenses of the meeting of lunatic asylum commissioners. The commissioners are the attorney general, the provincial secretary, the commi of works, the solicitor general and Messrs. Gillespie, Harrison, and Turner of the local government. In addition to this, Mr. Harrison received \$60 for "examining the farms" purchased for the asylum. Mr. Turner received the same sum for the same service, and a further amount of \$72 for some performances of his in connection with did not include the cost of writing the deed and examining the title, for one E. H. Mo-Alpine performed this service, receiving therefor the extraordinary reward of \$152. Lastly the provincial secretary comes in with an additional \$84 in connection with this farm. Mr. Turner received \$25 expenses in connection with the Grand Southern Railway. The commissioner of works received as travelling expenses \$825.
These are among the expenses of the government members individually. They also incur expenses collectively. Coach hire for the members of the executive amounts to \$864.75. For travelling expenses over and above all items mentioned the The salaries of the ministers amount to \$9,-600, being fifty per cent. more than is paid as salaries to the Nova Scotia cabinet. Yet the New Brunswick government receives have paid, and they are only two out of many, all of which money comes (not) out of the pockets of the shippers, nor yet out of the pockets of the American consumers, but, instead, out of the earnings of the first thousand the pockets of the shippers, nor yet out of the stead, out of the earnings of the first thousand the pockets of the shippers, nor yet out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the earnings of the first thousand the pockets of the shippers, nor yet out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the earnings of the first thousand the pockets of the shippers, nor yet out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the earnings of the first thousand the pockets of the shippers, nor yet out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the earnings of the first thousand the pockets of the shippers, nor yet out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers, but, instead, out of the pockets of the american consumers. members of the government received \$1, way of travelling expenses over \$5,000. It does not matter much what the present legislature proposes to do about this. But the people are to have their say before many the Bay of Fundy, Quoddy river and St. Andpeople are to have their say before many rew's bay.

#### (Union Advocate) The Stumpage Question.

The proceedings of the legislature at Fredericton have been more than usually interesting so far this session, particularly on account of the action taken with reference to the stumpage question. Those who expected the government to relieve the depressed lumber business from a part of the burdensome tax placed upon it will be sadly disappointed: We are certainly greatly astonished at the action of the two representatives of this county supporting the government—Messrs. Burchill and Gillespie's the former particularly, who evidenced before the municipal council a desire to have the stumpage reduced. The vote recently given en this important question is proof enough that with too many of the representatives the interests are only a secondary consideration. Had there been a reference in the speech at the opening of the session to the stumpage question, conveying the idea that something would be done by the government to meet the views of the people, and to relieve the industry, or had even the attorney general in his remarks informed his followers that steps would be taken to place New Brunswick upon an equal footing with Quebec and Nova Scotia as regards the lumber industry, then we could understand the votes of Northern members against the resolution moved by Mr. Park. But the speech was barren on this point and the Hen. Mr. Blair in his speech makes the pointed statement that "he would be glad if a reduction in the stumpage could be made, but the fact was that all the revenue was needed to carry on the affairs of the country." This was plain language, any one might understand. Mr. Burchill's theory about lessening the stumpage tax and of reducing the expenses of legislation to enable it to be done is scattered like chaff before the wind in his haste to follow the beck and call of his leader, who is evidently not the man to meet the emergency. Mr. Gillespie has not, so far as we know, made any public declaration as to what his views are on the question, but he, with the other morthern representatives supporting the government, must be aware of the greatly depressed condition of the lumber industry. If the government were not prepared to do what is right by the northern section of the province, which contributes the lion's share of the revenue derived from the lumber tax, the northern representatives to an any o placed upon it will be sadly disappointed: We are certainly greatly astonished at the action tributes the lion's share of the revenue derived from the lumber tax, the northern representatives to a man, ought to have risen above mere party, and showed to their constituents they were prepared to stand by their honest convictions, even though the government should fall. As before, however, the only northern representatives who supported the effort made to secure a reduction in the stumpage tax, were Messrs. Park and Adams. The rest, with one consent, began to make excuse. They realized the fact that something ought to be done, but the revenue must be kept up, and this was the burden of the ministerial song all round. The professions of the past are blotted out—all the promises of a more economical administration of public affairs are forgotten—heads of departments remain as numerous as ever, and no of public affairs are forgotten—heads of departments remain as numerous as ever, and no step is made to reduce the great expense of legislation, which could be done without loss to the public service. Oh, no! All this ex travagance must continue, to keep up which the lumber industry must be loaded down with a burden grievous to be borne. Is it not time a change of rulers was made? When the present administration meet the people at the polls they will find that it is said of them as of the Babylonish monarch—"Weighed in the balances, and found wanting."

## Provincial Appointments.

Wm. Barrott Montford Bird, of No. 5, Gray's Inn Square, in the county of Middlesex, England, solicitor, to be a commissioner under chapter 36 of the Consolidated Statutes. Westmoreland Co. -Henry R. Emmerson to be judge of probate, pro hac vice, for the estate of Blair Estabrooks, late of Sackville, de-

Northumberland-Angus McAllister to be a ustice of the peace. Charlotte—Alexander G. Milne, Richard Dixon, and Charles Matthews, to be justices of the peace.
Gloucester—Ulric C. Trudel to be a justice of the peace.

Carleton - Samuel H. Shaw to be a labor act mmissioner for the parish of Brighton.

FISHERY PROTECTION.

An Interesting Letter from a Campobello Merchant.

To the Editor of The Sun :-CAMPOBELLO, Feb. 25th., 1886.

SIR:-I notice an article in your issue of this morning signed "R. W." in which the writer says :-

"The United States fishermen will buy the fish from our fishermen, giving them cash, and the American fishermen will carry them to the American consumer, and all will go on as

perts bordering on Charlotte County, exempt from duty all fresh fish carried into their ports in American vessels or boats, and exact duty on all fish, &c., except frozen herring, carried on all fish, &c., except frozen herring, carried into the same ports in Canadian vessels or boats. The result is that our people lose the carrying trade of their own fish, immense quantities of which, consisting of herring, cod, hake, haddock, and pollock are caught along our shores within thirty miles of here. The above arrangement was worked for all it was worth from the first day of July 1885, until sundown this evening. If this arrangement continues, (that is, if Americans are allowed to even buy bait and fresh fish in our waters under protection), our capital, enterprise and under protection), our capital, enterprise and population, will have to seek places in the United States. If it is not continued under protection, there will be a business revival in this section. The question breached is of the most vital importance to every man interested in fish and fishing in Charlotte County, and

other counties as well I presume.

Allow me to show you why. Two vessels will start for the fishing grounds (all of which fishing grounds in this vicinity are Canadian beyond dispute) for the purpose of buying fish; one a Canadian, the other an American. The Canadian will make an offer for a lot of fish, but the American will bid above the Canadian every time and take the fish, for the simple reason that he has no duty to pay, and he does not hesitate to use this argument in buying, either. The result—a very ment in buying, either. The result—a very bad one—is that our fish are exported in a raw state, and our people thereby lose the benefit of manufacturing their own product, which has the effect of depressing our trade and decreasing our population. Abundant proof of this is not lacking. Fish in this vicinity are bought and sold for cash always.

other counties as well I presume.

not lacking. Fish in this vicinity are bought and sold for cash always.

In closing this letter, allow me to call the attention of your readers to the following: One concern here has paid as duties on fish, since July 1st, 1885, thirty-five hundred dollars, and will pay on what they expect to move during March some one thousand dollars more. Another party here has paid in the same time ther party here has paid in the same time two thousand dollars more, making six thous-and five hundred dollars that these two shipespectfully, GEO. R. BATSON.

Provincial Finances

e Paul Control of the	al Financ	
STATEMENT OF CURRENT RE YEARS, 1884	AND 1885.	INT FOR PISCA
PAYMENTS.	1884.	1885.
To Warrants-		
Administration of justice	.\$ 14 684 2	0 \$ 13,934 1
Agriculture	22 808 6	
Allouer general	7 800 0	
Bear bounties	3,288 0	0 1,498 0
Blind asylum, Halifax	. 600 0	0 840 0
OOM ATTE DITOTOD	· 11,024 4	
Deaf and dumb institutions.	. 1 500 0	
Education, university		
ordinary school houses.	171,452 14 1,296 0	112,230 4
Elections	196 1	
Executive government	27 971 00	
Executive government	2 682 6	
Free grants act	. 5,495 38	
Interest, bonded debt	. 52,685 00	
" dominion debt	2,040 -51	
temperary loans	9 118 98	3
Legislature	25,594 50	
Lunatic asylum.	41,723 16	
Marriage certificates, registr	7 1,044 00	1,073 0
Natural History Society	250 00	
Public health	. 3,149 00 2 000 00	
Public printing	. 10,976 69	
Public works, board	. 121,500 00	120 686 57
Public works, by-roads	70,754 70	
Special	,	17,734 9
Fisheries, protection, immi	-	,
gration, etc.		2,184 78
Rifle association	. 800 00	300 00
Refund crown lands	•	549 80
Surveys, railway inspection and crown land refunds.	1	
and crown land refunds	3,005 50	
Stumpage collection	. 10 000 00	
Unforeseen expenses	3,157 87 1,090 29	
Old appropriations	1,820 00	
lemporary loans	300,000 CC	
Temporary loans	. 1.085 86	3
Law stamps, transferred t	0	D) (1)
supreme court fund		92 18
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		·
Lunatic asylum, farm and nev	87	p
buildings		26,398 28
buildings Transferred from Fredericto	n	20,000 ZI
bridge account with Mar	i-	T
		50,000 00
Temporary loans, balance po	ι,	
Bank B. N. A	•	50,000 00
	2004 000 =	AT10 000 5
	<b>₹834,693</b> 7	9710,963 0

Hon, Mr. Mitchell on Monday last laid before the legislature at Fredericton the report of the crown lands department. The receipts for the year 1885, as compared with those of 1884, are as follows:-

	The state of the s	1884.		1885.	
ì	Land sales.	\$2,819	60	\$2,402	-
į	Labor fund	257	84	206	
1	Instalments	207	80	344	
	Bale of timber licenses	6 966	60	7.179	1
į	Renewal of timber licenses	18 030		13 274	1
	Net amount of stumpage	101,727	04	82,917	1
	Miscellaneous	3,926	22	2,977	•
	Total				
	The falting off is nearly	\$25,000	a	compar	E

stumpage receipts, the loss in that item alon being nearly equal the total loss.

By the report of the Auditor General laid before the legislature, it is seen that the province paid for the slaughter of 720 bears in 1885, or 376 less than were killed in 1884. The figures for the two years by counties are:—

м		TOOR	TO
죔	Albert	10:	
8	Carleton	19	
	Charlotte	75	11
	Gloucester	75	
	Want.	78	
	Kent	43	
	Kings	11	
	Madawaska	25	
	Northumberland	261	1
	Queens	102	
	Restigouche	30	
혛	C. T.b.	30	
	St. John		
	Sunbury	81	
	Victoria	93	
	Westmoreland	39	
	York	222	
	Total	1000	
	Lotal	TORO	7

SNOW BOUND NEWS.

A Central Hampstead correspond Beverly R. Slipp is engaged in hauling cordwood, at Otnabog lake, where he will land about 300 cords with four spans of horses, The ladies of Upper Hampstead F. C. B. Church, recently held a basket social at the Agricultural Hall. The result was very satis factory. Every one tried to entvie the other in making things agreeable. The net amount realised was \$51. A few days later an exhibition of dissolving views was given at the same place when \$13 was realised, making in all \$64, which amount went to pay the debt on their organ. organ.
The friends of Milbourn Clarke who has

been very sick with lung disease will be glad to know he is rapidly improving. The wife of John McConchin of Hibernia, was buried a few days ago at the F. C. B burying ground of that place, after suffering a long time with inflamation of the lungs, after which typhoid fever set in and ended her

sufferings.

A great deal of diseatisfaction is expresse We hope not, (and by we I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all our fishermen.) I am glad your correspondent wrote that article, because it may be the means of calling the attention of our authorities to the following facts: The United States officials in the were sent and a Mr. Estabrooks of Canning, Queen's Co., awarded the contract, but when the work was begun the original contract was discarded and another plan is now being carried out, which the knowing ones say will necessiate a perpetual expense on the road district to keep it in repair. The change is said to have been made in the interest of the man who owns the land across which the bridge is being built, to assist in flooding at pleasure a certain piece of land adjoining.

Gao. J. Worden of Wickham, so well known in St. John as a market gardner, is just recovering from a severe attack of inflamation of the lungs. the lungs.

Sheriff Butler is posting up the lists of voters, under the franchise act, in the different parishes of the county. Instead of lessening

## CENTREVILLE.

the vote, some 70 or more new names will be added to the list in the parish of Hampstead

TUNNELLING THROUGH BIG SNOW DRIFTS-MEETING OF WOODSTOCK DEANERY-NOTES. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., March 3.-On St. Matthias' day Woodstock Deanery met at Andover. The following members were present : Rural Dean Hoyt, Canon Neales, Rev. A. Loundes, Rev. W. B. Armstrong and Rev. A. Loundes, Rev. W. B. Armstrong and Rev. J. E. Flewelling. Rev. Mr. Rouse, of Fort Fairfield, was also present. Service was held in Trinity church at 11 a. m., with litany and holy communion. Mr. Loundes read the litany; Dean Heyt was celebrant, Mr. Armstrong epistoler, and Mr. Flewelling gospeller. The chapter met for despatch of business at the residence of William B. Hoyt. As there was considerable business to get through with, on motion it was resolved to hold a session on Thurday morning. Wednesday evening there was service again in the church, at which there was a good attendance for se cold a night. Canon Neales read prayers, Mr. Loundes read the first lesson, Mr. Flewelling read the second lesson and Mr. Armstrong preached the first lesson, Mr. Flewelling read the second lesson and Mr. Armstrong preached from St. Paul's words to the Thessalonians, "Brethren, pray for us." It was decided to "Brethren, pray for us." It was decided to hold the next meeting at Grand Falls, May 26th, Rev. W. B. Armstrong to read a paper, the Dean having read one at the present meeting on "Proper ending of the church services." On Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, snow began to fall and continued without much cessation up to last evening. The "oldest inhabitant" can't remember when there was such a storm. What drifts! An old centlemen, and to your correspondent yesterday: "I have been in Centerville many and many a year, but I never saw anything like that before," pointing to a great drift between Balloch's store and Balloch's hotel, Our Sub-collector of customs is harred from antaging his office.

been in Centerville many and many a year, but I never saw anything like that before," pointing to a great drift between Balloch's store and Balloch's hotel. Our Sub-collector of customs is barred from entering his office by an immense drift. He intends makips, a tunnel through it, and so reaching his office to transact business. One of Mr. Bulloch's clerks has already made a tunnel through the drift in front of his store and saws wood therein. Roads are blocked in every direction, and the only way of travelling is on snowshoes. Dr. Harvey had to make some distance on snowshoes to visit a sick woman. Mr. Taylor, who carries the mail from Floreneville, came out yesterday on snowshoes with the mail, the first we have had since Friday. The Sun and Telegraph were never more welcome, and were read with unusual interest.

Mrs. Charles Wbite, of Tracey's Mills, died at her father's residence on Satutday night after a short illness. She will be buried this p. m. The great storm prevented them from having funeral earlier, as many of the nearest relatives were absent from home. Great sympathy is extended to Mr. White in this dark hour. They had been married only about a year. The deceased was formerly Miss Bell Owens, a young woman universally beloved.

Messrs. J. G. & R. W. Balloch have just initiated taking stock. They are in a good condition financially, and feel no uneasiness about the maturing of notes. They have done a thriving business for many years, and teel now like taking things more calmly.

All the stores have been doing a good busisiness and deserve success, as the proprietors are men of probity.

We miss our representative from the village, Geo. W. White. We wonder if he is the member from Carleton to whom E. L. Wetmore referred in his speech at the assembly.

CENTERVILLE, March 3.—This afternoon Rev. J. Wesley Clark, F. C. Baptist, buried at Tracey's mills, Ira Miller, a deacon of the F. C. B. Church at the above place, aged 89 years, and also Mr. Chas. White's wife, daughter of John Owens, aged twenty-nin

and elsewhere.

Albion King and Charles Wilkinson have entered into a partnership for the manufacture of pungs, sleighs and wagons &c. We wish

of pungs, sleighs and wagons &c. We wish
the new firm success.
David Fitzgerald has built a tannery and
will tan leather, for his own use in his boot
and shoe store, and also for sale.
Frederick G. Burtt has associated his brother
with him in the tannery business. We extend
our congratulations and trust that Mr. Haddon
Burtt will not regret his advent among us.

AFTER WEARY YEARS, -It is understood says the Charlottetown Patriot, that, as the favorable result of a request made to Archfavorable result of a request made to Archbishop O'Brien some time ago by a high literary character of Germany, the former's work of fiction, After Weary Years, will soon appear in the German language. The work has had a very large sale in North America, and now that it has found its way across the Atlantic, no doubt a similarly large sale awaits it on the other side, as well as a full appreciation of its genuine literary merits.

New Post Offices have been established at the following places: - Jordan Mountain, Havelock, King's Co., A. F. Marr, postmaster; Little Salmon River Mills, St. Martin's, St. John, Geo. J. Vaughan; Public Landing, Westfield, King's, W. J. Cheney.

slaughter, eleven for murder, three for arson, five for horse stealing, one for cow stealing and one for breaking gaol. These were convicted of the crimes charged. Ten charged with tresson-felony were discharged on promising to come up for trial when required. Three were acquitted, Twenty-one charged with various offences were discharged at Battleford. Of the white men Jackson charged with treason-felony was acquitted on the ground offinsanity. Thomas Scott charged with treason-felony was discharged. pile of foolscap manuscript about a foot and a half high. Persistency "said Mr. Mitchell, has its reward." The house had a great

This morning at a meeting of the special committee to strike select committees for the session. Blake refused to consider Mesars. Bergeron, Desjardins and Amyot, as members of the opposition, and as such entitled to be on the committees. Bir John said that they had broken with the government, so he did not consider them as under his care. The three members were consequently left off the committees.

In answer, Sir. John said negotiations were en-tered into with Mr. O'Donohue about his enter-ing the cabinet in 1882 Mr. O'Donohue found

ing the cabinet in 1882 Mr. O'Donohue found he could not bring strength to the government and waived further consideration in favor of Senator Smith, who is now in the cabinet. In answer, Carling said the total number of immigrants reported to have settled in Canada in 1885 was 79 159.

In answer, Sir John said it was under the covernment's consideration whether to introduce the covernment's consideration whether to introduce the consideration whether to introduce the country of the consideration whether to introduce the country of the coun

In answer, Sir John said it was under the government's consideration whether to introduce amendments to the Franchise act.

In answer to Blake, Sir John said the question whether the government should advise an amnesty in favor of persons against whom the government had not instituted proceedings for their acts in the late rebellion, was an extremely delicate one and was now receiving the careful attention of the government.

In answer, Chaplean said no official core.

areful attention of the government.

In answer, Chapleau said no official comnunication had been received from the impernunication had been received from the imper-

al government relating to recent or proposed egislation of Canadian parliament on the

In answer to a question whether the govern-ment made enquiry with a view to ascertain the intention of the jury in the case of Louis Riel in accommand.

PETITCODIAC.

Open Again.

(Special to THE SUN.)

Murder.

Railways.

LATER.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.-Nine thousand nights of labor are on a strike on the Gould

PETITOODIAC, March 4 - Under the able

Thiness question.

and after petitions, several bills were introduced. among them two government measures, an act in reference to the revised statutes and an act to regulate the transfer of land in the North-

Thompson in explanatory speeches, which, by their clearness, concises ness, recommended both the bills and the ness, recommended both the bills and the minister to the house. When he resumed his seat the appreciation of his success was emphasized by great applause. After six o'clock many members spoke of the new minister in words of strong commendation. He has certainly made a most favorable impression and it is generally felt that he will be able to relieve Sir John of much of the business which fell upon his shoulders in connection with bills and legal matters.

whose names were not included in the govern-ment list of members for the several commitsees should be put on the committees. Sir Hector said the government had no objection, but proposed to amend the motion by adding to the committees several other names.

The opposition were warm in their sympathy with the men who deserted the government because it allowed Riel to be hanged. In answer to Cartwright, Sir Caron said the amount which had been paid from 1st July, 1885, to 1st March, 1886, on account of the recent rebellion in the Northwest was \$2,000,ment would not go on with the estimates or enter into the budget till they knew the result of the vote on Landry's resolution.

Several notices of motion were carried and

lions, instead of Cartwright's greater sum.
In answer to Vail, Sir Hector said it was the intention of the government to make im-mediate repairs on Digby pier.

In answer, Caron said the commission ap-

before the house shortly.

From an answer by Mr. Carling, it appears that the population in the Northwest by the recent census was ascertained to be, not including Kewatin, 48,400. Amyot asked for copies of all documents in

Dominion penitentiaries for year 1884 5, who were employed at work competing with free Amyot asked for orders in council respecting the several respites granted to Louis Riel be-

OTTAWA, March 4.—The house met today at

OTTAWA, March 5. - Murdock introduced s

without the necessity for further committee deliberation.

In answer, Thompson said there was no order in council ordering the execution of Louis Riel, but probably the member asking the question, referred to an order in council declaring the conclusion of the government that the law should be allowed to take its course. That order was dated 12th November, 1885.

In answer to the question, what was the motive of the third respite granted to Riel, Thompson said it was granted to give time for the report of the medical commission appointed to investigate Riel's sanity to reach Ottawa. In answer, Sir John said the question of the advisability of taking parliamentary action on the Ontario boundaries question was under consideration.

proper motion.

Landry's (Montmagny) motion, that the house feels it is its duty to regret that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution, stands over, it is understood will Tuesday.

OTTAWA, March 8.—Charlton introduced a bill for the punishment of seduction. Edgar introduced a bill to amend the Supreme Court of Canada act by providing that provincial governments in doubt about the constitutionality of provincial acts may by intervention of the Governor General in Council bring the question before the court for adjudication. Baker introduced a bill relating to the rate of interest in British Columbia.

In answer to Blake, Thompson said except in few cases the prisoners connected with the rebellion were not regularly committed for trial, but were taken in overtacts of rebellion and held fer trial or discharge. There were in all 46 half-breeds prisoners, 81 Indians and two whites, Eighteen half-breeds were tried

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to The Sun.)

OTTAWA, March 2.—The house only sat for a short time this afternoon receiving petitions.

Mr. Mitchell asked for the return about the Grand Trunk which he had for two sessions vainly endeavored to obtain, and wanted to receive stealing, one for cow stealing and one for murder. These were all convicted. Eleven in all were discharged on their own recognizances of \$400 each to appear to receive sentence when called upon. Eight were discharged upon their own recognizances to appear and take their trial when called upon. One, Adolph Nolin, was discharged by order of Gen. Middleton. In two cases a nolle prosequi was entered by direction of the minister of justice. Four were discharged at Battleford. Of the Indians 21 were tried for treason-felony, one for man-slaughter, eleven for murder, three for arson, five for horse stealing, one for cow stealing and one vainly endeavored to obtain, and wanted to know when it would be brought down.

In response Chapleau laid on the table

OTTAWA. March 3.—The house met at 3.15.

These were both introduced by Hon. Mr.

legal matters.
Mr. Coursel moved that the three members

accument from the jurors explaining their intention in recommending Riel to mercy.

At the request of Sir John, Landry's (Montmagny) resolution of regret that Louis Riel
was allowed to be hanged was fixed for Thursday, then to be discussed from day to day till a
vote be taken. In the meantime the govern-

Cartwright, who has been prophesying an expenditure of at least ten millions, was surprised at the smallness of the amount and appealed to the finance minister, who gave in detail the expenditure, which is as Sir Adolphe said. It would appear from this that the rebellion bill will foot up a little over four millions, instead of Cartwright's creater. supervision of Elisha Tingley, who has charge during the absence of Joseph A. Killam super-

cointed to settle claims arising from the re-cellion had made a report which would be laid

the case of her majesty against Riel.—passed.
Wilson asked for returns of convicts in the

the several respites granted to Louis Riel before his execution.

Thompson answered that there were no orders in council on that subject.

Casey attacked the revising officers in his county, and was followed by Cameron of Huron, who was speaking on the same subject when 6 o'clock was called.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The house met today at 3.30. Several bills were introduced, among them a bill to reduce the capital stock of the bank of New Brunswick.

Debate was resumed on Casey's motion for the circulars and instructions issued by the government to revising officers, Cameron continuing the attack on the revising officers, the government and everything in general. The debate was participated in by several members of the opposition. The motion passed. The house then passed a number of addresses and orders of the house for correspondence and returns of various kinds, and adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 5.—Murdock introduced a bill to amend the animal contagious diseases act, and explained the object to be to provide for more equitable compensation to be given in cases of the slaughter of thoroughbred animals.

MeLelan said the increase of the net public debt from March 1st, 1885, to March 1st, 1886, was \$15,832 422.

In answer, Thompson, Minister of Justice, said that the government had no communication with the magistrate who tried Riel about the exercise of clemency of the crown, and that he presumed when the magistrate said he could hold out no hope that her majesty would exercise mercy on Riel, he made the statement, as judges occasionally do, as indicating his own view that clemency should not be exercised.

In answer, McLelan, stated the gross public debt increase from 1st March, 1885, to March 1st, 1886, was \$24,983,632.

In answer, Thompson, Minister of Justice, said the government had no intention to introduce any general bankrupt law this session. The committee of last session appointed to consider the question had reported a bill, and any member could bring that bill forward without the necessity for further committee deliberation.

In answer, Thompson said there was no

Big Strike on the Gould System of ST. Louis, March 6.-All the knights of ST. LOUIS, March 6.—All the knights of labor on the Gould system of railroads centreing in this city went out on a strike this morning at 11 o'clock. A telegram has been received from Sedalia stating that seven hundred employes of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. at that place have struck. This caused great alarm, as it is supposed to be the inauguration of a strike on the Gould system contemplated by knights of labor.

the Untario boundaries question was under consideration.

In answer to Blake, Thompson suggested the better course to follow to secure answers to a long series of questions about the half breeds committed for trial, etc., would be to make the ballas, Tex., March 6.—The situation of

ried into execution, stands over, it is understood, till Tussday.

Amyot asked for copies of all commissions,
instructions, etc., furnished by the Government to magistrate Richardson in connection
with the trial of Riel.

Thompson said, as far as he knew, no such
documents existed.

A number of other returns were [moved and
the house adjourned.

DALLAS, Tex., March 6.—The situation of the strike at this point is practically unchanged. The general public are not yet fully informed as to the cause of disaffection among the knights of labor. Briefly stated the entire trouble is the outgrowth of the violation in many minor particulars by the Texas Pacific company of the St. Louis agreement made just after the strike last year. About three weeks ago the Texas Pacific officials were notified that if these grievances were not adjusted and the contract fairly observed there would be a strike. This notice was given before one Holt was discharged at Marshall, and his discharge was construed into a defiance of the knights and precipitated the strike. The mechanical men of the south west lines of the Gould system were ordered out today. This order does not effect the train men or locomotive engineers.

New York, March 8.—The strike on the Bleeker street, 23rd street and 34th street horse railroad lines terminated yesterday, an agreement being reached. The drivers and conductors are to get \$2 a day, not \$2.25. Everything else they asked was conceded. LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Very little can be said tonight about the local situation in counection with the railroad strike. The strikers have been very quiet all day. Affairs in the Missouri Pacific yards have been at a standstill all day and no attempt has been made to move freight trains. There is no trouble en the Iron Mountain roads, where all trains are getting away promptly. Despatches from outside points tonight are few and unimportant,

FREDERICTON.

Lively Time in the House of Assembly.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, March 8.—There was a breezy ime in the house of assembly this afternoon. The attorney general concluded his speech and was followed by Mr. Hanington, who spoke with great spirit till adjournment and has the floor for tomorrow. He arraigned Blair in eloquent terms for his insincerity in not carry. ing out his pledges made while in opposition. The solicitor general took copious notes of Mr. Hanington's speech, to which he will reply, and he will likely be followed by Mr. McLeod. There was no night session this evening, the attorney general entertaining many of the members at a private party.

Hon. Mr. Adams has gone home till Thursday. He is not in good health.

The skating carnival will be held tomorrow night, and also the dramatic entertainment by the men of the I. S. corps.

Wednesday next being Ash Wednesday, the weekly toboggan party at Government House will take piace tomorrow (Tuesday) instead. ng out his pledges made while in opposition,

(Special to THE SUN.) WOODSTOCK, March 8. - The town elections for mayor, councillors and assessors came off

Hay, assessor.

Wellington ward—Allan Dibblee and Tupper Smith, councillors; R. B. Jones, assessor.

There was a lively contest in Kings and Wellington wards—Gibson, Slipp and Smith, are new councillors.

the intention of the jury in the case of Louis Riel in recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court, Thompson said the government had no means of making such enquiries except by addressing each juror, which was not generally considered a constitutional method. The government had received no document from the jurors explaining their intention in recommending Riel to marry.

Gladstone's Programme on Home Rule.

The Elgin, Petitcodiac and Havelock Line don special says : A square outright home rule bill before the house of commons within a month, and dissolution of parliament not later han July-this is the forecast which one of the very best informed supporters of the ministry made to me last evening. Fear of death forces Mr. Gladstone's hand. There is absolute necessity for the next campaign being fought under his banner. None realizes more than he that when he retires the liberal party, as it now exists, will go to pieces. Hence, although he has always been committed against allowing the action of the lords to dictate dissolution, he is now reluctantly compaled to assent to always. during the additional distribution of A. E. Killam, goal intendant, and of A. E. Killam, goal ager, who is filling his place in the provincial parliament at Fredericton, the E. P. & H. railway has been relieved from the blockade, and is again open for traffic. Though the present interruption has only lasted four days Petitoodiac station is completely blocked with freight for Elgin and Havelock awaiting shipment, and a large quantity of lumber along the line is ready for transportation.

ANNAPOLIS.

That when now exists, will go to pieces. he has always been committed against allowing the action of the lords to dictate dissolution, he is now reluctantly compelled to assent to make that the basis of an early move. Chamberlain is said to have been finally brought to reason and will offer no further obstructions. The chief speeches for home rule will be made by Gladstone, Morley and Childers on the treasury bench, and a lot of English, Scotch and Welch radicals, including some ambitious new members. It is expected that Goschen's new members. and Welch radicals, including some ambitious new members. It is expected that Goschen's speech will be opposed to the measure, but while there is no doubt that Lord Hartington Al Colored Man and his Son Charged with Murder.

(Special to The Sun.)

Annapolis, N. S., March 8. Ebenezer Jones, colored, aged 60, and his son William, aged 14, who were committed at Bridgetown on Saturday to stand trial at the supreme court in June, charged with murdering a boy named Wallace Carter at Painney's Cove last Cotober, were brought to town Saturday evening and lodged in the county jail. A Sun response stative visited the men in their cell today. Jones is an intelligent and pleasant man and the son is a smart looking lad. They asset their innocence and hope soon to be released from durance vile. The evidence on which they were committed was very alim. Both they wer

CLEMENCEAU'S bitter comment on the failure of the French chamber to order the expulsion of the princes, that there are only two parties in France (radical and monarchist) is taken up by the more serious republican press as pressging the state of affairs which may come to exist if the radicals do not display more moderation and state of affairs which may come to exist if the radicals do not display more moderation and sense. The Decazeville incident, with the ostentatious expressions of sympathy with the rioters by the radicals in the chamber, the vote of money to them by the Paris municipality, and the open propagands of assassination preached to the striking miners by deputies Bashly and Camelinat are frightening the bourgeois element and disgusting citizens generally. It is said that M. de Freycinet has had to listen lately to pretty sharp talk from the ambassadors of foreign powers on the whole subject and was threatened with a general withdrawal of these legations if the princes were exiled.

THE GERMAN KAISER has failed fearfully during the last few months. His chest has fallen in, his voice has sunk to a His chest has fallen in, his voice has sunk to a whisper, his legs are liable to collapse at any time. He falls almost daily, but he still insists on acting the part of a well man and even new is planning a personal review at the coming cavalry manœuvres, which will be the greatest that Europe has yet seen.

The English foreign office is working hard to realize a Chinese arrangement in connection with Burmah, which, if successful, as it seems likely to be, would be the opening of a vast and practically exclusive market for English goods.

Among the multitude of correspondents who are writing to the newspapers on the subject of home rule, there is one who, referring to the often quoted example of the island of Jersey, says that at the present moment the treasurer of that island is in prison on a charge of embezzling £25,000, three of the senators, or jurats, are on ball on a charge of fraud, and four others are directors of a bankrupt bank.

Probably the largest cattle barn in the United States is located seven miles southwest from Omaha. It has cost, so far, \$125,000. The barn is one story and 600 feet long and 400 feet wide. The work is all done by steam power, furnished by an eighty horse power angine.

WOODSTOCK.

The Result of the Town Elections.

today with the following result:

Mayor H. A. Connell, without opposition.

Kings ward—John C. Gibson and G. W. Slipp, councillors; Geo. N. Clarke, assessor. Queen's ward—Wellington Belyea and Simon McLeod, councillors; Wallace W.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

London, March 8.—The boiler of the tug Rifleman exploded in Cardiff harbor this morn-ing. The vessel and crew, consisting of six persons, were blown to atoms. The cylinder of the engine struck a passing Italian ship a quarter of a mile distant and killed the pilot,

OUR CABLE LETTER.

French Affairs-England and Burmah-Notes.

New York, March 7.-The Tribune's Lon-

LOC

March

LARGE EGGS has on exhibit

from his own h f our ounces an N. B. & P. from Lane's Barry, has be Wheaton, who amount of Mr. DEATH OF

private telegra nounced the su which took pla an estimable Some eighteen office, made va W. C. Whittal partment leave LANCASTER. in the parish GRAND MANA

first general li chise act. It is jection and add from St. John Storm King pie that was stat towed it to 1/8 where it fetched The buoy off I ing in, can afte for the anchora JOURNALISTI Observer remai

Leaf seem worr worry, you will unlesss the Dor SEALS AT G Standard says Manan, Walte went to Che number of lar landed and atte but the seals sh to the boat. I DROWNED IN C. B. despatch taining Alex. year-old child,

Bras d'Or Lak Narrows. The but the occupa THE SECOND ing and so like to Capt. Perry. Halifax. MEDAL UNI excavating re dug out an old side the date 1 William III. wreath, is the immortal me denc on its fac

for a long tim FOUR YEAR the senate of the undergrad A. to four yea The change de A MEAN TH evening service Sunday, some

DIPHTHERIT Fredericton. No TIDINGS Findlay, mis downe. Men. yesterday for l A HORSE bel street, while street, Portlan short time. INSPECTOR

bass at the I. having been car

The supply small, owing severe storm, travelling. ing the week near the city toes, smoked ers' stalls duri slim appearant Their supplies Eggs are gett decrease in pric meat on hand to be excelle ling, next weel supply of cou for some time since many of in the market. The quotati butchers' beef, butchers' beef,
per lb; pork,
20; roll do.,
lb.; eggs, 20
per pair; tur
60 to 70; gree
10 to 12 per
do., 8 to 9
carrots, 95 to
\$1 per barr
to 70; parsnig
early rose, per
\$1.80; other ,
wheat, rough,
per cwt,

(FROM O Sussex, Ma clear, though A large conco some called the Mr. McDonal verts, stx fema eleven baptized baths, and it follow.

In the aftern Army paraded In the evenite to tis utmost of ted by a report to make an expense of the Salvation. your corresponding Sussex cle church well fill

will champic Saint J Day and eve Xmas helidays MON Circulars .co

etc., mailed to

Kerr's book-MOdd Felle

#### ICTON.

House of Assembly.

CHE SUN.) -There was a breezy mbly this afternoon cluded his speech and nington, who spoke arnment and has the arraigned Blair in ncerity in not carry. while in opposition. copious notes of Mr. which he will reply, wed by Mr. McLeod. on this evening, the ining many of the y. one home till Thurs-

ealth. ill be held tomorrow Ash Wednesday, the t Government House (Tuesday) instead.

TOCK.

Town Elections. THE SUN.)

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ATOMS.

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LETTER.

me on Home Rule. nd and Burmah-

-The Tribune's Lonre outright home rule commons within a parliament not later recast which one of upporters of the minening. Fear of death and. There is absolute ampaign being fought realizes more than he liberal party, as it ces. Hence, although itted against allowing ed to assent to make move. Chamberlain lly brought to reason rule will be made

ot of English, Scotch uding some ambitious sected that Goschen's nat Lord Hartington that they will follow ord Churchill will position, but he will oratorical support, total vote in favor of templates thirty-nine that this number is vote will be prac-udging from the ex-a them. Lord Rosecure this end by mak-argh Scotsman a stiff ory Welsh landlords even more by their rents and idiotic church persecu-ected to reach the the last of May or ted Lord Spencer will te a great speech ex-tich converted him to rds that it is the only e question. But of thamber is a foregone that not twenty peers is an open question follow the first re-

e figures, indeed still be dashed to in the present the Irish vote will whig defections. ain if he concludes to however, is that he making trouble, but o provoke a rupture e has a chance to sol-nce of Mr. Morley as

second, but the best the session in either than July. Liberal

ilure of the French
ulsion of the princes,
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is taken up by the press as presaging the y come to exist if the more moderation and incident, with the osf sympathy with radicals in the of money to of money to icipality, and the ssination preached to deputies Bashly and ons generally. It is t has had to listen lk from the ambassaon the whole subject a general withdrawal ces were exiled.

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cattle barn in the seven miles southwest ost, so far, \$125,000. d 600 feet long and 400 is all done by steam l eighty horse power

## LOCAL MATTERS.

LARGE Eggs.-James Watson, of Portland, has on exhibition in his store several large eggs from his own hens. One weighs slightly over f our ounces and measures 81 and 61. N. B. & P. E. Ry.—The tender for grading

from Lane's to the Cape, awarded to Wm Barry, has been assigned by him to John A. Wheaton, who has signed a contract for the amount of Mr. Barry's tender. - Post.

DEATH OF CHATHAM'S POSTMASTER. - A private telegram from Chatham last night announced the sudden death of Postmaster Vondy, which took place in his office. Mr. Vondy was an estimable citizen and a popular officer. Some eighteen years ago, he succeeded to the office, made vacant by the death of his father. W. C. Whittaker of the general post office department leaves this morning for Chatham. LANCASTER. - The revising officer has filed in the parish court comissioner's office, the first general list of voters under the new fran-

schise act. It is now open for inspection, obection and addition thereto. GRAND! MANAN NEWS. - On her way down from St. John on Sunday last, the steamer

Storm King picked up the automatic buoy, that was stationed off Split Rock, adrift, and towed it to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a mile off Dipper Harbor where it fetched up.

The buoy off Net Point has been replaced, but a little farther westward, so that vessels beating in, can after clearing lay a straight course for the anchorage,—Press.

JOURNALISTIC COURTESIES.—The Albert Co.

Observer remarks: The editors of the Maple
Leaf seem worried lest Hon. G. S. Turner will
keep them out of the lunatic asylum. Do not
worry, you will be admitted there in due time,
unless the Derchester institution is considered

SEALS AT GRAND MANAN.—The Eastport Standard says that the other day at Grand Manan, Walter Cheeney and a companion went to Cheeney's ledges and found a great number of large seals on the rocks. They landed and attempted to kill them with clubs, but the seals showed fight and drove the men to the boat. They returned soon afterwards with guns, and shot thirty-five of the largest of the flock, the akins of which will yield a

DROWNED IN BRAS D'OR LAKE. - A Baddeck C. B. despatch of March 1, says a sleigh, containing Alex. McDonald, his wife and a threeyear-old child, went through the ice in the Bras d'Or Lake on Saturday night at Little Narrows. The horse and sleigh were saved but the occupants were drowned.

THE SECOND mate of the bark Unity is missing and so likewise are several articles belonging to Capt. Perry. He is supposed to have gone to Halifax.

MEDAL UNEARTHED .- C. McGourty, while excavating recently at the foot of Portland. dug out an old Orange medal, bearing on one side the date 1638 and an equestrian figure of William III. Oa the other side, enclosed in a wreath, is the legend: "Pious, glorious and immertal memory." The medal bears evidenc on its face of having been under the sod

Four Years' Course.—At the meeting of the senate of the University of New Brunswick, held last week, it was decided to extend the undergraduate course for the degree of B.

On the 25th ult., at the Methodist parsonage, Courtenay Bay, by the Rev. R. Opie, William Fawcett to Bella Bertram of Portland.
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the senate of the University of New Brunswick, held last week, it was decided to extend the undergraduate course for the degree of B. A. to four years, coming in September next. The change does not effect the present students.—Capital.

A MEAN THIEF.—Between the morning and evening services in Portland Methodist church, Sunday, some person broke open the two poor boxes in the church and carried off their contents.

DIPHTHERITH CROUP is very prevalent in Fredericton.

No TIDINGS have yet been received of John Frindlay, missing from the steamer Lansdowne. Men were grappling in the harbory yesterday for his body.

A HORS Bolouging to P. McCarthy of Pond street, while hauling a load of cost up Main short time.

Inspector Of Brills sized two barrels of bass at the I. C. R. depot yesterday, the fish having been caught in close season.

The Country Market.

The supply all week has been unusually small, owing in a very great measure to the savers storm, and consequent had condition of travelling. What little produce sarvied during the week was solely from farmers residing near the city and was confined to eggs, potators, smoked meat and veal. Even the butchers' stalls during the whole week presented a slim appearance to what they usually do. Their supplies were drawn from the los houses. Eggs are getting quite plenty, and a decided to have been been in the market.

The quotations are: Country bend, to dispense of the briders are strong, and consequent has hone to the savers storm, and consequent had condition of travelling. What little produces arrived during the week was solely from farmers residing mear the city and was confined to eggs, potators, such as the conditions of the produce of the p

In the afternoon and evening, the Salvation In the afternoon and evening, the Salvation Army paraded our streets in strong force.

In the evening the Baptist church was filled to its utmost capacity, many, no doubt, attracted by a report that the Rev. Mr. Welton was to make an expose of the sayings and doings of the Salvation Army. How far he succeeded your correspondent will leave to the critics. Any Sussex clergyman now wishing to see his church well filled has but to announce that he will champion the cause of the Salvation Army.

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

MONDAY, January 4. Circulars containing terms, course of study etc., mailed to any address, Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1.

S. KERR, PRIM,

James McMurdoch, writing from! Kinsale, says:-B. B. R., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this ocality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Handyito Have. Every household should keep some ready remedy at hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of in ammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy

croup, neuralgia, lame back, sprains, bruises and A Source of Great Trouble. Probably the most prolific source of chronic ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy blood. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst case known, even of 15 years' duration If troubled with

and external use. It cures rheumatism, sore throats

There is Nothing Like It.

indigestion try it.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering ht nanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and externally used.

"What is good for a cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow ur advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Seld by all druggists

#### A Great Awakening.

There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid liver to action egulates the bowels and the kidneys, purifies the slood, and restores a healthy tone to the system

# CRAPE STONE JEWELRY

A new supply of this excellent and appro--Deep Mourning Jewelry. -

Just received and for sale by W. TREMAINE GARD, Under the Waverley House. 37 King Street
Call and see it. 37 King Street

## Births.

On the 21st ult., at Amherst, N. S., the wife of W. I. Bell, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Amherst, the wife of S. O. Huestis, of a son.
On the 7th inst., in this city, the wife of J. Willard Smith, of a daughter.

## Marriages.

wheat, rough, \$1.70 per cwt.; grey do., \$1.90
per cwt.

Sussex.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUSSEX, March 8.—Yesterday was fine and clear, though the wind was piercingly cold. A large concourse of people met at what is by some called the sacred stream to witness Rev.

Mr. McDonald baptize seven more of his converts, stx females and one male. This makes eleven baptized by him in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed more will soon In the afternoon and any life in the last two Sabbaths, and it is believed Purdy.
On the 11th ult., at Lockport, by Rev. Simon Gibbons, Frank Churchill to Mary Frances Cronan.
On the 21st ult., at Grand Falls, by Rev. A. E. Ingram, George A. Downey, of N. B. R. R., to May Murphy, only daughter of Albert Murphy.
On the 23rd ult., at Ohio, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, William Bancroft Dane, of Little River, to Leticia Frances, daughter of Minard Durkee, of Ohio, Yarmouth Co.

# Deaths.

On the 10th ult., at Rushagornish, Suabury Co., Julia F., beloved wife of Hiram Philips, and daughter of William and Mary Coulter, aged 20 years On the 20th ult, in the City of Fredericton, of paralysis of the heart, Helen Beld, aged 7 years and 6 months, daughter of John R. and Annie Limerick, of Fredericton.

On the 26th ult, at Halifax, John Dreen, in the 86th year of his age, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

Suddenly, on Sunday, 28th ult., Elizs S., fourth daughter of the late Wm. B. and Lettia Fairbanks. On the 27th ult., at Halifax, in her 76th year, Janet, widow of John Morrison and daughter of the late Alexander McGillivray, of Mount Tom, Pictou County, N. S.

On the 17th ult, at Mechanics Hall, Maine, Rev. George E. Lowden, second son of Jeseph Lowden, of Centreville, aged 32 years.

On the 28th ult, at Halifax, of consumption, Jas. H. Boutillier, aged 19 years, youngest son the late John Boutillier. best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil for internal H. Boutillier, aged 19 years, youngest son the late John Boutillier.
On the 25th ult, at Halifax, James W., youngest son of John and Margaret Meagher, aged 14 months On the 25th ult, at Halifax, Laura, daughter of James and Mary Ann Frailck aged 19.
On the 16th ult, at Ollitor, Oolchester County, N. S., Helen Dick, relict of James Main, of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 90.
On the 16th ult, at East Leicester, Colchester County, N. S., the wife of Thomas Beaman, aged 68.
On the 21st ult, at Salem, Cumberlandijo. N. S., Annie, Aged 30, wite of Edward Usher and daughter of Frederick Gould.
On the 2nd inst., at Petersville, Queens Co., Alice J. Youngclans, aged 20 years. Asleep in Jesus.
On the 1st inst., at Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., James Edward, youngest son of Thomas and Jennie Quinn, aged three months
On the 27th ult, in the City of Portland (opposite Douglas Road), Margaret B. Graham, widow of the late Capt. Cornelius Graham, in the 75th year of her age, leaving three daughters to mourn their loss.
On the 23th ult, at Middeton, N. S., George W.

Capt. Cornelius Graham, in the 75th year of her age, leaving three daughters to mourn their loss.

On the 23th ult, at Middleton, N. S., George W. Gunter, M. D., formerly of St. Martins.

On the 3rd inst., at his late residence, Indiantown, Captain Daniel Dunham, aged 61 years.

On the 3rd inst., after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, widow of the late John McCurchin, aged 89 years.

On the 3rd inst., in this city, after a short illness, William J. Cassidy, aged 60 years, a native of Clare, Ireland. Treland.
On the 2nd inst., at Halifax, N. S., Margaret B.
Irish, second daughter of the late John W. M. Irish.
Suddenly, on the 5th inst, Mary Agnes Collins,
aged 16 years.
On the 24th ult., at Lynn, Mass., Catherine, wife of
Barnard Gallacher. aged 41 years and 8 months.

On the 24th ult., at Lynn, Mass., Catherine, wife of Bernard Gallagher, aged 41 years and 8 months.
On the 18th ult., at San Francisco, Cal., after a short illness, Abigall, wife of Robert McLellan, formerly of 8t. John, N. B., aged 56 years.
On the 8rd inst., in this city, Ann Maria Sharp' aged 69 years, third daughter of the late Samuel Sharp, of Cornwallis, N. S.
On the 10th ult., 'at Calais, Me., [Hallie A. Lesuer, aged 23 years and 6 months.
On the 21st ult, at Calais, Me., Alice Reding, aged 1 year and 15 days.
On the 19th ult, at Milltown Me., Charles H. Button, aged 15 years and 9 months.
On the 21st ult, at Red Beach, Shubael C. Young, aged 75 years and 7 days.
On the 6th ult., at Upper Mills, N. B., Sydney C. Spilney, aged 19 years.

On the 6th ult, at Upper Mills, N. B., Sydney C. Spilney, aged 19 years.

On the 8ist January, 1886, at Southport. Liverpool, England, Mary Crosby, daughter of the late Captain John McCullough, formerly of 8t. Andrews.

On the 6th inst., in this city, after a short filness, Rebecca, widow of the late Thomas Henderson, in the 6th year of her age, leaving one son and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 15th ult, at San Francisco, Cal., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Purcell, 1508 Howard street, Isabella, beloved wife of sames Johnson, a native of 8t. John, N. B., aged 37 years.

On the 30th January, 1886, at South Park, Eureka, Humbolt County, California, Redmend O'Connor, aged 5 years and 2 months, only son ef John and Mary McKeon, fermerly of Portland, N. B.

On the 7th inst., at East Boston, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Daisy, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Blizard, aged 33 years.

On the 8th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, after a few days illness, Elize, fith daughter of William and Elizabeth Macaulay, aged 1 year and 10 months.

(Boston papers please copy.)

and Elizabeth macaulay, aged 1 year and 1 months.
(Boston papers please copy.)
On the 8th inst, of scarlet fever, Thomas Walker, son of Harris and Margaret A. Allan, aged 5 years and 5 months.

In Boston, Betsey J., wife of William Frites, aged

On the 22nd ult., at Reckingham, Minar Gray, aged 37 years.
On the 11th ult., at South Sea, Hants, England, Rev. Alfred Gilpin, in his 91st year.
On the 26th ult., at Upper Woodstock, Harriet, wife of George N. Brewer, aged 63 years and 9 months.
On the 4th inst., at Milton, Harriet Bain, widow of the late Samuel Bain, aged 71 years.
On the 5th inst., at Milton, Sabrina B., wife of William T. Raymond, of this place, a native of New Sharon, Maine, in the 82nd year of her age.
On the 27th ult., at Central Chebogue, James Cain, aged 54 years.

## Ship Rews.

Port of Saint John

ABRIVED. March 2—Sch Maggie Willett, Whelpley, from New York, R C Elkin.

March 3—Str Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mose and pass.

March 5—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pas.

Sch Reporter, Glichrist, from New York, R C Elkin, year cargo. gen cargo.
Sch Julia S, French, from Portland, Miller and Woodman, bal.
Sch Rettie, Price, from Boston, V S White gen. Sch Acara, Harper, from Boston, R C Elkin, pitch.
March 6—Sch T F Drisko, Drisko, from Jonesport
for Annapolis—in for harbor.
Sch Stephen J Watts, Donevan, from Jonesport,
Miller and Woodman. bal. for Annapolis—in for harbor.

Sch Stephen J Watts, Donevan, from Jonesport, Sch Stephen J Watts, Donevan, from Jonesport, Miller and Woodman, bal.

Sch Emile G Sawyer, Rogers, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch Fiorence P Hall, Kelly, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch Eivira, Look, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch L Holway, Bryant, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch L Holway, Bryant, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

March S—Sch Yreka, Faulkingham, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal.

Sch Stellen, Sch Yreka, Faulkingham, from Jonesport, D J Seely, bal.

Sch Stusie Prescott, Glass, from Boston, R C Elkin, gen cargo

Coastwises—Schs Twilieht. Newcomb, from Payer. gen cargo

Coasturise—Schs Twilight, Newcomb, from Parrsboro; Louisa, Connors, and Bessie May, Ring, from fishing cruise; Electric Light, Leonard, from Campobello; Lily, Beattesy, and Geo P Taylor, Tool from fishing voyage.

CLEARED. 2nd—Stmr State of Maine. Hilyard, for Boston. Sch Carlotts, Read, for New York. 3.d—Stmr Storm King, Ferris, for Grand Manan yi 3 d—Stmr Storm King, Ferris, for Grand Man Eastport.

Sch James Watson, Holder, for New York.

March 4—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for E Sch Clara E Rogers, Rogers, for New York.

Sch D Sawyer, Kelty, for New York.

Sch Holmes, Branscomb, for New York.

Sch Panope, Dickson, for New York.

Sch Panope, Dickson, for New York.

Sch Wm C French, Sherman, for New York.

Sch Wm C French, Sherman, for New York.

Sch E H Foster, Lewis, for Boston.

Sch Alice S, Kerrigan, for Boston.

Canadian Ports ARRIVED. At Halifax, 1st inst, atmr Rowena, Gibson, hence. At Halifax, 7th inst, bktn Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, from Delaware Breakwater—70 hours.

(Special to THE SUN.) At Yarmouth, 8th inst, brigt Louise Coipel, from Boston; schs Mabel R H, hence; E B Newcombe, from Parrsboro; Brenton, from Liverpool; Seven Brothers, from Barrington.

At Quaco, 27th ult, sch Grey Parrot, Milberry, for SAILED.

#### From Yarmouth, 8th inst, str Dominion, for Boston. British Forts.

ARRIVED.

On the 28th ult, after a short illness, John F. Brown, in the 42nd year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.
On the 1st inst, in this city, after a lingering illness, Jeremiah O'Regan, in the 52nd year of his age.
On the 1st inst, in this city, after a lingering illness, Jeremiah O'Regan, in the 52nd year of his age.
On the 22nd of January, at the residence of her Son-in-law, G. J. Worden, Kars, Kings Co., Mrs. Ellinor A. Carpenter, widew of the late Timothy Carpenter, aged 73 years.
On the 27th ult, at No. 8 Queen street, Halifax, N. 8., of couvulsions, Matthew Hawley, aged 10 years, son of william and Mary Hawley.
On the 21st ult, at Arichat, Richmond Co., N. S., after a long and painful illness, Mary K., beloved wife of E., L. Binet, (inspector of fish and elis) aged 54.

At London, 1st inst, ss York City, Benn, from Halifax, ship St John.
At London, 1st inst, sa York City, Benn, from Mailfax, and 8t John.
At London, 1st inst, sa York City, Benn, from Mailfax, and 8t John.
At London, 1st inst, sa York City, Benn, from Mailfax, at London, 1st inst, sa York City, Benn, from Caliz, 20th ult, brig Echo, Bogart, for Rio Janeiro.
From Callao, Jan 23rd, ships Chipman, Williams, for Loverpool, Dec 10, lat 56 S, lon 73 W.
From Buenos Ayres, Jan 24th, barks Wm Owen, From Buenos Ayres, Jan 24th, bark Sum Ories, for New York.
From New York, Ston ult, bark Lizzie Wright, Wells, for New York.
From New York, 25th ult, bark Levuks, Harris, fer New York.
At Antwerp, 20th ult, bark Levuks, Harris, fer New York.
At St Helena, 15th ult, Cambusdoon, Bishop, from San Francisco, 1st inst, ship Hudson, Ferguson, 2rth ult, ships Munster, Frazer, for Liverpool; Callivene, Dunn, for do.

From Galiz, 20th ult, brig Echo, Boule, 6rd Rivers.
From Caliz, 20th ult, bark Betts.
Ship And Cox, Kewen, from Potlon, Or Rivers, from Sen for Liverpool, Dec 10, lat 56 S, lon 73 W.

Ships And Cardiff, 2nd inst, ship Bork Serves, Jan 24th, bark Sum Oren, Serves, Jan 24th, bark Sum Oren, Serves, Jan 24th, bark Sum

At Livespool, 4th inst, ships Nettle Murphy, Cosman, from New Orleans; Prince Amadeo, Brown, from San Francisco.

At Résario. Jan 27th, bark Christians, Wither, from Portland.

At Boston, 7th inst, bark Electra, Marr, from Carbarlen vis Vineyard Haven in tow; sch Percy H Reed, Anthony from Bear River.

At Bahia, Jan 26th, brigt Endrick, Mahoney, from Penarths. At Bahia, Jan 26th, brigt Endrick, Mahoney, from Penarth;
A: Opérto, 28th uit, bark Maggie M, Staples, from New York via Lisbon.
At New York, 5th inst, bark Armenia, Young, from Boston; sch Avis, McLean, and Henry, Faulkingham, hence; 6th, brig Aldine, Carty, from Macleo; sch Druid, hence; 8th, schs Sower, Dixon; Thrasher, Haley; Gleaner, Henderson; Resper, McLean; Hattie E King, Collins, and Jedde, Keefe, all hence.
At Amsterdam, 5th inst, bark Avonmore, Porter, from New York.
At Bordeaux, 3rd inst, bark Exile, Pearce, from New York
At Havre, 4th inst, bark Wellington, Walsh, from New York

New York

At Charleston, 5th inst, bark Paragon, Doane, from

At New York, 5th inst, ship Larnica, Sinclair, for London; brig Apha, Rodenheiser, for Petit Goave. At San Francisco, 5th inst, ship Tobique, Sloan, for at Boston, 6th inst, sch Beulah, Lyman, for Locke-

SAILED. From Glasgow, prior to 3rd inst, bark Kesmark, Kenney, for this port.
From Liverpool, 28th ult, ship Revolving Light, Durkee, for Newport.
From London, 28th ult, ship Annie M Law, McCarthy, for Philadelphia.
At Queenstown, 26th ult, bark Arizona, Brooks, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.
At Cardiff, 1st inst, ship Charlie Baker, Bent from Havre. At Calcutta, 6th ult, ship Anglo America, Williams, from Rio Janeiro.
At London, 2nd inst, ships Athlon, Dexter, from Rew York; Mary Fraser, Dexter, do.
From Cardiff, 2nd inst, ship Astracana, Richards, for Rio Janeiro.
From Massau, 195th ult, brig Wilhelmina, Smetzler, (from Mayagues) for Lunenburg.
From London, 6th ult, bark Brazil, Davidson, for Pernambuco. From Liverpool, 3rd inst, ship Lord Lytton, Seabrook, for Cardiff; 4th, ship Warsaw, LeBlane, for New York.

From Queenstown, 4th inst, bark Antwerp, Dakin, hence) for Belfast.

From Machias, 3rd inst, sch Daphne, Munroe, for Barnarya. From Salem, 5th inst, sch Annie W, Bishop, for this From Vineyard Haven, 4th inst, schs Clara J Wilbur, B N Fullerton, and Magaz 3 N Fullerton, and Mower.

From Buenos Ayres, Jan 27th, brigt Sunshine ownes, for Pernambuco.

From Marseilles, 2nd inst, bark St Olaves, Kyffin, From Marseilles, 2nd inst, bark St Olaves, Kyffin, for Parrsbore.

From St Johns, PR, 2nd inst, brig Elsie Cronan, Deegan, for Boston.

From New York, 5th inst, ship Albania, for Shanghai; bark Hants County, for Valparaiso.

From Bahia, 3th ult, barks Kate Harding, Bolduc, for Barbados; 10th, Cuba, Davidson, for New York.

From Delaware Breakwater, 4th inst, brig Aldine, Carty (from Maceio) for New York.

From Savannah, 5th inst, sch Orinoco, Upham, for Pernambuco.

## Foreign Ports.

ARRIVAD. At Charleston, SC, 1st inst, bark Paragon, Doane, from Hamburg, Ger.

At Anjier, 25th uit, bqetn, Geo E Corhett, Goudey, from New Yerk.

At Carthagena, 16th ult, ship Success, King, from Figure 2. iume. At Hollo, Jan 8th, ship Minister of Marine, Mc-aughlin, from Yokohama. At Manila, Jan 11th, bark Venezuela, Perry, from At Buenos Ayres, 22nd ult, bark Signet, Durkee, from Fernandina.
At Tybee, 27th ult, bark Verona, Dix, from and 5 months.

In Boston, Betsey J., wife of William Frites, aged 65 years.

On the 6th inst, after a short illness, Alexander Yeats, in the 91st year of his age.
On the 25th ult, at New York City, N. Y., Peter T.
O'Hegan, aged 31 years and 2 months, a native of Digby.
On the 17th ult., at Souris West, P. E. I., of consumption, Mary Ellen, beloved daughter of Captain T. and Anastaia McCarthy, aged 16 years—May she Rest in Peace.
On the 6th of January, at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, Captain John McLeud, of Chatham, N. B., aged 39 years.
On the 25th ult, at Souris West, P. E. I., of consumption, Mary Ellen, beloved daughter of Captain T. and Anastaia McCarthy, aged 16 years—May she Rest in Peace.
On the 6th of January, at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, Captain John McLeud, of Chatham, N. B., aged 39 years.
On the 25th ult, stream the series of the late Judge Weldon, leaving five sons and three daughters and a large number of friends and relations to mourn the loss of a kind father and good neighbor. His end was pace.
On the 5th inst, at the residence of Shepherd J. Frost, Chatham, Angus Ramsay, aged 75 years, a native of P. E. Island.
On the 22nd ult., at Routh Sea, Hants, England, Rev. Alfred Gilpin, in his 91st year.

On the 11th ult., at South Sea, Hants, England, Rev. Alfred Gilpin, in his 91st year. At Bucksville, SC, 24th ult, sch E W R, Lecain, Antwerp
At Aspinwall, 6th ult, bark Magnolia, Forrest, frem Cape Breton.
At Manila, 26th ult, ship Fred B Taylor, Tilley, At Manila, 26th ult, ship Fred B Taylor, Tilley, from Hiogo.
At Vineyard Haven, 25th ult, sch Quoddy, Maloney, from New York for Quaco.
At Boothbay, 25th uit, sch Gleaner, Henderson, hence for New York.
At Antwerp, 2nd inst, bark Montreal Davidson, from Philedeley. Philadelphia.

At Rotterdam, 2nd inst, bark Avonport, Smith, rom New York. from New York.
At Guantanamo, 1st inst, bark Falmouth, Malcolm, from St Thomas.
At St Thomas, 9th ult, schs Annie A, Coldrige, from St Kitts; 12th. Cliften, McLean, from Barbados; Mary Eleanor, Ganion, do.
At Cadiz, 5th inst, bark Young Eagle, Jones, from Newport News. At Cadiz, bit inst, bark Young Eagle, Jones, from Newport-News.

At Provincetown, 2nd inst, sch Olivia, Williams, hence for New York, lost mainboom and foregaff during gale Monday night.

At Rio Janeiro, 7th uit, bark H B Cann, Cann, from Liverpool; brig Roszella Smith, Green, from Brusswick; 28th, bark Campanero, Kichne, from Baltimore.

Baltimere. At Antwerp, 3rd inst, bark Linden, Crewe, from At ARtwerp, 3rd inst, park Linden, Grewe, from New York
At Portland, 3rd inst, sch Gleaner, Henderson, hence for New York.
At New York, 4th inst, sch Centennial, Cripps, hence via Salem (is in Hart Island Roads)
At Antwerp, 4th inst, ship Marlborough, Eagles, from New York.

OLNARED. At San Francisco, 26th ult, back Kelvin, Edgett, for At San Francisco, 26th uit, Dack Neivin, Raugust, 102 Queenatown.

At New York, 25th uit, bark Nelson, Davies, for Liverpool; brig Trust, Douglas, for Pernambuco; sch Nellie Parker, Corbett, for this port; 26th, bark St Patrick, Newell, for Alicante; sch Lily E, Finley, for this port; 27th, bark Belt, Munro, for Antwerp; Talisman, Deisno, for Port Spain; Tuck Sing, Ryder, for Cienfuegos; brig Paran, tor Santos; 1st inst, ships Forest King, Lockhart, for Amsterdam; Censtance, Tingley, for Flushing; sch Frank L P, Lawson, for this port Tingley, for Flushing; sch Frank L. F., Lawson, for this port
At rhildelphia, 25th ult, ship Otago, Guillson, for Antwerp; bark Slieve Bloom, Griffiths, for London; let inst, bark Harry Bsilley, Delong, for Barcelona.
At Sau Francisco, 1st inst, bark Marquis of Lorne, Raymond, for Queenstown.
At Savannah, 25th ult, bark Brimiga, Geitzler, for Riga; 1st inst, sch Orinoco, Upham. for Pernambuco, At Boston, 25th ult, brig Olio, Gerhards, for Lunenburg, NS; sch Linda, Guptill, for Grand Manan, NR. At Portland, 1st inst, sch Julia S, French, for this

his port.

At New York, 4th inst, ship Albania, Brownell, for Shanghai; bark Hants County, Card, for Valparaiso.

At Boston, 5th inst, bark Sequel, Richards, for this SAILED. From Delaware Breakwater, 28th ult, sch Alma, from Philadelphia for Port Spain.
From Yokohama, Jan 5th, ship Hectanooga, Robbins, for Formesa and Montreal.
From 8t Vincent, C V, 3th ult, bark Glen Grant, Russel, for Darien.
From Carthagena, 20th ult, brig Riberia, Bradley, for 8t Thomas
From Gadiz, 20th ult, brig Echo, Bogart, for Rio Janeiro.

PARSONS, PURCATIVE PIL Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Bilicusness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CHICKEN CHOLERA. Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail; \$1.50; clirculars free. 1.5. JOHNSON & CO., Bosto, Mass.

From Savannah, 27th u't, brig F A Clairmonte, Gorman, for Brunswick.
From Havre, 25th uit, ship Charlie Baker, Bent, for Cardiff.
From Montevideo, 25th uit, ship William Leavitt, Williams, for Barbados.
From New York, 2nd inst, bark Nelson for Liver-procl. From Havana, 28rd ult, bark Myrtle, Starratt, for From Matanzas, 24th ult, sch A T Munday, for From Mataness, 24th ult, sch A T Munday, for Delaware Breakwater.

From St Thomas, 9th ult, brig M J Brady, Harvey, for Guantanamo, to load for N of Hatteras; 12th, sch Vesper, Mouser, for Fajardo, PB, to load for N of Hatteras; 14th, bark Alexandra, Larsen, for London, cargo ex bark Lady Dufferin, from Philadelphia.

From Rio Janeiro, 6th ult, ship Ismir, Kimball, for Barbados.

From Salem, 3rd inst, sch Thrasher, Haley, and Sower, Dixon, from New York for this port.

From New York, 3rd inst, ship Constance for Flushing; bark Talisman for Port Spain; Tuck Sing for Clenfuegos.

From Hayre, 16th, nit, ship Prince Louis Page.

or Cientuegos.

From Havre, 16th ult, ship Prince Louis, Page, or New Yerk.

From Delaware Breakwater, 3rd inst, bark Minnie G Elkin, Nutter (from Bahla) for Halifax:

From San Francisco, 1st inst, bark Kelvin, Leary,

From Delayare Breakwater, 3rd inst, bark Minnie G Elkin, Nutuer (from Sahais for Halifax: From San Francisco, Int inst, bark Kelvin, Leary, for Queenstown.

From Buenos Ayres, Jan 28th, barks Kings County, potter, for Barbados, Verties, McCully, for New York; brig W N H Clements, Mitchell, for Barbados.

From Falkland Islands, Jan 16th, bark John Pickles, Pickles, From Parlamburo, Jan 28th, bark Hector, New Comb, for Ceard; 18th, brig Leyalist, McLellan, for New York.

Passed Dungeness, 38th ult, bark Low Wood, Fritz, from Antwerp for New York.

Passed lale of Wight, 28th ult, barks Emilie M Boyd, Blauvelt, from Emburg for Philadelphia; Kate Grosby, Hanson, do for do.

Passed Dover, 28th ult, bark Nova Scotia, Potter, from Botterdam for New York.

In port at Barbados, 18th ult, ship Chas Bal, Mann, wig; barks Mary Hogarth, Harris, and Eighn Turner, do; brig John T Ives, Mann, do; sch Lottle, Brine, do.

In port at Sydney, RisW, Jan 28th, the KEletra, brig kirenie; eichs Orient, Dexter, Clara J Wilbur, Arianna, B N Fullerton, Busirus, Bess and Stella, Mower, Gen, Victory, Reaper.

In port at Sydney, RisW, Jan 28th, ship Earl Granwille, Copp.

Delaware Breakwater, Feb 25—Bark Minnie G Elkin, Nutter, from Bahis, is ordered to New York.

Massau, 28th ult, brig Wilhelmina, from Mayaguez for Luenburg, has completed repairs, and will sail in sew days for her destination.

Ship Frank Carvili, from Montevideo, which went ashore 18th ult wnle going into Equiumak, EC, was assisted off by a ug for £20 Damage slight.

Balia, March I.—Bark Cyprup, Farker, from New York of Shanghai, has put in here with loss of salis and pumps out of order; jettisoned portion of cargo. In port at Manils, Jan 8—Barks Arklow, Pye, for Moutreat, Salaban, Brown, and ship Parklia, Eaton, Mouteria, Salaban, Brown, and ship Parklia, Eaton, In port at Manils, Jan 8—Barks Arklow, Pye, for Moutreat, Salaban, Brown, and ship Parklia, Eaton, Mouteria, Salaban, Brown, and ship Parklia, Eaton, Mouteria, Salaban, Brown, and ship Parklia, Eaton, Mouteria, Sa

Moutreal; Alabama, Brown, and ship Parthia, Raton, unc.
In port at Rosario, Jan 1st, barks Cupid, Gould, for Rio Janerie; Violet, West, from Caraiff, and 28th, brig Willie, Wood, from Genoa.
St Helena (by tel from Maderis Feb 16)—Passed ship Governor Wilmot, Claque, from Calcutta for New York; Cambusadoon, Bishop, from Cebu for New York; Dunstaffage, Fulmer from Manila for Boston. Boston.

Eark Wa'ter D Wallett, which, after salling from Hamburg for Melbourne, was damage; by ice and forced to return, has completed repairs and is reload-

ing.
New Orleans, Feb 23—Ship Asiana, before reported, has discharged 115 bales of cotton, which were stowed in the forward part of the vessel preparatory to re-

Spoken.

Steamer North Anglia, Mumford, from St Jago for Philadelphia, March 2, off Hatterss Ship M and E Cox, Kewen, from Portland, O. via Valparaiso, for Liverpool, Dec 10, lat 56 S, lon 78 W.

NOTICE.

Tuesday, the Sixth day of April, A. D.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Safurday.

The twelfth day of June mext, at twelve of the clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so salled) on Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, pursuant to the direction of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the second day of March instant, in a cause therein pending, wherein Robert Sears, John Sears, George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, junior, are plaintiffs, and Robert W. Leetch, Ebenezer 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:—

Himburg for Melbourne, was cisnaged by fee and a forced to return, has completed repairs and is related to the creed of the control of the co

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

G. C. COSTER,
Barrister.
4578

To Let.

Two Eligible Dwellings, fronting on the north side of Main street, between Charlotte and Sydney streets; one formerly occupied by Alderman James G. Jordan, and the other at present occupied by the subscriber, affording a good view of the harbor.

Tenement, No 163 Queen street, at present occupied by Mrs Taylor

The Lot, with the buildings thereon, situated on the north east angle of St James and Canterbury streets the north east angle of St James and Camerbury Streets

The above properties can be seen on application to the undersigned

ATTORMS reasonable to satisfactory parties.

Apply to JAMES S. STEEN, DAILY SUN Office,

SKATING.

(From Outing.) O'er the meads asleep in snow,
And the pines that lean and listen
To the river's rhythmic flow.
How our glad hearts leap and lighten
When the winy air we feel,
As upon the bank we tighten

To our feet the gleaming steel!
Then, while song, in thrilling chorus,
Wakes the forest arches gray,
Down the shimmering stretch before us We're away !

Clinging beach leaves, growing crisper
With each clear-skied frosty/night,
Gossip now, in laughing whisper,
Glory in our sudden flight.
Do they dream in trust how tightly
As we speed our hands entwine?
Do they note in large here health? Do they note in love how brightly,
When our eyes meet, hers outshine
Do they see the blushes stealing
O'er the softly rounded cheek?
Can they sound the depths of feeling
When I speak?

Backward-blow her tiny tippet's Tassels as we dash along, And her happy heart lets slip its Joy in cadences of song.

How many longing breast is smitten
By her eyes that beam with wit!

Is it strange I want the mitten When her hand is in the mit?

Lo! the drowsy night wind, telling Secrets with its love's art, Sets the tide of passion swelling In my heart. With a look that makes me bolder,

Up she glances in my eye, Nestles nearer to my shoulder With the sweetest of replies, Queenly Luna we discove Rising o'er a giant fir, (She has smiled on many a lover Since Endymion smiled on her!) And she, looking through the boughs with Mild astonishment at this,

Sees us seal our lovers' vows with— Just a kiss! -Clinton Scollard.

UNDER THE SNOW. Dear little hands, I loved them so! And now they are lying under the snow— Under the snow, so cold and white, I cannot see them, or touch them tonight, They are quiet and still at last, ah me! How busy and restless they used to be!

But now they never can reach up through the Dear little hands I loved them so!

Dear little hands, I miss them so! All through the day, wherever I go— All through the night, how lonely it seems, For no little hands wake me out of my dreams,
I miss them all through the weary hours,
I miss them as others miss the sunshine and

flowers;
Day time or night time, wherever I go,
Dear little hands, I miss them so!

COAST-WISE. BY HIBAM RICH

Running the chances of shoal and of syren,
Glare o' the city and glimmer of town,
Mariners we with our hearts in the offing
Sailing the bay up and sailing it down.
Coast-wise and coast-wise, the harbor-lights

Down o' the thistle and glimpses of wheat. Mariners gray in the service of traffic, Often to venture and rarely to win;
Ever instead of the coveted sea-room
Something to weather the tide setting in.
Coast-wise and coast-wise, the luck o' the lee,
And the breath o' the woodland; but servitor

Not for our keel are the seas we would enter; Not for our deck their illumining spray; Not for our sails are the touch o' their sunsets. Oh! for our shallops the wings o' the day! Coast-wise and coast-wise, the beacon lights

Only to sail the same provinces near! Nightly in dreams do the syrens delude us, Blowing us winds that by daylight are gone Ever away in the offiing are looming, Continents pink with continual dawn. Coast wise and coast-wise, the inlets of song And the seas, to the singers to whom they

LOS ANGELES.

Gloucester, Mass.

A breath of balm-of orange bloom ! By what strange fancy wafted me, brough the lone starlight of the room? And suddenly I seemed to see

The long, low vale, with tawny edge
Of hills, within the sunset glow;
Cool vine-rows through the cactous hedge,
And fluttering gleams of orchard snow.

Far off, the slender line of white Against the blue of ocean's crest; The slow sun sinking into night, A quivering opal in the west.

Somewhere a stream sings, far away;
Somewhere from out of the hidden groves,
And dreamy as the dying day,
Comes the soft coo of mourning doves.

One moment all the world is peace!
The years like clouds are rolled away,
And I am on those sunny leas,
A child, amid the flowers at play,
—Ina D. Coolbrith.

ON THE HEIGHTS.

A dream of heat and labor,
Of climbing and holding one's breath
Up steep, black rocks in the desert;
The desert was grim as death.

Desperate toil that climbing, Never daring a downward eye— Beneath, a precipice deadly, Above, the strong blue sky.

And when I reached the summit, Where the air and sun were sweet, A pool of living water
Lay in the rock at my feet.

And a man, dark-faced, white turbaned, Said, "Traveller, this is the spring That the prophet Elijah drank from When he fled from the wrath of the king." I think the dream has a moral

Rude rock and wearying desert Come at last to the waters of God. " GOOD-BYE."

The following poem was the last thing we ten by the late Whyte Melville: -Falling leaf and fading tree, Lines of white in a sullen sea, The swallows are making them ready to fly,
Goodbye, Summer! Goodbye!

Hush! A voice from the far-away!
"Listen and learn," it seems to say,
"All the tomorrow shall be as today." The cord is frayed and the cruse is dry, The link must break and the lamp must die. Goodbye, Hope! Goodbye!

What are we waiting for? Oh! my heart, What are we waiting for? Oh! my heart
Kiss me straight on the brows and part!
Again! Again! My heart! my heart!
What are we waiting for, you and I?
A pleading look—a stifled cry,
Goodbye, forever! Goodbye!
Goodbye!

THOU ART.

BY JESSIE HOWARD BELL. "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yea; thou

art! His soul to thine is knit by mystic ties That Time not vast Eternity can rend. He is to thee a sacred charge whom Christ, In love supreme, commands thee help and

Yea, to descend the depths, at risk of soil Unto thy silken robe, and lift him upward

When man sins there's grief In heaven. E'en angels weep when noble Endowed by God with princeless gifts, step down From their high pedestal and trail their gar-

ments
In the dust—when appetites unclean,
Like wily serpents twined about their limbs,
Defile with poison rank and precious soul
That God mad perfect.

Thoughtless one, beware,
How by enticing wiles thou dost allure
To ways of sin one weaker than myself!
Beware, how to his lips you lift the cup
That echoes with the laugh of myriad fiends;
That holds within its brim the power to hurl.
His soul to depths infernal. Thus saith God:
"Woe unto them that do my people harm."
"Woe unto them by whom temptation cometh.

eth,
The which thy brother man cannot resist."
Yes, yes; in this, and more, art thou his keeper. when e'en theu seest his ox or sheep have when even thou seest his ox or sheep have strayed
Or fallen in the pit, thou shall not turn
Aside nor hide thine eyes, but rescue, and
Restore. Why not then thy brother
Man; that priceless pearl, whose sacred soul
Is the abode of matchless Love Divine;
Who is more valued in the sight of God
Than cherubim and seraphim that kneel
Before His throne in yonder szure heaven?

MANY IN ONE.

(For the Saturday Traveller, by Helen Keith ) The farmer viewed his acres
Of corn and wheat; and then
He said, "I am lord of the harvest,—
I feed the body of men."

The editor sat in his sanctum, Busy with seissors and pen; He said, "I am lord of the harvest,— I feed the mind of men."

The preacher spoke from his pulpit, Of the talents one and ten; He felt he was lord of the harvest,— For he fed the soul of men.

At evening, he of the sickle,
And they of the voice and pen,
Went ferth with the Lord of the Harvest,
Who garners the life of men.

Jumbo's Skeleton.

The manner of skinning and mounting the dead Jumbo, which has just been successfully accomplished by Prof. H. A. Ward of Buffalo, N. Y., is very interesting. In the first place the skin was removed by slitting it along the belly and then making circular incisions around the body and taking it off in strips. around the body and taking it off in strips.

It was then soaked for two months in a bath of arsenic and other ingredients until it was thoroughly tanned. During this period of time the bones were steamed and exposed to the sun to bleach, a treatment that not only caused all the fiesh and ligaments to drop off, it but caused much of the oil of the bones to exude and avaporate, until they are now as white as but caused much of the oil of the bones to exade and evaporate, until they are now as white as snow. Prof. Ward had taken the measurements of the monster, and while the skin and bones were in process of treatment he had constructed a heavy wooden skeleton, supported and braced by steel rods, two of which, two inches in diameter, support each leg. Jumbo's reight was about seven tons. constructed a heavy wooden skeleton, supported and braced by steel rods, two of which, two inches in diameter, support each leg. Jumbo's weight was about seven tons. The skin, when first taken off, weighed 1,538 pounds, and varied from half an inch to one and a half inches in thickness. After it was tanned it was scraped and cleaned until it had a uniform thickness of half an inch. The stuffed skin, platform and all, weighs about three tons. The skin is nailed to the wooden framework with 74,480 nails, and actually retains the folds and grooves as natural as in life.

A Pessible Exaggeration.

(Peck's Sun.) There is a reasonable suspicion that the following mule story, from a West Virginia paper, is somewhat exaggerated:

is somewhat exaggerated:

"At St. George, Tucker county, on New Year's morning, some bad boys lighted a bunch of firecrackers and threw them into the street to see them go off. Mose Baker's mule came along and swallowed them before they went off. He walked forward just three steps and stopped. He had heard something, turned his head around on his side and listened. It was those firecrackers having fuu. He picked out a straight piece of road and started. Jake Sturlinger's colored servant met him half a mile this side of the old Macedonia Church, with head and tall up, fire, smoke and melted lava issuing from his eyes, ears and nostrils, while a blue and green stream of smoke about a rod in length followed in the rear. Baker found the mule standing half way through the weatherboarding of Comp Powell's house, still amoking. Comp's wife and daughters were up in apple trees."

Imported Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, after the praise had ceased, said wife, who, after the praise had ceased, said wife, who, after the praise had ceased, said whe had found her husband's private mark on the cheese. He had paid 33 cents a pound for the obese. He had paid 33 cents a pound for the obese. He had paid 33 cents a pound for the very cheese he had sold for six cents. The New York courts have a novel way of testing the sanity of a testator who made his will a few hours before his death. It was shown in evidence that he had said he had thought a whiskey-punch would do him good. That settled it, and the court sustained the will.

A few nights ago A. M. Teague left his hooks and lines in the water where he had been fishing for pickerel. The next morning, on pulling up one of his lines, he found on one of his hooks—not a pickerel, but a good aized duck. The duck evidently spied the minnow from the surface and made a dive for what she considered a dainty morsel.—Rockland (Me.) Opinion.

A comical incident is related of an eminent

Alaska's Climate.

Current notions as to the severity of the climate of Alaska require to be somewhat modified. There is a strong ocean current which sweeps southward and breaking upon the this entrancing account of the climate there in left, must feel mighty uncor

Advance, writing from Puget Sound, gives this entrancing account of the climate there in January:

This morning, (January 6) I counted ten different varieties of flowers in full bloom out of doors, among which were roses, pansies, red and white daisles, blue bells and chrysanther mums. The grass of the hillside and meadow is as fresh and green as in spring time, with here and there a red clover blossom lifting its blushing face as if to apologise for its unseasonable appearance. Strawberry vines, too, scorning the figures of the calendar, persistently refuse to take their winter's nap, and with large, luxuriant leaves continue to shield the tender blossoms which nestle beneath their hade. The diligent, irrepressible Chinaman still makes his accustomed morning call with baskets of "celery, turnip-pe, beet-e and cabbage-ge," fresh from the garden, while the festive "siwash" and his beloved "kloochman" roam the streets bareheaded and barefooted in all their native pride and dignity. The mean temperature for December was 43½. At 2 p. m. it ranged 34 to 60° for the month. There were only five frosts and no snow until Dec 31, and then only enough to cover the ground. Today the sun is warmly shining, flowers are blooming, and all is merry as May. And this is the middle of winter at 43° north latitude.

This is not a bad story of a Hibernian hack-driver, whom a peliceman stopped with:

"Look here, new! Don't you know there's an order requiring every carriage to have a lantern at night?" "An' sure, sir, what made have I for a lantern, at all, at all? Can ye not see for yourself, sir, that my horse is bloind!"

At a dinner of fifty covers, given by a real-dent of Philadelphis at the Bellevon hotel in that city, the curtains at the windows of the banqueting hall were removed, and curtains of natural flowers, costing over \$100 each, were hung in their place. The cost of the dimensional propers and the second of the windows of the banqueting hall were removed, and curtains of natural flowers, costing over \$100 each, were hu

Writing of balls, the New York Telegram says:—At all the large ones now-a-days small tables for supper have taken the place of the long table d'hote, which gives every one a chance for a bite of supper and a sip of champagne, instead of confining this privilege to the strong and denying it to the weak. Hitherto the man who reached the supper table whether the man who reached the supper table, whether for his own benefit or that of some lady, was a a beautiful illustration of the survival of the fittest. A kennel of hounds at feeding time is the only thing that resembles a supper table and those about it at a ball in a private house. A pleading look—a stin-d cry,
Goodbye, forever! Goodbye!

A man is of age on the day before his twenty-first birthday, but it takes a woman of most muscular moral courage to admit at forty that she will be thirty in the following spring.

And those about it as a ball as private house.

Shakespeare didn't know everything, after all, He said, 'But love is blind, and lovers cannot see.' Can't eh? Two young, inexperienced lovers can get along Sunday night with less gas and less room to move around in the oldest man with the biggest spectacles in America.

Weather Proverbs for March.

March comes in like a lamb and goes out If March comes in with adder's head, It goes out with peacock tail. Winds in March and rains in April promise great blessings in May.

In beginning or in end
March its gifts will surely send.

A windy March and a rainy April make When March is like April, April will be like A damp, rotten March gives pain to farm.

March damp and warm Will do the farmer much harm,

Dust in March brings grass and foliage. March wind and May sun Make clothes white and maidens dun.

LITTLE CHIPS. A Hamburg church paid \$1,000 for a weather vane made in London.

The latest fancy in splashers are large fans spread against the wall behind the washstand. The diamonds and other precious stones imported into the United States last year cost over \$9,000,000. American base ball has become quite th

rage at Havana, and there are two or three fine parks for its play in the city. The hour of arrivals at parties and balls in New York grows later and later as Lent draws near. Half-past eleven is now the very earliest admissible time to make one's appearance.

The negroes of Norfolk, Va., have organized a society with the grandiloquent title of 'The Union State Grand Tabernacle of the Imperial Order of Gallilean Fishermen.' The eternal fitness of things is best displayed when a woman's \$3 purse contains as its chief treasure a few cents, a second-hand postage stamp, two car tickets, a receipt for chilblains and a sample of dress buttons.

The New York Tribune says: "Now that Philadelphia has set the fashion of Japanese weddings, classic Boston may be expected to revive Greek weddings." Thomas A. Edison's present to Miss Mina Miller, to whom he was married on Wednesday in Akron, O., was a gold and pearl necklace and a deed for real estate worth \$1,000,-

Miss Alice Longfellow gave a large reception at the Craigle House, Cambridge, Mass., last Wednesday evening. Her sisters, Mrs. Richard H. Dana, jr., and Mrs. Joseph G. Thorne, jr., received with her.

Many young girls of New York have taken up the 'manly art' of fencing as a means of physical development. A French professor has established an academy for the purpose, which is well patronized. A farmer once called his cow "Zephyr," She seemed such an amiable hephyr.

When the farmer drew near, She kicked off his ear, And now the old farmer's much dephyr.

After the unusual frost in the recent cold wave in Florida, the colored people explained the amazing phenomenon of washing frozen stiff on the line by deciding that "the good Lord starched all the clothes for us in denight."

It is said that in the stomach of a cow butchered at Ponca, Neb., there were found a pound of nails and a one-and-a-half inch screw, all of which were worn as bright as if polished on an emery wheel, A lady of Macon, Ga, upon entering a room for the first time, stands in the centre of the apartment and bows to each corner. She has a superstitious notion that this exhibition of

politeness will propitiate the spirits which, she believes, inhabit each room in every The story goes that a Chautauqua (N. Y.) cheese maker took home from Buffalo a fine imported Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, after the praise had ceased, said she had found her husbaud's private mark on the cheese. He had paid 33 cents a pound for the very cheese he had sold for six cents.

A comical incident is related of an eminent English nobleman who was presiding at a press dinner. He concluded his few feeble remarks by proposing the "health of Gutenberg." Some one pulled his coat tails and whispered that he was dead. "I regret," continued the nobleman "to announce that intelligence has just been received that Gutenberg is dead."

sweeps southward and breaking upon the Alaskan shores produces along the coast an effect similar to that produced by the Gulf Stream. A correspondent of the Chicago Advance, writing from Paget Sound, gives this extraording account of the alignment to the lean too much to the right or to the

At a dinner of fifty covers, given by a real-dent of Philadelphia at the Bellevue hotel in that city, the curtains at the windows of the banqueting hall were removed, and curtains of natural flowers, costing over \$100 each, were hung in their place. The cost of the dinner was about \$2,500.

A New Orleans man cleans old clocks by winding them up and boiling them. The belling water loosens the oil and dirt and the movement of the works aweeps it away. The works are then taken out and the machinery being hot, the water dries at once without producing rust.

New Dominion Paper Bag Co.

producing rust.

Mrs. Relief Burt Bodman, of Theresa, N.Y., and aunt of Henry M. Burt, editor of the Mount Washington paper, Among the Clouds, was 104 years old on the 22nd ult. She still retains to aremarkable degree her mental faculties, though her eyesight failed her several years ago, and is very bright for one of so great age. She is a native of Southampton, Mass., and removed to Pheresa 65 years ago, when Northern New York was mostly a wildenness.

when Nothern New York was mostly a wild erness.

Two seductive stool-pigeons for a Jefferson-ville (Ky.) gambling house picked up a red-headed newspaper man from Cincinnati the other day, and, in the expressive language of the Jeffersonville sports, attempted to play him for a "geeser." The newspaper man drank their drinks and smoked their cigars and told them monstrous yarns about his property in Cincinnati. They won enormous sums from him at three-card monte, and he paid the money like a gentleman, in checks on a mythical Cincinnati bank. But, on the whole, he had a good time in Jeffersonville, at the expense of the gamblers, who haven's got through guashing their teeth over the occurrence yet.

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# Educational Exhibit.

AN Exhibit of the Specimens of School Work for-warded to the Education Office for transmission to the Colonial Exhibition, will be held in the Vic-toria School Annex in Saint John, on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th of March. Specimens of Provincial Woods and Minerals will also be exhibited.

March grass never did good.

Snow in March is bad for fruit and grape
ne.

A dry March, wet April and cool May,
Fill barn and cellar and bring much hay,
A bushel of March dust is worth a king's
nsom.

A peck of March dust and showers in May
Make corn green and fields gray.

Dust in March brings grass and follows.

WM. CROCKET, ion Office, Fredericton, Chief Supt. Feb 27th, 1886. 4554 Education



# Intercolonial Railway

1885. Winter Arrangement. 1866.

and after Monday, November 16th, 1885, the trains of this Railway will run daily Trains will leave St. John: Day Express 7.30 a. m.

Accommodation 11.20 a. m.

Express for bassa 1.20 a. m.

Express for Halifax and Quebec. 7.20 p. m.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec 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 Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintenden

BAILWAY OFFICE, oncton, N. B., November 11th, 1885.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the thirteauth day of March mext, at twelve o'clock, noon, at hubb's Corner, so called, in Prince William street in the City of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of Saint John, pursuant to the Supreme Court in Equity made on the twenty-fourth day of November, A D. 1885 in a cause wherein John Boyd is plaintiff and James Hannay is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Bar atter, the approbation of the undersigned Barnster, the mortgaged premises described in the said decretal order as:—

A LL the right, title and interest of the deferdant in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing A in and to a certain interest of the defer dant date the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and made between William C. Hill of the City of Saint John, surveyor, of the first part, and the said defendant of the second part, and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein described as: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duke's Ward in the said City of Saint John, teing part of lot nine hundred and twenty-nine (No. \$29), fronting on Mecklenburg street and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of Wentworth and Mecklenburg streets, thence southerly along the line of Wentworth street seventy-five feet, thence westerly at right angles to Wentworth street forty feet to the cast line of let number (928) nine hundred and twenty-eight northwardly to Mecklenburg street seventy-five feet and thence eastwardly on Mecklenburg street (40) forty feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances thereto belonging and the messuages thereon erected

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the second day of December, A. D. 1835.

A. H. DEMILLA

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE, Barrister, Plaintiff's Solicitor. 4196 ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Percheon Stallion For Sale,

THE subscriber offers for sa'e his stallion,
"Percheon Chief," 6 years old, weighs 1850 lbs.
color, Dark Bay, with Black points, of good style and
action, can be seen at any time at my farm two miles
from Sussex Corner, Rings Co. This is a rare epportunity for Agricultural Societys or others, who are
desirous of improving their stock Terms favoraable
to responsible parties. For further information enquire of CLARK TEAKLES.

Sussex Corner, K. Co., Feb'y 17th, 1886. FOR SALE 3000 SACKS,

Suitable for Handling Grain (LOW PRICED.)

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MANUFACTURED BY

Butter. Butter. 100 TUBS **GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.** 

# NOVA SCOTIA.

RHEUMATICS READ THIS:

MESERS HANDSTON BEOS.

harly in February, 1885, while in St. John, N.B., I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an eminent Physician and with great care was enabled to come home in about two weeks time, after which time I grew worse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything we could 'co control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of liminents, including Minard's and Electric Cill, I then had good medical advice and treatment, which at times afforded temporary relief, but the disease lurked in my system, and thifted from one side to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being. For more than two months, I was umable to get to my reom, or retire without assistance. I chanced to see an advertisement of your "Sciaticine" effecting wondeful cures. I procured a package and when I received it my limbs were much sweller, my feet and ankies were purple, and so swollen that they were hapeness. After four does of the Internal Medicine and three applications of the Limment the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Rheumatism had completely gone, could walk about supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease tince having passed through the sutumn and winter to this date Janury 5th, 1886, with its climatic changes. I can recommend your "seciatione." and hope that all who are affected with that most painful disease Rheumatism, will not hesitate to give "Sciaticine" a trial.

Any person wishing to know more of the particulars or doubting this statement given, can write to Mis. W. B. Moore, bouth Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully give them all information.

MRS. W. H. MOORE,

South Farmington, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

# 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.

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Register Grates, Slate Mantels, &c. A FULL line of all the above always in stock, and at prices to suit the times.

Our CLIMAX RANGE Challenge not having been accepted is proof positive that it is the leading range in the market. Stove Pipe, Tinware in variety, always in steek.

Bepairs to stoves made by competent workmen.
Odd castings for all stoves made by us, always in
stock. A special discount to all purchasers until 1st Henderson, Lorigan & Burns, 27 and 29 Water street and 170 to 186 Brussels street. P. S — We would remind the public that we are the only firm in the Dominion of Canada who make their own Mantels and Grates.

H. L. & B.



35 Hatten Garden | 246 St. Tanes St.; LONDON. MONTREAL. B Laurance's Spectacles and Eye-glasses are the only genuine English articles on the market (Every Lifetamded "B. L.") Real pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genuineness. They are recommend by and testmonials have been reclived from the President, Vice President, Experimental Agrociant, and Ex Vice Peesident of the Medical Aggorian

dent, and Ex Vice Peesident of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians 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 further proof is needed, call on any of our sgents for New Brunswick.

J D B F McKenzle Christon ... W C B Allan
Campbellton ... Frost and Second
Frederiction ... E M Estey
Milltown ... John H Healy
Milltown ... Lee Street
Petitoodisc ... G I Brown and Co
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OF THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors,

HACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM

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destroyer of worms in Children or Adults RUBBER BELTING.

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IN CASKS AND BBLS. The Best Lime made in Canada.

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Correspondence and Orders solicited, SOLE AGENT. C. H. PETERS.

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100 BARRELS MESS PORK, 200 TUBS LARD---Tietzen's Best.

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THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

THE L Oh, England is a rich and h But England is folks as I; And such a port f again,
As the pleasantes
Spanish mai

VOL.

There were forty swift and s All furnished well nons round And a thousand loyally. Thence we sailed his hoards

Which he wrung dian folk of Likewise the mer Who flog men and them to the Oh, the palms gr that shone l ous to behol And the negro ms fast did flee

To welcome gallar Oh, sweet it was i breeze. A swing with good With a negro lass Of the breakers of touched the

But scripture sait must be; So the king's ship put down w
All day we fough
burst the bo And I fled in a the fight. Nine days I floate beside, Till, for all I trie thing she d But as I lay a-gas And brought me i until I die.

tell where One comfort is, th worse off th If I might but be To the pleasant

And now I'm old

THE FOR A Mysteric BY AN EN Arthur Armst eller, representis in London, and high in the estim was engaged to a Hammond, to v tached, and the was not far distar Arthur Armst mail train for Lor the 27th of Nov heard of since that valuable property besides a consider ing to the firm. this matter was could extract lit from them. Up pearance they had in him and he had

capacity of trave share in the bu steady, young f pect of making 'Have you are suppose that A difficulties?' I as 'None whatev that is what me inexplicable, for valuables which left Glasgow wer of money we fir save a sum, whi would amply goods and mone
I resolved to on arriving in G den Hotel. Af proceeded to San Hammond lived, convinced that the slip; for it h with a more ami

> I learned that he rious offers of may vantage ous kind, refused in favo learned that the fortung in her contractions and the contractions of the c fortune in her o mond a visitor lady introduced tlemanly looking deed, a singula but, nevertheles expression of con I am utterly strong abscondin
> It is by no mes
> sconded, I replie
> 'How, then, ca
> less desertion of 'I am not prer to answer that q that whatever th may be it is not of I said, turning to

lady. In talking mat

reentered the ro assured. Have Armstrong?' 'Yes,' was th have one which a She procured to take every car I then return some means to e haps it would be and set enquiries me that by quest in charge of the travelled I migh

My reflection