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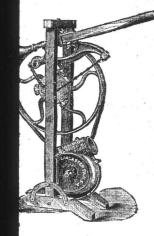
to any address in CANADA, TED STATES or EAT BRITAIN

STAGE PAID.

T. JOHN, N. B.

ISM. URE!

vere attack of Rheumatism, led to come home in about dfully. We did everything ods of linements, including I treatment which at times d shifted from one side to than two mouths, I assistance I chanced lend cures I provided assis ance I chanced detail cures. I procured a veilen, may feet and vere shapeless. After iniment the swelling had all ne, could walk about supple bassed through the autumn as I can recommend your hat most painful disease al bting this statement given N. S., who will cheerfully



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5083 t's Sample Book Free, for Sc. mp and this slip. A. W. KIN-

Never mind my business, or how I was gathered in. Enough that they bagged me 180 miles inside the enemy's lines and hus-EEKLY SUN BLISHED BY BLISHING COMPANY NESDAY MORNING. AT THEIR ing Establishment.

Heekly 1



VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1886.

THE THRASHING.

It is not the voice of the wild wind. Nor the rush of the noisy rain, Nor yet the tread of the river That sounds across the plain.
For low is the voice of the wild wind, The rain is far at sea, And soft is the tread of the river; Whatever can it be?

he brown cheeked country children Will tall you, for they know It is the noise of the thrashing That roars and rumbles so.
Before the breath of the morning
Had melted the frost-work hoar
From the stubbly fields and hedges,
Began the grand uproar.

The thrashers came through the dim lots. A.whistling up the dawn, And bright as the glancing starlight, The prongs of their pitchforks she The garrulous folks in the hen-house Were never in such surprise, And the cows stared through the stanchions,

With mildly wondering eyes, There were lanterns glancing hither, And lights a-blinking yon, And the drowsy horses snorted To feel the harness on. To seet the names on.

It was bustle and hustle and hurry
Around the wind-mill tower;

It was whosing and hawing and geeing,
With hitching to the power.

Then rang the voice of the driver To the crack of the snaky lash,
And the teams began to circle,
And the ponderous wheels to crash,
And a rout of mingled noises Spread on the peaceful air, A creek and a groan and rumble That deepened to a blare.

It is chatter and grind and rattle, It is whistle and buzz and burr. It is thud and thwack and shudder With endless whizz and whirr. The men on the stacks, like giants,
Loom through the clouds of chaff;
They are black with the dust of thrashing,
You could not tell them half.

The sheaves with their severed girdles Are caught by the great machine, And the teeth of the monster tear them And shake the grain out clean, It trickles into the measure, Each kernel deftly flayed And the straw streams up the belting And falls in a wild cascade.

Swelling in perfect cadence, Matched to a stately rhyme, A ree in sung for the harvest
Is the noise of the thrashing time. All day in the gold October, Through luminous hazes borne, The uplands and vales of corn.

It sings of the great earth's bounty, Of the garner filled with grain, And it mingles in its measures The music of light and rain, sings to the hopes that falter. To the hearts that doubt and strive. Like the strong voice of a prophet, That promise is still alive.

UNDER SENTENCE. By W. H. Gordon.

Under fire-In the midst of battle, hot with action, intoxicated with noise, the yells of speak or signal to the prisoner, as his bakercomrades, the rattle of musketry, the whiz like shovel reached in my morsel of food. of minnies, whir of balls, the clatter of shells. the cheers of victors, the rush for position for my levity shocked him so that he gave and desperate helding, the human passion of spiteful revenge, and the roused taste for blood and carnage innate in the animal man—under fire in the frenzy of fight is no test of courage. Many a man atomic that the passion of my levity shocked him so that he gave me up as the irredeemable reprobate. He offered up a prayer for me, however, I courteously kneeling with him on the stone floor. But he never came again.

In battle the half read paragraph of life anddenic left with a dash was an upsecond.

I remember in the battle of Port Republic—in the three days' fighting heavy wonder would come. 'So strong in health and hope of life, is death so near?' Virginia in '62 our regiment, W. L. Jackson's old Thirty-first Virginia, was one of three ordered to storm and take a battery of nine pleces, supported by five regiments of infantry and some of the coolest, most ac. curate sharpshooters we had met. By some miscarriage the order came only to our regiment, now decimated by fighting and forced

marching to 214 men.

But we crawled up through that oat field on our belies, raising to shoot, dropping again to load and advance. And every time throats of those nine twelve pounders that were belching grape and canister into our very mouths.

Five times had our colors fallen-one two, three, four, five of the tallest brave fellows, one after another raised the regimental flag, and fell, shot through the fore-

They had been ploked off by the sharpshooters one after another, those gallant West Virginia mountaineers—as fast as a color bearer feil, snatching up the flag and raising with it,
The fifth had fallen. A sergeaut jumped

from Company C to raise the standard.
'Better let that thing alone, Bill,' growled Lieut. Cooper. 'Use both hands with your bayonet next rise.' Bill Cooper was a Pennsylvanian, as brave

a man as crawled back with our little remnant of 114 that day. After we had reached safe quarters and were lying down to rest in the woods, he turned to me to ask: What were you looking up and down the line in there for Bill?'

'Lieutenant,' was the answer, 'I was looking for a chance to run.'
'By heaven, so was I!' gruffly retorted the quondam man of valor: 'but, every fellow in the regiment was looking right at me.'

Aye, aye, it takes less courage to stand than to run away from a battle.

But I did get a touch that tested me most sorely after that, when they sent me 'through he lines' in the 'secret service.'

tled me off to prison in Baltimore harbor, where I was confronted with the charge of being a spy. No matter that I had on when captured my full uniform as captain. No matter that at my court martial trial their own,officer who captured me testified that had to pass. But I had to comfort and conhe l.d not take me as a spy, and that there wa no work for a spy where he captured

In answer to my request that if they must kill me, for the sake of honor to give me the death of a soldier, they graciously changed the paper to read, 'To be shot to death with musketry on the parade ground, etc.'

him in some way a spiritual premonition that he is going to let fly from Death's quiver that fatal dart. Be that as it may—I had no premonition of death.

Not when they stood me up to hear my

sentence and to answer, nor afterward in the cool contemplation my isolated and cool dungeon afforded; not when the officer of the day, on that eventful execution morning, read to me in my dungeon the day's programme and delicated my doom at the contemplation of the garrison, would recall them to the horrid present.

The little clock seemed to me in these intervals to tick as loudly as the clatter of a gramme and delicated my doom at the contemplation. gramme and delineated my doom at the hands of twelve detailed soldiers. He found me whistling as I paced my narrow cell that morning and exclaimed in surprise: 'Why, captain! what kind of a man are

'Oh, I don't know; skin aud bone, flesh and sinews, blood and bile. Why?
'Why! Don't you know you are to be shot today? Oatside here are the twelve

-whistling!'
'Well, why not whistle as long as possible, and cry when you cannot laugh?'
Hence, I may not be able to tell just how man feels who stares death calmly in the face, for may be I did not comprehend my situation.

But I was sentenced to death. That I fully comprehended when they marched me handouffed, between two guards with arms at 'charge' and bayonets fixed, back to the prison; and, instead of my former 12 by 12 cell, barred and bolted me in an underground, dark, damp dungeon, 3 by 10, with a tub occupying about two feet of that sparse space, algorificantly suggestive that I was to stay right there until the day and

Tae sentence was fully realized during the sunless days and no darker nights of the weeks that followed. Daylight! Heavens man! you do not appreciate what a ray of glad, bright sunlight is until shut in from all that makes day beau-

'Oh, yes; I comprehended, slightly, that mine was no trifling sentence, as I crouched in that felt darkness, waiting till dilated pupils enabled me to see imperfectly what was the dampness that I touched. Finally, however, I was permitted to send out and buy a lamp, and to keep it lighted. The wall had been repeatedly whitewashed; but the humid filth cozed through the The floor was stone: a solid or cemented mass that at once negatived any idea of dig-ging out. Away up yonder, ten or twelve feet away, was the arched brick ceiling, whose sweaty surface told that it, too, was

under the sod. But the dampness and the darkness and the dirt were but grains of dust compared to the unutterable loneliness that grew upon me in that sepulchre, not a human soulnot even a brute, except the scampering rats-to break the stillness of that murky

Twice a day, grimly silent, came the cook's detail with my barrack soup or coffee. But he was mute, under strict orders not to The post chaplain's was the only human

test of courage. Many a man stands that suddenly left with a dash—, an unseen, because he is afraid to run. might be.

But here alone, in silent darkness, the Life's retrospect, as memory was forced to

on our bellies, raising to shoot, dropping again to load and advance. And every time we rose some comrade dropped to rise no more? Talked of for a day or week, and then forgotten? Is it I who am to look We neared the creat until we could at those twelve soldiers in silent rank twelve almost look down the black sulphurous paces at my front? To hear the command, throats of those nine twelve pounders that 'Ready—aim—fire!' and hear the death mes-

no more?

For the life of me I could no: say, 'Yee, it is I.' I had no such feeling, and why I cannot tell. I knew the law military—knew if I was

found guilty as a spy no power but that of the pardoning prerogative of the chief exec-utive could avert death, I knew that all had been done by my friends that could be done, without avail.

Still, I could not think that I was to die

Such reflections, retrospections, selfarguings, came to me daily, as the time drewnear appointed for my execution, Finally it came. Shall I ever forget that

November morning.

They had told me I would be taken out at 9 o'clock in the morning, and would be allowed an officer's room in the barracks, where my parents, sisters and brothers would meet me and spend the last few hours with me.

When taken out, they had to seat me in the outer guard room a quarter of an hour, until my eyes became accustomed to the piercing glare of sunshine. Then they took me to the room where I

found my friends and a minister. Just outside—we could see them through the window—stood a special detail of twelve men, selected as the unwilling executors of the sentenced man.

Telling me I should have until the last

minute before 3 o'clock, but then would have to go, the colonel locked the door and left me with my friends They had secured the privilege of spending these last few hours with me—I knew to comfort and console, perhaps to strengthen me for the fearful ordeal through which I

sole them. My father was broken down. It must be

the man of God to offer prayers, knowing It may or may not be true that when the his words would fall upon loving ears as grim monater stugles out his victim he sends death walls, as clods falling on my coffig. 1 The Zalvation of Ireland More in Good drew them by everything interesting I could think of, to contemplate anything but my impending doom.

As I would about succeed, the little

clock on the mantle would strike, or a foot-

hammer struck every five minutes. Ten! half past! Eleven! and a half! Twelve! Half! One! Heavens! How it ticked off the seconds. galloped the minutes, and startled our ears with the fleeting half hours! We were seated around the room.

shot today? Outside here are the twelve to each other as we could get. Father on one aide, mother on the other, a hand never see another morning! and here you are | clasped by each, when a step sounded without, a hand touched the knob, the key turned in the lock, the door was thrown open and the colonel stood looking at us. Instinctively I jumped to my feet, as father and mother sprang to my side, a hand each upon my shoulder. How rapidly thought does its office in

> My first thought was, their dining hour approaches, and these officers wish to get this unpleasant duty through, For a minute—it seemed eternity, and that the little clock had ceased to tell off time-we stood, the colonel and myself, stient, gezing sternly at each other.

He evidently expected me to speak. But did not, could not. At length he slowly drew from his pocket a slip of paper, and saying 'Captain, I have just received this telegram,' read, while we gazed upon him in strained, listening

eagerness: The execution of the sentence in the case of Capt. William F. Gordon is postponed until of Capt. William F. Gordon ... Francisco of further orders. By order of The President.'

None of us spoke. 'You can stay with your friends till 3. Then you go back to your cell,' he said, closed the door and left us hurriedly. Father drew a long, trembling sigh and sank slowly to the floor, where mother had sank slowly to the floor, where mother had already fallen. Their support gone, the gudden, unlooked for lifting of the cloud of death, the rush of relief from the horrid the task to which already a year ago we have a should assuredly not lose ing that made me limp as a rag, weak as a dying babe. And I, too, sank between my parents. The minister said something I did not hear, brothers and sisters knelt around us, and I heard the preacher pourisg out a prayer of gratitude that the dark shadow of death had passed by, leaving the

My sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment and labor during the war.

A Mule Concert.

Mules are chiefly found in the south and west. They have been more abused than Judas Iscariot. A boy who would not throw a stone at a mule when he gets a chance would be considered by his parents as too mean to raise. The mule is a good worker, but cannot be depended upon. He is liable to strike, and when he strikes human calculation fails to find any rule by which to reckon when he will go to work again. It is useless to pound, for he will stand more beating than a sitting room carpet. He has been known to stand eleven days in one spot, apparently thinking about something, and start again as though nothing had

Life's retrospect, as memory was forced to the review, presented so much done, so much yet to be done, so much just begun that should be flaished.

Is it possible that these lithe limbs are to walk out in funeral pageant—my own funeral! Quick, active, as the soldiers who march with me, am I to march out with them and they back without me?

To go forth from this living tomb, to give my longing eyes one quaff of sunlight, and then shut them forever, in the eternal darkness of death's real grave. Am I to die? To be no more? Talked of for a day or week, and then forgotten? Is it I who am to look at those twelve soldiers in silent rank twelve paces at my front? To hear the command, 'Roady—aim—fire!' and hear the death message, feel death's bullet, then forever know no more?

For the life of me I could not say, 'Yes, it is I.' I had no such feeling, and why I cannot tall. happened,
To fully appreciate the mule one should lissions where the crowd were all girls—but I never knew what noise was till I heard a lot of army mules bray. - Dyersburg, Tenn., Ga-

Thousands for a Trotter.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 19 -Major May Overton of Nashville, Tenn., has bought of J. S. Clark of New Brunswick, N. J., the brown horse Wedgewood (record 219) by Belmont, dam Woodbury, the dam of Woodford's Mambrino. The price was \$25,000. John Splan says the horse is cheap, and was the greatest trotter he ever drove except Rarus. Wedge-wood has ten colts old enough to trot and five

wood has ten colts old enough to trot and five are in the 2 30 list.

Wedgewood has been bought for stock purposes, Mejor Overton representing a syndicate of Tennesses gentlemen who have raised \$250.000 to invest in a stock farm near Nashville. This syndicate speat \$35,000 for brood mares at the great Glenville sale. The same syndicate is also largely interested in the new West Endracing association at Nashville.

Davitt's Life Threatened.

RUMOR THAT A CONSPIRACY IS ON FOOT TO

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20 .- A rumor is in circulation that some of Michael Davitt's friends believe that there is a conspiracy on hear.) We have bound ourselves by pledges foot to murder him because of his opposition foot to murder him because of his opposition to the extreme measure proposed by the O'Donovan Rossa Irish faction. It is said that a meeting was held in New York recently. that a meeting was held in New York recently, at which Davitt was denounced and desperate measures threatened. Inquiry has been made of some of the friends of Davitt as to the truth My father was broken down. It must be a horrid strain on a father's feelings to attain one a father's feelings to attain one and the prime of mannagements and look at his son, in the prime of mannagements hood, and count off the few intervening moments of the most prominent that such arrangements hood, and count off the few intervening moments of the trouble of the rumor, and th

SALISBURY'S SPEECH

the Law.

Tha Eternal Eastern Question Once More.

Lord Sallsbury, who was loudly cheered tervals to tick as loudly as the clatter of a mill. It struck the half hours as well as the full atroke: and it seemed to me its tiny turn you.on behalf of Her Majesty's govern. on rising said: My Lord Mayor, my ment, our most sincere thanks for the mode in which this toast has been received. It is it is not to Egypt that the thoughts of those a yearly custom of considerable antiquity are turned who consider our foreign policy and of very graceful significance that we all and of very graceful significance that we all from various walks of life, engaged in the service of the state. should here, at the beservice of the state, should here, at the beginning of the civic year, assemble together ginning of the civic year, assemble together ginning of the civic year, assemble together to pay our homage to the greatest of those municipal institutions on whose exertions the freedom of England rests, (cheers); and I have, in response to an allusion which you, Tarkish empire that is in question. The what kind indulgence this city, the dispen-ser of honors as great as any that English-men can receive, has always recognized the efforts of those who, in any department of the service of the crown, have tried to do their duty in the work which is committed to them. It is the custom at this period of the year and on this occasion that some reference should be made to the state of public affairs, and to the work which lies before the ministers of the crowa (hear, hear). If I were to confine myself merely to the legislative work which wee are likely to have to perform I am afraid I should note be able to draw for you any very novel picture, be-cause so slow is the progress of our parlia-mentary machine that I believe, with scarcely an exception, the whole of the legislative work that we shall undertake next year is that which already in our previous administration we have pledged ourselves to undertake. The machine works slowly; some of usentertain not a very sanguine hope that it may be made to work a little faster but in any case legislation is to be judged not by its quantity, not by its repidite but but he carrien and were pledged, we should assuredly not loss sight of those landmarks by which our course has lather to been guided (hear, hear). But, in truth, as far as domestic affairs are concerned, the whole interest of home political and the concerned of the state tics is absorbed in the consideration of that one Irish question which now distracts the councils of the realm. We at least occupy a

position which cannot be mistaken or misinterpreted. Our business is to translate the mandate in favor of the integrity of the em-pire (loud and continued cheering) which we mer, and after, subject to that great and paramount consideration, to entorce the law which had been too long neglected (renewed cheers), to uphold rights which have been spect for law and the maintenance of order sheers). What success we have already mot with I will not say much about. I think that the state of things is decidedly better than it was (cheers). I believe that outrages are much fewer; that order is bet ter maintained; that rights are more fully recognised; and, though I would not have you found upon what may be only a passing and illusory gleam of respite—I would not have you found too sanguine hopes on that—yet I believe we may say with confidence that, so far as the short time has permitted, the relation between landlord and tenant has been solidly improved cheers), and to that extent the sore which rritates the community and prevents the restoration of perfect harmony has been mitigated, if not removed (cheers.) I need (cheers.) This being THE CONSDITION OF THINGS IN IRELAND,

I will only say that it is not to legislation, but it is to a steady course of honest government, if we can obtain it, that I look for the restoration of prosperity in that county (cheera.)
I do not exclude 1 gislation. It may be necessary, but I say let us have as little of it as possible, and what we have of it should be undertaken with as little haste and as much cautien and prudence as we can command (hear, hear.) The salvation of Ireland for the time is to be found more in good government than is alteration of the law (cheers), and the sooner we dissuade her population from speculating in politics (hear, hear), the more steadily will they take to more wholesome and enduring modes of agitation (hear, hear) Your lordship referred to foreign policy, and so doubtedly at this particular juncture fe n policy occupies a very large surfa n field to which those a for a long time a look who take at all. Egy ever foreign politics I am afraid the probword of ir have beer abilities a it be a word of interest for some the ar. Our stay in Egypt, as you well know, has been held by governments of all colors to be limited in duration. for some to but the limit is not a limit of time, it is a limit of the work that we have to do (hear,

At the Lord Mayor's Dinner.

Government than in Alteration of

ficulty in Egypt, not only to the politician, but to those who contemplate Egypt from the vantage point of this city—the finances yet, attained the point when we can say for Turkish empire that is in question. The territory which is governed by Turkey is not in question at the present moment; the territory is a Christian state, inhabited by a free population (applause), whose troubles and whose dangers have deeply affected the feelings and the sympathies of the people of this country. (Cheers) The people of Bulgaria, as you know, ten years ago excited the sym-pathy of the inhabitants of this country to an extraordinary degree, and since that time, when they were liberated from a dominion to which they objected, and were placed in a position of independence, Europe founded great hopes upon them. It was hoped that their progress in freedom and civilization would furnish an impassable baroccurred—a midnight conspiracy (hear, ported by the city of London (cheers, hear,) which I need not qualify (loud cheers). who then ruled over Bulgaria (cheers), in there is no such darger or difficulty to whom he put his especial trust and whom store for us. I venture to express a trust he had led to victory. They, debauched by foreign gold (loud cheers), turned against the Prince who had led them, and huried the Prince who had led them, and huried him from the throne. The event was received with deep condemnation by the con-

science and the sentiment of Europe (cheers). WITH SCARCELY LESS CONSTERNATION did they hear that the resources of foreign received from the constituencies last sum- diplomacy had been employed in order to save those men from the doom they had justly merited. And the spectacle that followed excited similar feelings. Eccroachcheers), to uphold rights which have been too long trodden under foot, and by so doing to restore that prosperity which can be founded on no other foundation than the rement after encroachment upon the rights of nessed by Europe with the deepest regret and the most earnest reprobation, and it was felt that such events too naturally gave rise to sinister rumors, which we have every ground to believe are unfounded, and too naturally gave to the Christian races of the Peninsula a gloomy presentment of the fate that lay before them. But if the prespect in one respect has been most lamentable, in other respects it has been a prospect upon which European opinion has locked with pleasure and with admiration. These people of Bulgaria have had no long apprenticeship in freedom, having been but recently released from the enervating influences of the subjection under which they had been placed; and yet the courage, the resolution, the tenacity, the determination to secure their national and individual freedom for their national and individual freedom for centuries would have been a happy augury to that which I believe will be a brilliant to secure their national and individual freedom for centuries would have been a happy augury to that which I believe will be a brilliant to secure their national and individual freedom for centuries would have been a happy augury to that which I believe will be a brilliant to secure their national and individual freedom for centuries would have been a happy augury to that which I believe will be a brilliant to secure their national and individual freedom for centuries would have been a happy augury to that which I believe will be a brilliant to secure their national and individual freedom for centuries would have been a happy augury to that which I believe will be a brilliant to the first term and the first term hardly repeat the contradiction which Gen-eral Buller has already published to the idea to that which I believe will be a brillieral Buller has already published to the idea that that end has in any way been attained by tampering with the dutter imposed upon us by the law (hear, hear.) We possess no dispensing power; we have exercised no dispensing power. We have merely tried to administer the law as we found it; but we have in private, as we have in public, not ceased to exhort all who came within our influence to exercise that right with the consideration for their fellow citizens which is the only foundation on which any community can pursue its course in harmony and peace (cheers.) This being that that end has in any way been attained by tampering with the duties imposed upon us by the law (hear, hear.) We possess no dispensing power; we have exercised no dispensing power. We have merely tried to administer the law as we found it; but we have in methods are the state of southeastern Europe rests. Much specular that the state of southeastern Europe rests. Much specular that the state of the sta erating interest, in combination with the powers of Europe. We have signed the course, to inform himself, but at the same time treaty; there rests upon us no isolated duty to vindicate that treaty if it should be broken (hear, hear). If the powers of Europe, or any considerable portion of the powers of Europe, recognize the duty of vindicating the contracting cating the treaty under any contingencies that may arise, I am sure that the Eoglish people will not be backward to recognize their duty (loud and repeated cheers). But for those who wish to know what the policy of England will be, I will ask them to look at the past. I believe that, in spite of occa-sional and transitory aberrations, the foreign policy of England has been and will be con-

tinuous, and I would ack those who wish to know the policy of England not to waste their time in considering the proclivities of this or that passing minister of the day. Let them ask what the Eoglish people have done in the past, and they will know what the Eoglish people will do in the future. (Hear, hear.) Three times since this century has begun, the Balkan peninsula has been invaded by the hosts of the north. The first inread took place under the ministry of the Duke of Wellington—not an unwarlike man. (Hear, hear.) But the invasion took place. England was alone; she had no allies; and under the guidance of the Duke of Wellington she recognized that no isolated duty fell upon her, that her interests were not involved, and she contented herself with a protest. The next time was under the ministry of Lord Aberdeen, well known for what may be called his pacific fanaticism. But that time England had allies. France, Austria, and later on Italy as well as Turkey ranged. country until we believe it to be secure irom foreign aggression (hear, hear), and a sufficient foundation has been laid for the hope that anarchy and confusion will be prevented in its domestic affairs (cheers). We have been engaged in the task—a task to which I am sure every English minister will address himself with zeal—of bringing that end nearer. We believe that country is distinctly making advances (hear, hear.) One of the great evils we have had to contend with

Commence of the second second

NO. 55

is the fear of an invasion from the desert. I unduly averse to exertion, or blind to the believe that is an apprehension entirely at believe that is an apprehension entirely at an end. Inside Egypt the improvement has been rapid; the signs of it are manifest. Brigandsge has been completely put down; order, so far as that is concerned, has been entirely restored; and the finances, which have been the great difficulty in Egypt, not only to the collision, and Lord Beaconsfield inspired and she was not bound to take any isolated ac-tion, and Lord Beaconsfield inspired and guided a policy of peace (cheers). It was a policy of preaution too (hear, hear), for he took measures in case the cloud of war had wear a more promising aspect than they have ever done before. Our hopes, therefore, are considerable. We believe the progress that has been made is real; but we have not, as should have been defended. But the points should have been defended. But the points which these precedents establish—and I hold that in foreign policy precedents are especially valuable—are that these duties which fall upon England, not on account of her own interests, but as a number of the European Confederacy she will perform in concept. Confederacy, she will perform in concert with other members of the European Conwherever they are attacked (loud cheers). In the present case, not only the precedents which I have recited to you will show you that her immediate interests are not engaged, but there is the fact that the two great Enpires of Austria and Turkey themselves, holding territories in the Balkan Peninsula, and these events taking place at their door, look upon them apparently with equanimity and without apprehension; and we should be unduly fastidious and apprehensive if we thought that our interests were threat-ened when they, in their judgment, think their interests, which are so near, are untouched. (Hear, hear) In this matter Austria is on the look out. The opinion and judgment of Austria is on the look out. The civilization would furnish an impassable barrier—a barrier which Turkish regiments could never have furnished—against any perilous aggression from outside, and their progress has not belied the hopes of Europe fixed upon them (hear, hear). It is but a few weeks ago—if I remember rightly, it was but the time when we were invited by your Lordship's predecessor, who sits beside me, to meet him in the Mansion House—that those hopes seemed to be of the brightest, and the prospect of Bulgaria seemed to be unclouded. Then a great catastrophe occurred—a midnight conepiracy (hear, bear) which I can be a midnight conepiracy (hear, bear) which I can be a midnight conepiracy (hear, bear) which I can be a midnight conepiracy (hear, bear) which I can be a midnight conepiracy (hear, bear) with enormous weight in the councils of Her Majesty's government, and the policy which Austria pursues will contribute very largely pursue. (Cheers.) But at passent, whatever the future may have in store for us, I see no cause for apprehension that the great turbed. (Cheers.) If the duty to fulfill upon us, we know that we shall be supported by the city of London (cheers.) hear,) which I need not qualify (loud cheers).

There was a midnight conspiracy of the officers in whom the galiant and able Prince

I venture to express a trust that tles which have been threatened will not be injured; the rights which seem to be menaced will continue unimpaired; and I venture to the menaced will continue unimpaired; and I venture to trust that we shall have to ask your sympathy for no measures of protection, we shall have to explain to you no eras of danger and new locality. perplexity; that the prospect of the future which lies before us is a future of recovering trade and industry, not a future of destructive war (cheers), and that the support that we shall claim from you shall be for no other cause than that of the achieving the victories

A Study in Legs.

of peace. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THEIR POSITION INDICATES THE MENTAL CONDS-

Men generally cross their legs when there is the least pressure on their minds. You will never find a man actually engaged in business with his legs crossed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other because the mind and body work together.

A man engaged in auditing accounts will never cross his legs, says the Denver Tribuse, neither will a man who is writing an article, or who is employed in any manner where his brain is actively engaged. When at work in a sitting posture the limbs naturally extend to the floor in a perfectly straight line.

A man may cross his legs if he is sitting in

the perusal of its contents is recreation for him, and his body again seeks its position of relaxation. When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs and goes to work—that is, begins to eat, his mind now turning on the duties of the day before him,

Men cross their legs in a ball room, but it is

far from an elegant thing to do, and it is not done by those who have been brought up its good society. It is your "three-penny-bit young man" who crosses his legs at a ball, and, would you believe it, I have seen young ladies do the normal black. do the same thing? - New York Journal

Death of a Colored Judge.

Judge George L. Ruffin of the Charlestown, Massachusetts, district police court, died last Friday evening of Bright's disease. He was Friday evening of Bright's disease. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1834, his parents being free people of color and possessed of a little property and education. In 1853 his parents removed to Boston, where their eight children, including George, were sent to a public school. He lied law with Jewell & Caston. afterward attended the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1869. He built up a

Can't Stand Everything.

BUPFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20 .- Owing to an advance in the rates of rentals nearly Bell telephone subscribers in this day struck against the further use

The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 1, 1886

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In remitting money to this office please do so by Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter, otherwise we will not be responsible for the less of money by mail.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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

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

Our MR. JAMES will, during the present month visit the Countles of Carleton, York, Charlotte, Victoria and Sunbury in the interests of The Sun and will call upon as many of our friends as possible. Subscribers in arrears will greatly facilitate his work by being prepared to pay the amount of their indebtedness when called upon.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All subscribers to the Daily and WEEKLY Sun who are over two years in arrears, are hereby notified that if the amounts are not paid on or before the 31st December, inst. the accounts will be placed in the hands of our solicitors for collection.

EXPLAINING IT AWAY.

The unfortunate Globe of this city has expended much effort in the attempt to make credit for making St. John one of the terminal ports in the ocean mail steamship serthis topic. Liberal conservatives expect sensible government on national policy lines from the present administration. If we do not get it we protest; if we do get it we are satisfied. The grits also expect good government on national policy lines from the administration. If they do not get it they take part in the protest, though to do so they abandon all their creed, and "speak as conservatives." If they get what they ask they government the New Brunswick grits desteamers, and then are not satisfied. From Mr. Blake they accept, with gratitude, speeches and votes against the Short Line subsidies, and consequently against St. John's claim to the winter port. When the interests of the province are to be served. the appeal is always to Sir John. Nothing is expected from his opponents. When the point is gained, the next thing is to explain away the concessions. The Globe, setting itself to this task, has hit upon the expedient of attributing to the Governor General the success of the winter port appeal. It appears that he was present at the council meeting when the order was passed to change the terms of contract, According to the Globe, then, it is all Lord Lansdowne's doing. This explanation is given with seriousness, as though Mr. Ellis expected the public not to laugh at it. There is, however, one circumstance which the Globe has not considered. It is stated that Sir John drove round in the morning, called upon the Governor General and brought the Rielites have organized for action. John would scarcely take this trouble in order to induce Lord Lansdowne to interfere with the ministerial programme. Here is a difficulty with which Mr. Ellis must maritime provinces, with the hope of defeat. grapple. By way of helping him out, we ing Mesers, Landry, Costigan, Wood, Moffat oachman is in the pay of the Governor

DUTIES OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT

The labor and trade bureau, which the Dominion government are to establish, will contain representatives of the working classes and will be charged with the duty of enquiring and reporting on all questions arising out of the conflict of labor and capital. From the official announcement made by Sir John Macdonald, we learn that the new board will have power "to enquire and report on the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity, and of developing the productive industries of the Dominion so as to advance and improve the trade and commerce of line came the Inman, and finally the Allan Canada; also to enquire and report on the line. The Halifax mail contract with practical operation of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of disputes bettlement of disputes bettlemen tween employers and employes. Also to enquire and report as to the expediency of subjects of enquiry under the administra-tion of one of the ministers of the crown, who will be specially charged with the great and important questions relating to trade and commerce—in other words, to appoint a It minister of trade and commerce, who will have under his charge and supervision all the numerous and important questions that arise, directly or indirectly, concerning trade and commerce, and in doing so to carry out the results of the enquiry we are about to make under this royal commis-

MONTREAL city has 38,798 voters under the Dominion franchise act. The Montreal Short Line will make St. John a winter port. But Halifax was a winter port for Gazette states that 21,648 of these electors are French and 17,150 English speaking. subsidized mail steamers long before there was such a thing as a Mackenzie govern-The English speaking voters comprise a twoment in Canada. thirds majority in the centre division, and a still larger proportion in the west division. But in the east division, which comprises half the voting population, four fifths of the electorate is French. The single member for Montreal East will represent an elector. ate of 16,000, nearly double the number of voters in this city and county. Quebec would be the better of a little gerrymander, We believe there are several constituencies with from 1,500 to 2,000 voters.

SOME OF THE ISSUES.

Some of the issues before the electors at the last general election are no longer matters to be decided. Some questions remain have arisen.

In 1882 the people were asked by Mr. Blake to condemn the Canadian Pacific railway contract. It was then set forth that the completion of the line within ten years was practically impossible and that whether possible or not the company had no intention of constructing more than the easy portions on the prairie. This done they would claim the subsidy in proportion to the mileage constructed and Canada would have no transcontinental railway. But even if the line should be figished it was argued that it could only be run ata loss of millions of dollars every year, and that the company would abandon the enterprise, leaving ion to meet the new annual obligation. Four years have passed. The railway the Pacific The Lake Superior and Rocky Mountain sections are in operation, and the company is not generally credited with a strong desire to abandon the contract. Mr. Blake and his friends have steadily waged war on the enterprise, and though they cannot now point to one of their predictions that has. been fulfilled, the fact remains that whatever advantage the completion of the Pacific system from Montreal westward brings, we we to the defeat of the grits in 1878 and 882. The company is now working eastward, and here also the determined opposition of Mr. Blake and his followers has been met and overcome. A few days ago this city and province was much excited because it was feared that the value of the Short Line would in part be lost to us, but a much stronger cause for excitement would have existed if Mr. Blake had been able to command a majority of the house in 1884, when he voted against the Short Line railway itself. There is no indication that Mr. Blake has changed his policy since 1884.

The tariff question is always with us. In condemnation of the scheme of protection, In 1882 Mr. Blake and his friends bitterly denounced the national policy. Time, and the popularity of the measure, have modified the bitterness of these attacks. But Mr. Skinner to the contrary, the tariff issue is not dead in this country. Every opponent It appear that the government deserve no of the principle of protection to home industry is in the grit ranks. Every attack upon the system comes from that quarter. not the constructive order of intellect required to frame a platform, nor has he the moral courage to give a square opinion. But while Mr. Blake has said much about protection in his round-about way he has not said work in favor of it, and he has attacked many features of the system which he knows. though his hearers may not are essential fea tures. It is explained now that he did notabso. lutely declare in favor of a graduated income tax, but discussed the subject with an if that took his views out of the range of practical politics. From what is known of M., Blake mand the Short Line railway and the mail | we judge this latter report of his spee 'a to be

The Riel question has been made an issue in this election. Nearly a third of the new house of commons will be elected in a provface in which by arrangement between Dominion and provincial grit leaders, every other issue has been crowded out. It is claimed that the province will return a solid delegation pledged to smash the government secause the premier failed to protect a murderer whom the law condemned to death. If this is true it follows that an overwhelming majority of the representatives of other provinces will be needed to protect the country from falling into the hands of the most dangerous faction which has ever yet threatened us. Nor is the new national party confined to Quebec. In the eastern counties o maritime provinces, with the hope of defeatsuggest the explanation that Sir John's and Buros in New Brunswick. The issue thus raised in Quebec is placed before every General and that he drove the premier to Canadian constituency. Loyal Frenchmen are the vice regal quarters, in spite of the protestations and against the orders of Sir ask the loyal English, Irish, and Scotch to be ask the loyal English, Irish, and Scotch to be with them. Not all the grits are secessionists even in Nova Scotia, not all the grits in New Brunswick are annexationists, nor is Ontario are they all in sympathy with rebellion. But in all the provinces, the seces-sionists, annexationists, Rielites, sectional-ists, nationalists, and rebels are working in the terests of the opposition leader. The man who is choosing his party will naturally take

into consideration the company he joins. STEAMERS TO HALIFAX.

The Monoton Transcript claims that the

Mackenzie government ordered the Allan

steamers to convey the mails to Halifax in 1877, and therefore deserve the credit for the establishment of the Canadian winter port. But the fact is that from confederation to that date ocean steamers had delivered the mails at Halifax, After the Canard line came the Inman, and finally the Allan to Portland. It provided for a separate placing all such matters as are to form the service between Halifax and Queenstown, or Cork. It was in 1876, we believe, that the mails which had previously been forwarded to Montreal and the west via Portland, were first sent on by way of Halifax. It had always been the intention to do this as soon as possible, but owing to obvious circumstances the Macdonald government were not in a position to send the mails by this route. It the Halifax route had been adopted before 1876 it would have been necessary to convey the mails by wagon, as the Intercolonial railway was not in operation. The construction of the Intercolonial railway made Halifax a winter port for Canada, as the construction of the

> ONCE more the Telegraph announces that a grit candidate is shortly to be nominated in Kings. This nomination has been hanging fire for eight years. The candidate will die of old age if he is not called out soon, or at least will become sufficiently venerable to qualify him for membership in a young

CARLETON AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

Our Carleton correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, reaches his conclusions by a somewhat circuitous method still in controversy, and many new subjects By statistics from the total acreage under rop, the number of acres under hay and potatoes, he could have learned approximately the quantity of land under grain. From the census we learn that Kings had in 1881. 60.633 acres of hay and 5,361 of potatoes, leaving 47,646 acres. Carleton had 44,599 acres of hay and 4,211 of potatoes. leaving 61,891. Westmorland had 50,771 acres in hay, 6.596 acres in potatoes, leaving 64,254 acres. Making small reductions for other roots, and carrying out the calculation we find the Carleton grain average to be 203 bushels; that of Kings 1423 bushels, and that of Westmorland 91. We think that much of the land reported as under crop was in actually neither grain, hay or oats, but in pasture. The yield o wheat should not be larger than that of the coarser grains. The acres in wheatare given the seturns, from which it appears Kings raised 16 bushels to the acre, Carleton 16 bushels, and Westmorland 13 bushels. Railway construction and settlement in the rich region of which our correspondent speaks "would add a new province to Canada," as Alonzo Wright, M. P., said of the Gatineau Valley.

PREMIER MOWAT'S DEVICES.

The Ontario campaign can scarcely be said to be fairly opened as yet. The premier gave but little time for organization, so that though the contest will take place in four weeks, half the constituencies have not selected their candidates. Mowat's course in dissolving the legislature and fixing the early date for the elections is not creditable to him. His friends denounced Sir John in advance, when Blake gave it to be understood that the Dominion election would take place during the holidays. - There was vig-1878 the grit party were emphatic in their orous scolding over the disturbance of the holiday trade. Sir John has not dissolved parliament, but Mowat has brought on an lection in the midst of the Christmas holi-

The reason given by Mowat for the dissolution, was that the franchise had been extended, and it was a constitutional reuirement that an election should follow, Otherwise the new voters would be disfranchised for a session. This might be good reason for holding the election before the session, but it does not explain why vice. There is no occasion for a dispute on It is a part of Mr. Blake's method that he until the last possible moment before the the whole matter was kept a profound secret never makes a direct statement of his views election. The Mowat franchise bill was and policy on any great question. He has passed a year and a half ago. One session has already taken place since the measure become law. Durlog this eighteen months there has been no mention of the constitutional necessity which Mowat now recognizes as pressing upon him. The announce ment of the dissolution of the legislature was a surprise to the province. Moreover Mr. Mowat has given the lie to his profession by holding the elections at a time when the new lists are not yet made legal in many counties. In lists would have been legalized, and the men whom Mr. Mowat professes to be an xious to admit to the suffrage would not be disfranchised. As it is he has, according to the Globe, shut out nearly a thousand voters in London, which is the constituency represented by the leader of the opposition. In Stratford and Galt another thousand are disfranchised, and like reports come from other places. The constitutional requirements which render necessary an appeal, should make it wrong for Mr. Mowat to prevent the new electors from voting.

THE CHAMPION GERBYMAN. DERER.

Sir John Macdonald is sometimes spoken of by his opponents as a gerrymanderer, but in this line he cannot hold a candle to Oliver Mewat. Sir John had occasion to find constituences for a number of new representatives to which Outario was entitled under the census of 1881. Some redistribution of seats was therefore necessary. Mr. Mowat was impelled by no such necessity. But Mr. Mowat has gerrymandered Ontario. Three-fourths of the seats in the house of commons were untouched by the Macdonald gerrymander. The Mowat gerrymander hanged the boundaries of more than half the constituencies in the province.
The effect of the Mowat gerrymander is to give the "little premier" a much better chance than under the old system. We beerve that the Ottawa grit organ jubilant. y remarks in the case of one seat, "East ork for the provincial legislature, is, under the redistribution of seats bill, once more solid liberal constituency." This illustrates the purpose of the Mowat gerrymander.

HE WAS NOT THERE.

It is with some compassion for Mr. Ellis that we disturb his pretty little story of the Governor General's personal appearance in council to coerce the government into conceding St. John's claim in the winter port matter. But THE SUN is authoritatively informed that Lord Lansdowne was no resent during the discussion of the subject, s would be a pleasure to associate the Governor General's name with a matter of o much importance to St. John, and since this delight is denied, it remains for us to suppose that he was present during the discussion of some other excellent measure And yet there is a dark suspicion that Lord ne spent his working day in his own departmental office in the parliament building

THE Dominion election scare has the effect Fredericton Gleaner says that an arrangement has been made wi E. R. Burpee, A. E. Killsm and Mr. Whe in for the construction of the road, the harles Burpee, M. P., is now presiden he company, and Mr. Alexander Gibson retired from he company, retired from the directorate. There is the ability of Messrs. Burpoe, Killam and Wheaten to push forward the work of con-

OUR Ottawa correspondent confirms the previous report that the Colonial Institute will not be established for three years. The exhibitors are now called upon to choose whether they will receive their goods back or have them forwarded to the exhibition in Australia, which is to take place next sum mer. We have no doubt that many will forward their exhibits. The Dominio n the person of Mr. Woods, an agent in Australia, whose business it is to promot our trade with these colonies. Here is an excellent chance to furnish the agent with a lady, Rev. Dr. Macrae has been enabled to samples of our produce,

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE EPIDEMIC of diphtheria at Newcastle hows no signs of abating.

AMHERST.—Messrs. A. Robb & Sons are refitting their salesroom in a tasty manner. WM. C. Jones has succeeded in raising broom corn on his farm, at the Joggin, Digby,

during the past season. THE TRUBO Guardian states that some fine salmon have been seen this season as far up the Stewiacke river as Springside.

CHARLOTTETOWN. - The Examiner says :-Some six of our citizens are at present "rusticating," as a result of Scott Act prosecutions. STANLEY, YORK Co., is shipping butter to Newcastle, over the Miramichi Valley railway. Stanley butter ranks among the best in Canada.

THE GOVERNMENT HORSES at Fredericton have recovered from their serious sickness. They need good care this winter and decent

ABNEE GRASS of Wassis, had his barns and hog pen destroyed by fire the other night. Mr. Grass lost all his hogs, grain and hay. He had no insurance. Two LARGE smoke houses on the island of

Grand Manan were burned one night recently, involving a loss of several hundred dollars worth of fish. So FAR the search for the fishing schooner

Viola, upset off Le Tete the other night, has een unsuccessful. The vessel and her outfit THE 180 sheep saved from the schooner William yesterday, will be shipped to St. John

via the steamer St. Lawrence, to Point du Chene. - Charlottetown Patriot. A CABLOAD (1,000 boxes) of bloaters of very superior quality will be shipped shortly to Ontario by G. L. Young. Lower grades of

this fish are sold in the United States. THE SALE of the bark Squando, to have taken place Thursday at Bathurst, was post. poned at the instance of the Quebec Norwegian German Consul, in the hope of getting the

vessel off. COAL DISCOVERY. - The Amherst Sentine reports that coal in considerable quantities has een discovered at Brookville, Parreboro, Cumerland county. The "find" is to be prespected by experts

A Lucky Dog,-Gentlemen are admitted into the ladies' aid society of Harvey and are expected to attend every evening session of the society. We have the pleasure of belonging to

THE SCH. GAZELLE, Capt. Richardson, of Grand Manan, was swamped in the gale of ast Saturday week, while lying at one of the Island wharves. Fourteen hundred boxes

ST. Andrews -In the wester'y gale prevailing at St. Andrews on Friday last, the brigantine Anna P. Odell dragged from her moorings, MARINE EXAMINATIONS. - The Board Marine Examiners, Friday, granted certificates to the following :- Ira W. Vroom, Wm. Simpson and W. N. Turnbull, of Nova Scotie, masters; Henry Carson, of St. Martins, N. B.,

THE Telegraph is badly in need of an atlas It says Cocagne for Caraquet in its account of a recent railway meeting in the latter place, The confusions is perhaps attributable to the recent marriage of the editor.—Montieur Aca.

PICTOU. - Prince street church congregation, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. Wm. Donald, last spring, united in an unanimous call to Rev. Alex. Falconer, formerly of Dartmouth and of Trin-

MORE HORSES.—It is said President McLellan has gone to Ontario for the purpose of purchasing two fine stallions, in order that the government may be able to supply a horse for ach portion of the province. - Fredericton Re-

HERRING. - Great quantities of herring are being taken in Grand river and Cardigan river -some parties taking as many as four barrels with one net in one night's fishing. Very unasual for this season. - Charlottetown Examiner.

GEORGE BOUDBEAU of Pokemouche, Gloucester county, has been committed for trial at the March term of the Gloucester circuit for wounding in the thigh with a revolver S. P.

Annapolis to London.—A despatch to THE Sun from Annapolis yesterday stated: "The steamer Benacre, Appleton master, sailed today for London, with a cargo of apples, deals and fish, valued at \$23,039. She is chartered to return.'

A. D. H. WHITE, son of Lt. Col. Wm. White, secretary of the post office department, died at Dunbar, Dundas Co., Ont., on the 24th inst., in his 23rd year. Lt. Col. White's many friends in this city will hear with deep regret of his son's death. A FINE PICTURE.—There was on exhibition

at H. Chubb & Co's., Wednesday, a fine oil painting won by James Raynolds of this city in the London Art Union distribution. The painting represents a scene on a river in Wales and is a beautiful piece of work.

ELECTED RECTOR.—Rev. D. V. Geilym of Campobello, was unanimously elected rector of St. Mary's church, Richibucto, and it is And yet there is a dark suspicion that Lord hoped by the people that his Lordship the Lansdowne did no more than to present his Metropolitan will approve of the appointment, respects to his ministers in council, and that last August.

SCHOONER UPSET.-A despatch to Barbour Bros. from St. George states that the fishing schooner Viola upset off Le Tete and drifted of frightening Mr. Burpee and Mr. King into making some show of progress in the construction of the Central railway. The depatch was signed by the captain. The Viola was 36 tons register and was owned by J. Brayley, of Grand Manan, and Barbour Bros. AN APPALLING RECORD. - Seventy natives of

the maritime provinces were lost from Gloucester fishing fist during 1886, leaving 19 widows and 45 children. It is estimated that fully one thousand Canadians have been drewned in the Gloucester fishing service dur-ing the last fifteen years. CHEPPELLE'S P. E. I. ALMANAC for 1887

will soon be issued and will contain, in addition to the usual indispensable information, a cor rect directory of Charlottetown. Although the book is to be larger than any previous issue, no additional charge will be made. This welcome annual is deservedly popular.

DALHOUSIE. - The lumber shipments from the port of Dalhousie, during the past season. with the number of vessels employed, are as follows: 42 vessels, 21,947 tons, 18 615,329 s. f. deals, scantling and boards, 5 l tons birch timber, 83 tons pine timber, 550 tons spruce time ber, with ash, maple, staves and laths,

A LIBERAL GIVER. -Through the kindness of present the Presbyterian church at New Kin- days,

cardine with a handsome communion service. The liberal donor is the same by whose generosity a similar service was gifted, a few weeks ago, to the new Presbyterian church at Hamp-

THE GRANVILLE street Baptist church. Halifax, has been purchased by the Orpheus club, the price paid, it is said, being \$5,000. and will be transformed into a music hall. The congregation will continue to worship in it until the new edifice, corner of Spring Garden road and Queen street, is ready for occupa

THE SUGAR TRADE. - The American brigan tine Atlanta, arrived at Halifax on Friday, from Pernambuco with 6 873 bags of sugar consigned to the bank of Montreal. Shipments of sugar from the Moncton re-finery are being made by rail to St. John, Halifax and other points. Business is reported good.

Logs Frozen in. - About two million feet of logs belonging to the corporation drive are frozen in between Hartland and Bear Island. There are forty-seven joints hung up at Spring-hill, and some 1,500 pieces frozen in in the Upper Douglas booms. This will be cut out and hauled on shore to a place of safety. - Fton Capital,

BEET ROOT SUGAR.-The Damars, Furness line, arrived Tuesday week from London and Hamburg. She reports strong head galethe entire voyage. The Damara brought one thousand tons of beet root sugar for the Nova Scotia refinery and seven hundred tons for the Moncton refinery, making in all 16,998 bags.— Halifax Herald.

THE WILLIAMS Manufacturing Co. has appointed W. H. Bell, 18 Dock street, this city, their sole agent for the sale of 'the celebrated New Williams sewing machines, for this city and adjining counties. This agency was formerly held by the late firm of Crawford & Bell, but is now placed in the hands of Mr.

A Missing Man.-Frederick Milsom, stoker, left the steamer Damars, at Halifax on Thursday, and has not since been heard from. His brother is very anxious about him. The nissing man is 30 years of age, has only one eye, is of fair complexion and is about five feet six inches in height. He has a large sandy constache which he generally keeps curled.

THE PORTLAND CONVENT .- The new four story brick convent erected on grounds adjoining St. Peter's church, Portland, has been completed and recently the Sisters of Charity moved into it. The new building is quite an imposing structure and fitted throughout in the most improved style. The convent schools will be continued in the old building as usual.

UPPER GAGITOWN. - Amasa Coy, one of THE SUN'S genial friends, at Upper Gagetown, is erecting near the steamboat landing a rotary mill, which will be put in operation early next soring. Mr. Coy is one of the most and enterprising men on the river, and The Sun is glad to know that the growth of wood in his immediate neighborhood is about to be

Missing FROM Mispec. - On Saturday, the 20th ult., Wm. Garnett, of Mispec, left his home in a small boat for this city. His fatherin-law, George Thomas, was in town a day or but fortunately drifted and came to alongside of Ross's wharf, without sustaining damage.

We ago, making inquiries about him, as he had not then returned to his home. Friends at Carleton on whom Mr. Garnett always called Carleton on whom Mr. Garnett always called some few weeks.

> A. D. WILMOT, a young gentleman of Salis bury, who by a nervous affection is deprived of the use of his hands, has sent to THE SUN office a portrait of one of its staff, copied from a small engraving, the painting of which was done with a brush held in the month. The likeness is said to be quits correct and the work is remarkable considering the circum stances under which it was executed.

> ACCIDENT AT WOODSTOCK, -Mary, the little two.year-old daughter of Mr. Haliburton, agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was seriously scalded Saturday week by accidentally falling backward into a bath tub of hot water while the nurse had turned away for some cold water to put in it. Dr. Connell was called in attendance, and the little sufferer is now deing as well as could be expected. - Press.

THE WINTER PORT. - While en route to Ottawa, C. A. Everett, M. P., received a telegram from Messrs. Stairs and Daly, M. Ps., of Halifax, endorsing St. John's claims as against Halifax, encorsing St. some a claims as against Portland, Me, and placing their names at the disposal of the delegation in their interview with the cabinet. Mr. Everett laid the telegram before the postmaster general, as practical evidence that Halifax and St. John were n accord touching the national idea.

TEMPERANCE NOTES. - The following officers have been duly installed for the present quarter by Fair View Lodge, No. 95, I. O. G. T., St. Martine: Samuel J. Daly, W. C. T.; Amelia H. Daly, W. V.; M. R. Daly, W. S.; Janie Greer, W.T.; George Brown, F.S.; Fred Kirkpatrick, C; Wm. Greer, W. M.; Clarrisa Black, D.M.; Henry Black, I.G.; Jos. Black, O.G.; Mrs. Wm. Black, R. H.S.; Janie Brown, I. H.S. Harbert W. Brown, P. W. C.

Tusket Wedge, was drowned in a well on Friday, the 19th ult. His mother was away ome, having left the boy in his father's Mr. C. went to a neighbor's with the boy, and the latter returned and made for the well, into which he fell and was drowned. An aquest on the body was held before Forman Hatfield, coroner, and a verdict of "accidently drowned" rendered.— Yarmouth Herald.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, FAIR. VILLE,-The Ray. J. C. Titcombe baptized four adults in the above church on Advent Sunday, Nine new members also made their first communion. As a sign of the spiritual growth, it may be mentioned there were 68 communicants on this day, as against only 15 on Advent Sunday 1885. There are special services at this church during Advent, with special sermons. The Rev. Mr. Greer of West-field will preach on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- Wednesday, William Dunn, of Adelaide Road, Portland, received a friends are not only great workers, but are despatch from Economy, N. S., stating that everywhere known to be great givers. An Coopea Corbait while engaged in felling a outsider gets badly mixed in speaking of their tree, had received injuries that would in all probability prove fatal. Corbett is 20 years of

great value both to steamship owners and pro-ducers of fruit, and it is to the effect that steamers can load there with as much safety as at other ports where they now load. There is a sufficient depth of water and a first-class pier for steamers to lay alongeide of

OFF TO THE WOODS. - Among the passengers by Friday evening's Quebec express were 15 lumbermen in the employ of Kilburn and Murray, going off to work in the woods for the winter. They go by train as far as St. Flavie, and stage the remainder of the distance. speaking of lumbering operations in the Que-Speaking of numbering operations in the Que-bec woods a few years ago as compared with today, a prominent lumber merchant remark-ed Eriday that nowadays men reach their destination in forty-eight hours, while the disance a few years ago occupied a week to ta

LUCKY ACADIANS, - While many provincialists return from the United States poorer and wiser than when they left, it is satisfactory to know that some do well. A party of seven French Acadians from Memramcook and St. Paul, Kent Co., passed through Moneton night before last on their way home. They had been working in the Ohio stone quarries and had between them about \$1,500 in cash, or \$200 each. As the net result of six or seven \$200 each, as the net result of six or seven \$200 each, as the net result of six or seven months work. These men go to Ohio each summer, where they have work secured from one season to another. Of course they are

first class workmen. - Moncton Times, 26th. HAMPTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The dedication of the new Presbyterian church at Hampton on Sunday attracted a very large ongregation, the church being crowded to the door at each service and seats had to be placed in the aisles in the morning. Rev. Mr. Mowat of Fredericton preached an eloquent and earn est sermon in the forenoon, taking his text from Genesis xviii. chap. 17 verse. Rev. Mr., Tippett, Methodist minister at Hampton station, Tippett, methodist in inster at Hampson station, preached in the afterneon from a part of Daniel, 1st chapter, 8:h verse, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Mowat preached. The collections taken during the day amounted to about

THE LARGEST CODFISH-STORY. - The largest codfish (says the Teillingate, Nfld., Sun) et taken in these parts, or perhaps in any part of the Newfoundland coast, was caught lately by an old fisherman, James Rogers, of Durrell's Arm. This fish, we learn, weighed one only tal, and what makes it the more remarkable is that it was caught by well nigh the oldest inhabitant of the place, Mr. Rogers being over 80 years of age. The perseverance of this industrious "toiler of the sea" at his advanced age is werthy of example by young fishermen now-a-days. He must have come from the good old English stock to be so smart and active at his time of life.

MURDERER WANTED. -The police officials in this city have received the following circular: \$1,000 is offered by the governor of the State of Maine for the arrest and apprehension of one Calvin P. Graves, who on the 8.h November last murdered Charles Miles and Lyman O. Hall in Washington county, Me. Graves is 43 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, weighs 160 pounds, dark complexion, full dark beard and moustache, dark hair slightly mixed with and moustache, dark nair slightly mixed with grey, dark blue eyes with heavy eye brows, and wore, when last seen, an old brown overcoat, homespun pants and Scotch cap. About the middle of last month he was pierced in the stomach with a hay fork showing two distinct

WHITE'S COVE, QUEENS Co.-A correspondent writes that a very successful Sabbath school concert came off at White's Cove, Queens Co. on Monday evening, 22nd inst. Miss Bessie E. White presided at the organ nd much credit is due to Miss Sandra Comben for interest taken in getting up the con-cert and also to Richard Robertson, superin-tendent of the Sabbath school for the interest taken in his work during the summer. Among those who took part in the programme were Edith Comben, Lillian Comben, Richard Robertson, Frank D. White, Emma Orchard, Hattie Comben, Bertie Gunter, Bessie E. White, Nellie Moore, Mary Orchard and Geo.

THE BIG RAFT.-No further attempt is to be made to entice this fabric further into the water. Work has, however, been begun by Mr. Robertson in rebuilding it on the old site, A steam derrick has been erected, and the timber is to be drawn up the shore. The timbers the wave are i in the present raft, or in accordance with Mr. Robertson's original plan, and the angle of slope for the ways will be slightly increased. The new raft is to be 600 feet long, an increase of 200 feet on the present one. It is to be completed in May next. The expense since breaking down has been \$4,200, and rebuilding will involve a further outlay of \$2,000, -Amherst Gazette.

BASE BALL. - It is anticipated the new playing rules adopted by the National Base Ball League will have the effect of rendering the game more popular than ever. The changes made are, for the most part, in the interest of he batsman. The striker will be permitted t the battman. The striker will be permitted to take his base on five balls instead of six, but, to compensate the pitcher for this, the high and low ball system has been abolished, and any ball is considered fair which passes over the plate and between the shoulder and the knee. The batsman will be allowed four strikes and if struck by a pitched ball will be given his base. The pitcher is allowed but one step forward from the back line of his box, and no feints of any sort are permitted.

W. C. T. UNION .- Mrs. Harvey Atkinson, vice-president of the Maritime W. C. T. U., a short time ago organized a union at Dorchester with the following officers: Mrs. G. M. Black, president; Mrs. H. R. Emmerson, Mrs. Shrieve, Mrs. Read, vice-presidents; Miss Copp, secretary; Mrs. H. R. Emmerson, treas-

On Tuesday week Mrs. Atkinson organized a union at Shediac, with the following officers:
Mrs. Bliss Smith, president; Mrs. R. C. Tait,
Mrs. H. Gilbert, Mrs. W. B. Deacon, Miss H. Daly, W. V.; M. R. Daly, W. S.; Janie Greer, W.T.; George Brown, F.S.; Fred Kirkpatrick, C; Wm. Greer, W. M.; Clarrisa Black, D.M.; Henry Black, I.G.; Jos. Black, O.G.; Mrs. Wm. Black, R. H.S.; Janie Brown, L. H.S.; Herbert W. Brown, P. W.C.

Drowned in a Well on Tusket Wedge, was drowne

DAMAGE BY THE STORM, -The schooner Pilgrim's Progresslof St. Andrews, lying at the end of South wharf, had part of her rail broken in the storm of 23d ult, by coming in contact with the wharf. Her boat broke adrift and it was found in the ferry slip yesterday morning oottom up,
The schooner Maggie Willett, Capt. Martin,

The schooner Maggie Willett, Capt. Martin, from New York for St. Pierre, Miq, with a general cargo, put into Liverpool, N. S., Tuesday week to escape the gale. She struck the breakwater and afterwards slid off and grounded. She lies in the mud with two feet of water over her deck and will likely prove a total loss. The Maggie Willett was built at Hopewell Cape, A. C., in 1878, is 148 tons register and is owned by Fred S. Bonnell, Capt. Hamm and Michael Durick. She is insured in Messrs. Whittaker Bros', office for \$2,000, and Knowlton Bros. \$1,000. Messrs. Whittaker Bros, ton Bros. \$1 000. Messrs. Whittaker Bros. also had \$920 on the freight. A New Methodist Move .- Our Methodist

funds, and the calls made upon them are neither few nor far between. The way they probability prove fatal. Corbett is 20 years of age and belongs to Petersville, Queens county, having gone to Economy about three weeks ago to work in the woods for Jac. Miller. Mr. Dunn immediately communicated the news to Corbett's father, who left by last evening's train for Economy.

Canning.—The master of the steamer Benarce, recently loading apples at Annapolis for London, visited Canning on the 22ad to examine Kingsport pier and ascertain if it would be a suitable place for large steamers to load produce. The result of his examination is of for such an enthusiastic inauguration of the scheme as will assure its success. Some scheme as will assure its success. Some \$14,000 are needed to bring up the salaries of the ministers on the above named class of circuits in this province and P. E. Island to the sum of \$750, and if there is a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together the thing is quite possible.

Saint John Business College. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Specialties-Bookkeeping, aritherastic, penmanship, business customs, business gres pondence, banking, commercial lave, telegraphy short hand, etc.

Students can enter at any 'ame, but there is no time like the present.

Odd Hellow's Hall,

R. KERR. PRIM

FREDERICTON, Herbert Plant o Helen Bliss, yo Bliss, clerk of th brated at the Ca o'clock, Rev. F. bride was atter bridegroom by breakfast at Mr their future h Ald. Fred B. his European tr Fredericton bra his usual hospit The Freder is to be organized Hon. John Jarvis and C.

MONCTON, No of Nova Scotia Kenzie and oth inry found that the bill of sale b the amount due the amount of th jury found that against Weldon \$2 000, but that Kenzie's part t by the bill of sa John tonight. At a largely decided to form A committee o P. McSweeney J. Peters and

HALIFAX, No sident is report Friday's gale the m. second mate teward, Joseph Lake and Earne boat for Hanten far when the was immediatel three climbed or there constant! Soon Earnest L no more. The face to face and them near assisted on assisted on but Sandford was a native of widow and se Lakes were Kempt, sons of Tobiason soon Toe barkent on Friday night gale at the entr men were in the (a Swede) fell fr the forward hat Canadian Frui turned from says Nova Sco rels of apples to. seek equally pro surplus fruit. HALIFAX, N

Curless, capture near Port Hood \$100 fine, and the While return jured. M. S. Brown, well known jewel was found dead attended the fun and was in his to nest fraud on E olicited adver display card line money, got them the printers, left of ed to Boston. The cabin of th discharging sugar fire from an ov was destroyed. was damaged by

PORT The Case of the

PORT HAWKESE spector of custor estigation into t the Glouces s held noon fiv laws, for which s lars was impose pay and offered harges. Besi hold affidavita al was guilty of fishing treaty o ars customs fine be thrown into t cation, for viola charges are base crew of the ver Gloucester. It matter to produ of her escape. O ity of Canadian Mr. Phelan is ev sel thrown into clear of the who

> OTTAWA, NOV ernment saving total of \$20, Nova Scotia sho position held at The departme circular respecti Exhibition, in co Charles Tupper to be erected for nial and Indian that it has been unsold at date of however, to retu equivalent of the the freight be sent Exhibition tralia, to be of The object of the exhibitors whet be returned to Ca aide. The circ various kinds. pliances for rai

December 1, 1888.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON.

(Special to THE SUR.)

FREDERICTON, Nov. 29.-The marriage

MONCTON

(Special to THE SUN.) MONCTON, Nov. 29 - The equity case, Bank of Nova Scotia and Babang v. Weldon, Mc-

stitute fraud. Judge Palmer returns to St.

HALIFAX.

(Special to THE SUN.)

was immediately drowned and the remaining three climbed on the upturned boat and were

there constantly washed by the elements. Soon Earnest Lake lost his hold and was seen no more. The remaining two fought death face to face and finally tide and wind washed

was a native of Newport, where he leaves a widow and several small children. The two

Lakes were brothers, both single, born in Kempt, sons of Corbett Lake. Second Mate

Cobiason soon recovered.

The barkentine Brazil arrived at Hantsport

on Friday night from Boston. She took the gale at the entrance of the bay, and while the

m were in the act of shortening sail one mar

PORT HAWKESBURY.

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA.

(Special to THE SUN.)

DIANS, - While many provincial. n the United States poorer and n they left, it is satisfactory to ne do well. A party of seven ins from Memramcook and St. , passed through Moneton night their way home. They had n the Ohio stone quarries and them about \$1,500 in cash, or them about \$1,500 in cash, or the net result of six or seven These men go to Ohio each they have work secured from another. Of course they are men,—Moncton Times, 26th.

ESBYTERIAN CHURCH. - The denew Presbyterian church at Sunday attracted a very large e church being crowded to the re church being crowded to the vice and seats had to be placed the morning. Rev. Mr. Mowat preached an elequent and earnths forenoon, taking his text viii. chap. 17 verse. Rev. Mr. list minister at Hampton station. afterneon from a part of oter, 8:h verse, and in the even-lowat preached. The collecing the day amounted to about

CODFISH-STORY.-The largest Teillingate, Nfld., Sun) et arts, or perhaps in any part of nd coast, was caught lately by , James Rogers, of Durrell's , we learn, weighed one quinakes it the more remarkable is ht by well nigh the oldest inplace, Mr. Rogers being over The perseverance of this iner of the sea" at his advanced example by young fishermen e must have come from the stock to be so smart and ac

ANTED.—The police officials in ceived the following circular: by the governor of the State of est and apprehension of one Calwho on the 8.h November last es Miles and Lyman O. Hall in inty, Me. Graves is 43 years en or eight inches high, weighs k complexion, full dark beard dark hair slightly mixed with eyes with heavy eye brows, last seen, an old brown overpants and Scotch cap. About at month he was pierced in the hay fork showing two distinct

QUEENS Co.-A correspond. a very successful Sabbath came off at White's Cove, Monday evening, 22nd inst. White presided at the organ is due to Miss Sandra Comken in getting up the con bbath school for the interest during the summer. Among art in the programme were Lillian Comben, Richard Rob-D. White, Emma Orchard, Bertie Gunter, Bessie E.

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is anticipated the new playthe effect of rendering the ive balls instead of six, but, be pitcher for this, the high m has been abolished, and dered fair which passes over tween the shoulder and the man will be allowed four uck by a pitched ball will be he pitcher is allowed but one the back line of his box, and

N.-Mrs. Harvey Atkinson. the Maritime W. C. T. U., a apized a union at Dorchester gafficers: Mrs. G. M. Black, H. R. Emmerson, Mrs. Read, vice-presidents; Miss Mrs. H. R. Emmerson, treas-

large membership, In the neeting was held in the Pres-and Mrs. Atkinson read an "Woman and Temperance," nade by Rev. Mr. McCully

f, had part of her rail broken d ult, by coming in contact Her boat broke adrift and it erry slip yesterday morning

aggie Willett, Capt. Martin, or St. Pierre, Miq, with a into Liverpool, N. S., Tuesspe the gale. She struck in the mud with two feet eck and will likely prove a daggie Willett was built at C, in 1878, is 148 tons re-by Fred S. Bonnell, Capt. al Durick. She is insured ter Bros' office for \$2 000, office for \$2,000, and Knowl-Mesers. Whittaker Bros

IST MOVE -Our Methodist alv great workers, but are to be great givers. An mixed in speaking of their calls made upon them are r between. The way they ng stirring, and shows they all starring, and shows they silves neglected if these apmade. A new claimant is and will no doubt get a sustentation fund is to be or its object the aiding of ited in the poorer districts During the second week eries of mass meetings are in the several churches of nd laymen, when we look siastic inauguration of the ssure its success. Some to bring up the salaries of above named class of cir-e and P. E. Island to the

Business College. EVENING CLASSES,

kkeeping, aritheratic, pencustoms, business res commercial law, telegrapy.

er at any 'ame, but there is Hall, B. KERR, PRIM

has been erected, and the tim-n up the shore. The timbers to be five feet longer than in May next. The expense wn has been \$4,200, and re-

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ek Mrs. Atkinson organized a t, with the following officers: president; Mrs. R. C. Tait, Mrs. W. B. Deacon, Miss idents; Miss Maggie Harper, forrison, treasurer; Miss May The Shediac union starts

STORM. -The schooner Pil-St. Andrews, lying at the

(Special to The Sun.)

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The deposits in the government savings banks showed on 31st October a total of \$20,239,600. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia show but little change from the position held at the end of the previous month. The department of sgriculture has lisued a circular respecting the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in consequence of a cable from Sir Charles Tupper intimating that the buildings to be erected for the proposed Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution will not be ready before three years time. The circular states that it has been decided to return all exhibits unsold at date of closing. As an alternative, however, to returning exhibits to Canada, it has been decided to pay the amount of the equivalent of the return figight to Omada on the freight of such exhibits as may be sent to the Jubilee International Exhibition in Adelaide, South Australia, to be opened June 20th, 1887. The object of the circular is to enquire of the exhibitors whether they wish their exhibits to be returned to Canada or forwarded to Adelaide. The circular states that in the case of many manufactures of iron, machinery of various kinds aericultural implements apprend f there is a long pull, a ull all together the thing is.

TORONTO.

The Dominion Alliance Platform-Prohibition Candidates for Parliament.

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO, Nov. 29.—The executive committee of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance, in Herbert Plant of Adrian, Michigan, to Miss accordance with the resolution passed by that Helen Bliss, youngest daughter of Geo. J. body in September last, has adopted the fol-Bliss, clerk of the house of assembly, was celelowing prohibitory platform:brated at the Cathedral this morning at seven 1. That the time has come when the par-liament of Canada should pass an act pro-hibiting beverages throughout the Dominion. o'clock, Rev. F. Alexander officiating. The

bride was attended by Miss Plant and the bridegroom by Fred St. J. Bliss. After breakfast at Mr. Bliss, the couple started for their future home, followed by many good 2. That effective prohibition can only be secured through a Dominion parliament, local legislatures and municipal bedies whose members are in sympathy with the foregoing declaration. Ald. Fred B. Edgecombe arrived home from 3. That all friends of temperance should his European trip today, and this evening was serenaded at his home, York street, by the Fredericton brass band, to whom he dispensed nite to secure the nomination and election to

the bodies named of representatives who are known and avowed prohibitionists, and who his usual hospitality.

The Fredericton Railway Bridge Company will do all in their power to secure the immediate enactment and thorough enforcement of total prohibition. is to be organized immediately. Mr. Gibson came home from Ottawa Saturday.

Hon. John L. Cutler of Bangor, W. M. Jarvis and C. D. Corey of St. John, are at the The following resolution was also adopted:
That this executive committee recommend
that candidates be judged by their record
rather than by their election promises. TORONTO, Nov. 24 - Sir John Macdonald and colleagues addressed immense and en-thusiastic gatherings at Berlin and Galt today. At the former place a pleasing feature, which aroused the wildest enthu-laem, was the pre-sentation of bouquets of flowers to Sir John

Kenzie and others, was concluded today. The jury found that at the time of the execution of the bill of sale by Weldon in McKenzie's favor the amount of the McKenzie's favor the amount of the McKenzie's favor the amount of the McKenzie was \$1,024,35 and the mount of the McKenzie was \$1,024,35 and the McKenzie was \$ the amount due McKenzie was \$1,924 35 and | girls. the amount of the bill of sale was \$4,000. The pary found that McKenzie was not entitled to certain commissions, etc, charged by him against Weldon, amounting in all to about MONSTER RECEPTION

Sir John and Ministers at Orangeville, Ont .- Greeted on all Sides.

\$2.000, but that there was no attempt on Mc-Kenzie's part to hinder or delay the creditors of Weldon. In other words, the items covered by the bill of sale were excessive, but did not (Special to THE SUN.) OBANGEVILLE, Nov. 29 - The grand united emonstration of the counties of Dufferin, At a largely attended meeting tonight it was decided to form a board of trade for Moncton. A committee of leading business men, Messrs. P. McSweeney, J. L. Harris, F. W. Sumner, J. Peters and J. R. Foster were appointed to Peel, Cardwell and Wellington, which was held here today in honor of the great conservative chieftain, Sir John Macdonald, has far surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine members of the party. The residents of members of the party. The residents of Orangeville too, in the completeness of the preparations they made to give Sir John a welcome befitting his high position, not only honored him but also reflected great credit on themselves in so doing. Some people may talk about the waning popularity of the first minister, but certainly the magnificent ovations of today coming after those of Sarnia, Guelph, Stratford, Listowell, Galt, and other places recently visited, do not indicate any such decline. Wherever he goes the veteran chieftain is greeted with unbounded enthusiasm, and the general approval of the HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—A terrible drowning ac-cident is reported from Hanteport. During Friday's gale the barquentine Falmouth was lying at Norton bluff anchorage. About 10 a. m. second mate T. Tobiason, a Norwegian, the steward, Joseph Sandford, and seamen Orlando Lake and Earnest Lake left the vessel in a boat for Hanteport. They had not proceeded far when the boat capsized. Orlando Lake enthusiasm, and the general approval of the community. Orangeville has been no exception to this rule. Two meetings were held, one in the afternoon and another in the evening, both being attended by over three chousand people. The speeches of Sir John, Hon. Mr. White and Hon. Mr. Thompson, were enthusiastically them near Newport when they were assisted on shore by willing hands, but Sandford was so far exhausted that he only lived a few minutes. Sanford applanded. It may be mentioned that Hon. Mr. White

was today unanimously renominated by Liberal Conservatives of Cardwell, at the convention held at Mono Centre. SEEKS A DIVORCE.

Lady Colin Campbell's Action Against Her Husband.

Exampled and adjusted in the was chosered spath and aparts. There was a bounded from the property of the prope (a Swede) fell from the upper topsail yard, to the forward hatch, receiving such injuries that he will die,
Canadian Fruit Commissioner Starr has returned from the Colonial Exhibition. He says Nova Scotia can export one million barrels of apples to the English markets and then reis of app'es to the English markets and then seek equally profitable continental markets for surplus fruit.

HALIFAX, Nov. 29.—Customs Detective Curless, captured two illicit whiskey mills near Port Hood yesterday. One man paid a \$100 fine, and the other was jailed.

While returning from Sable Island, Captain Galldford, of the government steamer Newfield, fell on the deck and was seriously injured. M. S. Brown, sgent and founder of the well known jewelry house M. S. Brown & Co., was found dead in bed this morning. He attended the funeral of a friend on Saturday and was in his usual health yesterday.

Two alleged St. John men perpetrated a neat fraud on Halifax business men. They solicited advertisements for a novelty in the display card line, got \$175 worth, secured the money, got them printed, borrowed \$23 from the printers, left cards on his hands and skipp. The cabin of the bark Brinkburn, Priory, discharging sugar at the refinery wharf, caught fire from an overheated stove, and the cabin was destroyed. It is feared considerable sugar was damaged by water. The Case of the Seized Schooner Moro Castle. PORT HAWKEBBURY, C. B., Nov. 24—Inspector of customs Hill is making special investigation into the circumstances of the seizure of the Gloucester schooner Moro Castle. She is held upon five charges of violating customs laws, for which a fine of sixteen hundred dollars was imposed. This the owners refused to pay and offered explanations of the various charges. Besides this the Canadian officials hold affidavits showing that the Moro Castle was guilty of five separate violations of the was guilty of five separate violations of the fishing treaty of 1818. Consul General Phelan realizes that should the sixteen hundred dollars customs fine be paid the vessel would then lars customs fine be paid the vessel would then be thrown into the Admiralty court for confiscation, for violation of the fishery treaty. The charges are based upon six affidavits of the crew of the vessel. These men are now in Gloucester. It will doubtless be a difficult matter to produce them in court and thus prove the case, therefore he naturally has hopes of her escape. Owing to the anticipated inability of Canadian officials to prove the case, Mr. Phelan is evidently trying to get the vessel thrown into the Admiralty court without payment of the customs fine in hope of getting clear of the whole thing. from her a reply direct, because under the circumstances in which she was placed Lady Campbell might have suspected her servants, especially her husband's nurse, and feared to entrust them with any correspondence. At this point certain letters written by witness to defendant were produced, and she was asked if they were hear? they were hers? She said they were and added that when the wrote them she thought circular respecting the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in consequence of a cable from Sir Charles Tupper intimating that the buildings to be erected for the proposed Imperial, Colonial and Indian Institution will not be ready before three years time. The circular states that it has been decided to return all exhibits unsold at date of closing. As an alternative, however, to returning exhibits to Canada, it has been decided to pay the amount of the equivalent of the return freight to Canada on the freight of such exhibits as may be sent to the Jubilee International Exhibition in Adelaide, South Australia, to be opened June 20th, 1887. The object of the circular is to enquire of the exhibitors whether they wish their exhibits to be returned to Canada or forwarded to Adelaide. The circular states that in the case of many manufactures of iron, machinery of various kinds, agricultural implements, appliances for railways, manufactures of foron, machinery of various kinds, agricultural implements, appliances for railways, manufactures of of iron, machinery of various kinds, agricultural implements, appliances for railways, manufactures of iron, machinery of various kinds, agricultural implements, appliances for railways, manufactures of considered to Adelaide will afford an important occasion for their display.

Since the Canada Atlantic railway made running arrangements with the C. P. R. for handling United States wheat, great activity has prevailed. One hundred and twenty-eight freight cars come in daily.

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24 —An order in council was passed today in which the Minister of Militia expresses his regret that the country has lost the devoted services of Dr Bayne, and recommended the appointment of J. Waddell to fill the vacancy as professor of chemestry, physics and geology in the Royal Military college, Kingston. The other appointments made in connection with the staff of the Royal Military college, are Lieut. Hope Von Straubenzie, R. E., to be professor of military engineering, practical geometery and draughting, vice Capt. S. Davidson to be professor of fortifications and military engineering, vice Raban, resigned. Col. John Rider Oliver to succeeded Col. Hewitt as commandant. Capt. C. B. Main, B. E., to be professor of surveying and military topography, vice Col. Oliver.

John Wylde arrived here and had an interview today with the minister of finance rela-

sioner to investigate into the charges made against the departments there.

GUELPH, ONT., Nov. 26.—The citizens of Guelph have long been clamoring for a visit from the veteran premier of the Dominion, and when Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues arrived here this morning from Stratford, they were accorded a welcome worthy of the royal city and highly creditable to the inhabitants thereof. About a thousand people assembled at the station to greet the premier, and as the train came to a standstill at the platform and Sir John emerged from his car, he was received with prolonged cheering. Carriages were in watting, and the distinguished visitors were driven to the Wellington hotel where an indriven to the Wellington hotel where an indriven to the Welliggton notes where an informal reception took place. The skating rink where the meetings were held in the afternoon and evening had been most tastefully decorated. The front of the galleries were crowded with ladies of the city and were handsomely draped with cloth of Macdonald tartan. The

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Fisheries Dispute and Extradition

Tieaty. I ONDON, Nov. 29.—At the British foreign office doubts are entertained whether President Cleveland will be in a position to announce in his coming message the solution of the fisheries dispute. No progress is being made toward its settlement. The extradition treaty has been definitely settled upon and the exact terms of the convention draited by Minister Phelps and Lord Roseberry. The reports that amendments have been made by Canada are incorrect.

MIDNIGHTS.

The British troops in Burmah, in a recent encounter with Boshway's forces, killed 143 of the latter without sustaining any loss themselves beyond three wounded.

Wm. Kutz, aged 18, attempted suicide by by jumping off Brooklyn bridge yesterday.

Nine youths have been sentenced to death at Sydney, N. S. W., for outraging a 16 year old servant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, Nov. 26. - Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days were: For U. S. 189, and for Canada 27, or a total of 216 failures, as compared with 242 last year.
Beblin, Nov. 26.—The German Gazette, in an exhaustive article on Russia's inancial condition, compares it with that of France before the great revolution. The Russian debt is 5,600,000 000 roubles; the interest thereon has risen in a decade from 104 000,000 to 261,600,000 roubles. The paper circulation is 716,000,000 roubles, of which only 171,000,000 is covered by hills convertible into currency. is covered by bills convertible into currency. The Gazette warns Germans to avoid Russian

Hewitt as commandant. Capt. C. B. Main, it. E., to be professor of surveying and military topography, vice Col. Oliver.

John Wylde arrived here and had an interview to his West India mission.

Throughout Octario nominations both of provincial and Dominion candidates on both sides are going on apace.

WINSIPEG, Nov. 25.—In a letter to the board of trade arews itself strongly in favor of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the states, and while recognizing difficulties in the way of reconciling conflicting interests believes that they can be surmounted. The board here will take the subject up after the election excitement has subsided.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The exports for last Octave.

they can be surmounted. The board here will take the subject up after the election excitement has subsided.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—The exports for last October exceeded the previous October by over one milition dollars.

A famine in coal for railways in Ontario is reported, owing the lack of freight cars, all being taken up transporting goods.

The department of railways will shortly invite contractors to visit that section of the Cape Breton railway between the Narrows and Sydney, a distance of forty-five miles, which has been finally located. Work will be commenced early in the epring, by which time the other sections will be located.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—The Oxtober exports show increased exports of produce of Canada under every head except sgricultural products. The imports show an increase in dutiable goods of about three hundred thousand dollars and in free goods of nearly half a million.

Judge Larue of Quebec is gazetted commissioner to investigate into the charges made against the departments there.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 26.—The citizens of Guelph have long been clamoring for a visit

an agon'zing scene as the dying are brought to
the surface wrapped in blankets. The force of
the explosion was so great that it battered
down all the inside workings.
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Rossa has been relegated to the seclusion that private life grants, so far as the Fenian brotherhood is concerned. The organization after secret session of four days has acjourned. Rossa has resigned his office as executive, and Dr. Hamiltom Williams of Green Point, who, according to the published reports, is credited with having published reports, is credited with having carried from Germany the knives with which Cavendish and Burke were cut to pieces in Phœaix Park, was appointed in his place. It was alleged against Rossa that he was too ready to embroil himself in political contests in this country, and was not generally on the side on which were ranged the friends of Ireland. Rossa, it is said, told a friend that he wanted to go out of the organization for the present. Friends of Rossa say that the Fenian brotherhood has not had much use for him lately, and wanted him to get out and make

draped with cloth of Macdonald tartan. The greater part of the wall in the rear of the platform was covered with a blending of streamers red white and blue in colour on a back ground of Union Jacks, which presented a very effective appearance. Appropriate mottoes were hung around the walls. The speeches of Hon. Messrs. White, Foster and Thompson were enthusiastically cheered. Sir John, who is still suffering from his cold, spoke briefly. He was cheered again and again. There were immense gatherings at both meetings.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—Chief of police Draper, owing to ill-health, resigned today, and the police commissioners appointed Col. Grasett, of the Royal Greendiers to fill the strength of the rear of the wanted to go out of the organization for the present. Friends of Roysas asy that the Fenian brotherhood has not had much use for him lately, and wanted him to get out and make room for a more energetic and lively man.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—Twenty-two saeks, containing mails from England to Germany, Russia and the east, while in transit on a train in Belgium, yesterday, were cut open and plundered of all registered letters. The robbery was discovered upon the arrival of the Ostend express at Viviers. Letters from America, containing money and diamonds to the amount of £40,000, were stolen. It is supposed the authors of the robbery are the gang of thieves

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Farmers' Review considers the prospect of fall sown wheat more favorable than for a number of years. In Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri reports state that the grain is looking unusually good. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Kansas the plant is reported as vixorous and with an average snow protection. The general crop promises to go into winter in nansally good. protection. The general c cp promises to go into winter in unusually good shape. Out of 149 principal winter wheat counties in the states named 103 report an average on increased acreage as compared with 1886, and 46 report decreased acreage. Illinois and Kansas indicate the largest decrease. In Ohio only three counties out of 29 show a decrease, and only four in Indiana out of 19 counties reporting. In Illinois 11 counties out of 32, reported a decrease, and in Kansas ten counties out of 21 report a decrease.

and in Kansas ten counties out of 21 report a decrease.

CINCINMATI, Nov. 28.—An engine in charge of Edward Drohan collided this afternoon with a freight train at Anderson's, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad. Drohan had with him on the engine his sons, seven and eight years old, also John Maher, aged five, and seeing the approaching danger he threw the three children through the cab window, stayed at his post and was killed. John Maher was also killed and the engineer of the freight badly hurt.

SAVANNAH. GR. Nov. 28.—Cantain F. A.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 23.—Schooner Frank L., of Annapolis, N. S., Captain Wm., Cleveland, from New York for St. John, N. B., went ashore at Bass Rocks at four this afternoon. She reports the following: Sailed from New York Nov. 20th with a general cargo, consisting of pork, flur, raisins, furniture, etc., consigned to R. U. Eikin of St. John, N. B. Early this morning a southeast gale commenced to blow. Thatcher's Island was sighted and the vessel being to leaward under reefed sails she was hauled by the wind with the intention of making harbor at Salem. With the gale still ingreasing when about sight gale still increasing, when about eight miles of the eastern point, a vio-lent quall struck the vessel carrying away chain plates and both masts went from the deck, breaking the rails, damaging the wheel and making a complete wreck. The vessel was unmanageable, and the wind blowing on land, she soon dritted on the lea shore, the sea all the time making a clean sweep over the all the time making a clean aweep over the vessel. The colors were lashed on an oar, Union down, in the hopes of attracting some one on the shore. She was nearing land rapidly and doomed to destruction, as the sea could be seen mountains high on the ledge of rocks to leaward. When about a mile off both anchors were let so which brought the vessel up only for a go, which brought the vessel up only for a short time when she began to drag. The schooner Mabel Kenniston, captain Nelson, hove in eight, and seeing the colors flying in

iron ship, 2578 tons gross, was built in 1884 and was owned by W. S. Bailey, of Hull. The cargo consisted of 3,000 tons of steel, glass

and paper stock. GALVESTON, Tex, Nov. 26.—The British bark Drumadoon, 865 tons, Capt. Thompson, for Liverpool. lying in the outer roads awaiting balance of her cargo, was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning. The flames soon gained entrance to the hold through the open hatchway and the cargo of 1,700 bales of cotton was ignited. In a few migrates bales of cotton, was ignited. In a few minutes the vessel was wrapped in a sheet of flame. The vessel and cargo will prove nearly a total

[The Drumadoon, which hails from Ardros an, was built at Annapolis, N. S., in 1876.

Submarine Dodging Around. HREE GREENHORNS TRY A VOYAGE IN THE

REBATIC TORPEDO BOAT PEAGEMAKER,

New York, Nov. 24 —The Submarine Motor ompany's iron, porpoise-like torpedo boat eacemaker, minus the two forward rudders, that gave her a tendency to turn a somersault at the experiments last Saturday, was ready for another trial at fancy diving yesterday

afternoon.

Three young men who wanted to try navigatien under the water entered the little manbole of the Peacemaker and were shut up with Capt. John G. Holland and Engineer John H. hole of the Peacemaker and were shut up with Capt. John G. Holland and Engineer John H. Kline. An exceptionally swift tide was rushing down the river. The Peacemaker, with only her long iron fin, or guard, and her little circular pilot house visible, slipped up from the side of the wrecking schooner and tried to cross her bows. The mighty tide struck the little boat as she got broadside of the schooner's bow, and she disappeared as if a pile driver had hit her. She remained under water several minutes. The three novices locked up in the boat say they were under an hour and a half. They heard the boat strike heavily against the huli of the schooner and the snap of the little steam whistle as it broke short off. The only perfectly self-possessed man was Capt. Helland. He remarked that there was something the matter, and the three young men looked at one another, turned pale, and breathed hard. They reflected that they would only have about three hours more to breathe at all if the boat did not rise.

Just then there was an awful clanking and clattering, as if a gang of submarine bellermakers were hammering the rivets of the Peacemaker. She had fouled the anchor chain. The men aboard the schooner were greatly excited. When the Peacemakers were down they

Peacemaker. She had fouled the anchor chain. The men aboard the schooner were greatly excited. When the Peacemaker went down they ran hither and thither about the deck, peering over the rails and shouting. As the torpedo boat came up alongside the anchor chain Capt. Timmons and Mate Spader jumped from the schooner's forward starboard rail on to the boat. She vanished again, and the captain and mate saved themselves from going down with her by clinging to ropes thrown to them from the schooner.

The little boat came to the top a few seconds later, and started down the stream. Many

onds later, and started down the stream. Many people on the tug and steamboat thought that the Peacemaker's disappearance was caused by the voluntary action of Capt Holland. After the voluntary action of Capt Holland. After getting clear of the schooner she plunged under the water to the depth of 25 feet, as shown by her indicator. She remained hidden for a minute, and then came up again. She dived again with the intention of passing under the steamboat John E. Moore. This time she struck plumb on the bottom, 45 feet from the surface. The three young men who were anxious to see what the sensation was like, reminded Capt. Holland that they were orphane. He said he was somewhat of an orphan himself, and he started the menitor up to the surface again. He did not pass up to the surface again. He did not pass under the John E Moore, but arose a few feet from her port how, passed ahead of her, and slowly steamed up to the wrecking schooner. The three young men came out of the manhole looking very pale and trembling visibly. company will take the Peacemaker The

down to Fortress Monroe next month, and Capt. Holland will go down in her and fasten torpedoes to wrecks and blow them up.

According to the report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were more than 1500 strikes in that state last year, as against 300 in 1885. In one of the strikes of this year 18,000 men were out for six weeks, at a loss in wages of \$1,000,000.

At Pesth the other night thirty poor persons deprived of shelter were discovered by the police sleeping in a hot and dirty water drain leading from the Pamonia mills to the Dapube. They were entirely naked, and slept with their bodies in the water and their heads on heaps of stones.

Edison says that no experiment which he has

at Sydney, N. S. W., for outraging a 16 year old servant.

It is stated Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will succeed Sir Richard Hamilton as under secretary for Ireland.

A committee of Welsh liberals has been formed to obtain home rule for Wales and to generally support home rule throughout the kingdom.

The engineer of the freight badly hurt.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 28 — Captain F. A. Cloudman of Rondont, N. Y., started from here today in the 24 foot sloop yacht Outing on a trip around the world. Before going 10 miles he ran aground in the mud and (did not get off until midnight.

RONE, Nov. 28 — Father Dowling has been kingdom,

RONE, Nov. 28 — Father Dowling has been big toe against seventeen different obstructions? — New Haven News.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Opinions on the Government's Latest Move.

Will the National League be Suppressed?

(Cable to the Boston Sunday Rerald)

LONDON, Nov. 27.-Interest in the eastern crisis has been overshadowed by the sensation caused by the action of the government in proclaiming the proposed demonstration at Sligo tomorrow and summoning John Dilion to appear before the Dublin Queen's bench Tuesday, to show cause why he should not give sureties for good behavior. The general feeling among nationalists is well expressed by Mr. Harrington, M. P., who declares that the prosecution of Dilion is a triumph for the national cause, since it is a virtual admission by the government of the complete failure of the attempt to rule Ireland with ordinary law. He believes the government is thus depriving itself of the only cogent argument it was able to offer against home rule. He regards the prosecution as aimed not so much at Dilion incrisis has been overshadowed by the sensation prosecution as aimed not so much at Dillon in-dividually as at United Ireland's plan of cam-paign. He thinks Dillon's best course will be when about a mile cit both anchors were let go, which brought the vessel up only for a short time when she began to drag. The schooner Mabel Kenniston, captain Nelson, hove in sight, and seeing the colors flying in distress hove down on her and with great difficulty dories were launched and manned. They succeeded in rescuing her crew. At times it was thought that the frail boats would founder and several efforts were made before the men were taken off. They were landed here, after which the vessel parted her chains and went ashore and will probably preve a stream of the policy. The London papers treat the politics. The Times, however, says there politics. The Times, however, says there the men were taken off. They were landed here, after which the vessel parted her chains and went ashore and will probably preve a total loss with her cargo, She was eight years old, 124 tons, and was owned by R. C. Eikin, St. John, N. B. Lisk known if the vessel or cargo are insured.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The steamship Salina, of Hull, England, from Antwerp for Boston, struck at 1 p. m., yesterday on Horse Race, a dangerous shoal near Cape Sable light. At the time that the ship struck there was a light wind from the east and considerable sea on. Water flowed in rapidly, extinguishing the boilers. Nothing could be done to get the ship off the rocks, and rolling heavily the situation became critical. Captain Potter at once sent an officer and four men to the shore, nearly four miles distant, to telegraph news of the acident to parties concerned. The captain remained on board till 5 p. m., when night setting in and the sea making clear over the ship, it became extremely dangerous staying by her longer. The captain then sent one of the ship's life boats to land eff the vessel himself in another boat with the balance of the crew. All landed safe. The wind increased to agale and when morning came no portion of the ateamer's hull was allowed the coast of Nova Scotia, sheltering from N. W. winds, till he struck the shoal. The Sulina was an iron ship, 2578 tons gross, was built in 1884 and was owned by W. S. Bailey, of Hull. The cargo consisted of 3 800 tons of the struck the shoe of the surface of 3 such as such as such consequences are such the struck the shoal. The Sulina was an iron ship, 2578 tons gross, was built in 1884 and was owned by W. S. Bailey, of Hull. The cargo consisted of 3 800 tons of text and was owned by W. S. Bailey, of Hull. The cargo consisted of 3 800 tons of text and was owned by the such as a such as the consequences are such that the time that the all along has been divided on the Irish remained on board till 5 p. m., when hight serving the property. No paper expresses be seating the property. No and went ashore and will probably prove a cotal loss with her cargo.

She was eight years old, 124 tons, and was carged by B.C. White She was eight years old, 124 tons, and was supported by the shore where the shore was supported by the coming week, and, if the government intends following up the course it has begun with Dil-lon, its officials will have plenty of work in issuing and serving summonses in all parts of

The last secret unearthed by United Ireland

Ireland.

The last secret unearthed by United Ireland, namely, the letter sent by a member of the royal commission on the land question to an English member of parliament, and giving a summary of Gen. Butler's evidence before that body, adds to the gravity of the government position. That Buller should so dec'dedly take the side of the people and the league utterly damns the government policy and that a member of the commission should have written such a letter damns the commission. Lord Miltown is charged with being the writer and has not yet denied the charge. Of course, he was always known to be a consummate partisan, but it was not expected that he would display himself so nakedly, even in private. Altogether, we appear to be in for some very lively times, and if the home rule bill does not yet hold the field, Ireland, as Mr. Gladstone predicted, does.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Sunday Tribune's cable letter from London is as follows: The Irish crisis has arrived at last, as was predicted, and political circles, both in London and Dublin, are exceedingly disturbed by the possibilities before us. The summoning of Mr. Dillon for advocating a field campaign opens up a vast field of difficulty, which promises a condition of affairs parallel to that in the time of Mr. Forster. It is impossible that Mr. Dillon can stand alone. It is likely that Mr. Parnell also, who has lately been more or less in hidling, will immediately go to Dublin to stand by his colleague. He cannot afford to remain out and allow his lieutenants to bear the brunt of operations in which he has been engaged. Tonight more than one member of the Irish party is on the way to Dublin to watch events. It ought to surprise ne one if Mr. Parnell now enters upon a public advocacy of "No rent," with the result, of course, of causing still further trouble for the government. The situation differs considerably from anything we witnessed during Mr. Forster's regime. Rightly or wrongly, the action of the league in this new campaign has much sympathy from Engl been strengthened by the evidence that Sir Redvers Buller is reputed to have given to Earl Cowper's commission at Limerick. The story put afloat by *United Ireland* has not been dented, and radical politicians declare that Sir Redvers' evidence is a complete justification for what the league has said and done in the last three months. You have received the statement attributed to Gen. Buller, and it is last three months. You have received the statement attributed to Gen. Buller, and it is noted in connection with this that the general has been spending 10 days in London and on his Devenshire estate, though he has now returned to Ireland. The nationalists will have it that he will be shortly recalled. In regard to the action which the government may contemplate, and which is said to involve the suppression of United Ireland and of the league itself, it is quite understood that the government will act within the powers which they already possess. They have apparently determined that the contest with the league, which seems to be inevitable if the Queen's writ is to run in Ireland, shall come promptly. There is to be no longer any off-hand exercises of the suspensory power by semf-military officers, but horse, foot and artillery are to become conceded readily to the landlords, who may now insist upon exaction of their legal rights. They have induced landlords to make such concessions as they will, and are now compelled to give them the benefit of the whole force of the executive power. The gravity of this decision cannot be over estimated and the result of the operations of this new policy of the government is looked to with deepest anxiety. The National League of this new policy of the government is looked to with deepest anxiety. The National League will, of course, fight the battle in such fashion as they can, and create a turmoil and disturb-ance which will precipitate the government into fresh difficulties.

Boston's Observance of the Labbath.

Boston, Nov. 28.—Less than a dozen shops were open within the city borders today. Never before within the present century has there been such a close outward observance of the Lord's day, so far as the transaction of business is concerned. Many who kept open shops a week ago were doubtless deterred from again defying the law by the fine imposed by the court and the suggestive hint that a repetition of the offence would call for a much

"The sweet mouth, beautiful teeth and luminous smile are really beyond description," is the way one Boston correspondent speaks about Mrs. Grover Cleveland, The editor of the Eastern State says that

harmong|prevails among the newspaper frater-nity in Dexter, Maine, but that he had to use a club to bring about such a state of things. The English parliament is made up of 1,166 members, of which 515 are lords and 651 commoners—the commons embrace 458 members from England, 103 from Ireland, 60 from Scotland and 30 from Wales. eitizens.

Weekly

THE AGITATION OVER.

While some bitter party men, and a few professional politicians wear dejected faces, as they muse on the decay of the last hope of the local grit party, the citizens of St. John freely express their appreciation of the action of the government in the winter port matter. Both the Telegraph and Globe complain that the proposed arrangement is not satisfactory. The proposed contract is however, all that the board of trade or the mass

The public will not be slow to give the right persons the credit for the success of the movement. Hon. Mr. Foster, as the representative in the government of a neighboring county, and as the auccessor of Sir Leonard Tilley in the council, was expected to do all in his power to promote the interest of this port, He has met the expectations of his friends in this county and his own, and in this as in other ways has given the strongest proof of his fitness for the position he fills. A Sussex correspondent says that Mr. Foster has gained in popularity by his services in this matter. The electors of Kings have every reason to be pleased with their representative.

The St. John constituencies have reason to congratulate themselves on the result of last season's election. Mr. Everett and Dr. Barker are liberal conservatives and are strong party men. But in their allegiance to their party they do not forget that their first duty was to the people. They did concern themselves to explain away anything, or by an apology to prepare the public mind for failure, They frankly and clearly stated that the contemplated action of the government was wrong and that they would resist it with all their power, regardless of party allegiance. With Mr. Weldon and his political associates the case was different. It is their business to scold the government, for good or bad reasons, or for no reason at all, While we have no doubt that Mr. Weldon, Mr. King, Mr. Barpee and Mr. Eills would prefer to have a good cause to advocate than a bad one, we remember that they denounced the franchise extenaion bill, and other good legislation ed St. John for Halifax but this was not askin the same heated style that characterized their winter port speeches. They are trade, city councils, or even by any of the against the government and only want an speakers at any of these meetings. opportunity to condemn it. The test of loyalty to the people's interests is found when in that behalf a member of parliament is ready to speak out regardless of political associations. The liberal conservative representatives of St. John have had one year's trial. They are not estentatious men, but public generally. To hundreds of men, from first to last they have borne themselves

REQUEST AND ANSWER.

2hat the new arrangement made by the gov- intelligence will give pain. For nearly half race and revenge among the Acadians. is not wholly satisfactory. They say the substi- connected with the educational system of sution of St. John for Portland is very well the province. Twenty-eight graduates of as far as it goes, but Halifax is the mail the university received their bachelor's deport of arrival and departure, and this is gree before he was associated with an unjustice to St. John. The question that institution. Not many of these " why should not the mails be landed here?" is now asked because all that was asked before has been granted. The argument in favor of the complaint is moreover based upon the assumption that all Canada is west of Montreal, Our western provinces are important, of he was an enthusiast in his special field of course, but the people of the maritime prowinces are not prepared to admit that they are the whole of Canada. The people of Eastern New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotis, and Prince Edward Island have some rights which may be worth thinking of, so that the whole thing is not quite settled even if it is determined that the mails can be delivered in Montreal as quickly via St. John as by way of Halifax. It may perhaps be shown that the mails should come to St. John instead of Halifax, but none of the resolutions or memorials submitted to the government made any such claim or suggested it. The government have done the thing that they were asked to do.

The St. John board of trade asked: That in any contract to be made for the con veyance of mails, passengers and freight be-tween England and Canada the port of St. John shall be included, with the view o king this port one of the Atlantic termini of the system of railways now approaching completion, and that no subsidy be given to, or completion, and that no subsidy be given to, or contract made, with any line of steamers which shall not terminate their voyage at a Canadian port, both summer and winter,

This request of the board of trade has been complied with. Speaking to the resolution Mr. Eilis said that the board should go farther and ask that "every place where Portland appears St. John should be substisated." This is exactly what has been done, and still Mr. Ellis grumbles.

The Hampton resolution reads as follows: *Resolved, that in the opinion of this meetthe Dominion, and a departure from what should be the general policy of this country, were the government to fail to exercise their power in so arranging the contract as to make St. John one of the great winter ports of Canada, and that the representatives in parliament from this province should imperatively demand that faith be kept with the maritime provinces by providing that Canadian ports only be made Atlantic termini of any steamship line subsidized by the Canadian government."

The recent action of the government is in accord with this request.

At the mass meeting in the Institute the resolution on which the most of the speeches were based was moved by Mr. Reed, and read as follows :

"That our representatives should respectfully and as a matter of justice that the government alter the conditions of the proposed mail steamship subsidy so as to make Hallfax and St. John the terminal points in

Later in the meeting, Mr. Skinner moved substitute resolution, of which the affirmative portion was as follows:-

"That this meeting declares that the people of this city and county will not be satisfied with anything less than a clear and explicit promise by the government of this Dominion that it is a part of its settled policy that it will not directly or indirectly subsidize any steamer or line of steamers to or from a port in the United States, and that it will exclude from any advertisement for tender, or will not accept any tender that includes a subsidy for mail service to or from any but a Canadian port and that does not include the port of St.

The audience did not object to this resolution, though from its somewhat involved character, have failed to take it in fully on Mr. Skinner's reading. The government had not complled with the request meeting asked, and it is satisfactory to our to promise a political platform by order in council, but as they are doing what they were only asked to promise, to do no fault can be found with them. It will be observed that the Skinner resolution does not ask that St. John take the place of Halifax as the first port touched.

The Portland council's resolution is follows: "That a memorial be prepared and forward-

ed to the Dominion government setting forth the claims of St. John in the premises, and urging as a matter of justice to this portion of Canada that St. John be the final port to be called at by the subsidized steamers instead of Portland, Maine."

The St. John common council passed a repolicy principle and asserting that the harbors President of the Council as such, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick offered has no departmental duties at all, all the facilities required demanded that-"the terms of any new ccean postal contract entered into by the government of Canada should be drawn so as to include the port of St John as one of the winter ports of call o eteamships subsidized to carry mai's between Canada and Great Britain, and that foreign ports should be excluded thereform,"

The Fredericton resolution expressed sympathy with the St. John movement and demanded that the government should not-"directly or indirectly subsidize any steamship or line of steamships, to or from any port n the United States, or to or from any port in lanada, which does not include the port of St. ohn in the winter season,"

The Moncton people made the same request as that of the Portland council but added a protest-"against the Dominion of Canada granting public money to any steamship line making Portland, Maine, or any other port in the United States, a terminus either in winter or

The government has struck out the name of Portland from the call for tenders; it has substituted St. John; it has offered a subsidy to such steamers and such only as make St. John a port of call. It has not substituted by any of the mass meetings, boards of

DR. W. B. JACK DEAD.

The announcement of the death of Dr. William Brydon Jack will be heard with regret by his many friends, and by the many of them no longer young, who, as students in the university, have had close personal relations with him, and who hoped that his retirement from duty might be fol-It is charged by the Telegraph and Globe lowed by many years of honored ease, the a century, Dr. Jack has been intimately are now living. Every other university man remembers Dr. Jack as his

dent. Old students entertained feelings of deep respect for him, and a warm personal regard as well. Dr. Jack never sought to fill a conspicuous place in the public mind; study, and devoted to the interests of the university but did his work with as little

parade as possible. Dr. Jack's associates on the staff of King's College, as the university was then called, were Archdeacon Coster then the president, Dr. Jacob vice-president and professor of literature, and Dr. Robb professor of chemistry, all of whom are dead. In Dr. Jack's first year the degree of A. B. was given to H Smith; that of A. M. to George Lee and J. W. Disbrow; that of D. C. L. to G. S. Jarvis. When Dr. Jack assumed the presidency in 1861 his associates were J. Marshall d'Avray, L W. Bailey, and G. M. Montgomery. When he retired there were five professors. In 1840 the number of students was 21. The year 1861 the students numbered 44. In the last year of Dr. Jack's presidency there were 67 in attendance. In the first year of his presidency Dr. Jack conferred the bachelor's degree on five graduates; in his last year there were

twenty graduates. To the assiduous labors and high reputation of Dr. Jack much of this progress was undoubtedly due.

WHEN the esteemed editor of the St. John

Globe heard that Mr. Gregory would not be candidate in York he took the liberty of expressing his opinion of Mr. Gregory. Now that the nomination has been accepted the esteemed editor publishes another opinion. Let us compare the two :-Gregory as no Candi- Gregory as Grit Candi-

The impression grows that Mr. G F Gregory the decline the nomination of the liberal convention in Yo-k. The convention in Yo-k. The convention made a mission of the house of commons.

general, who is the strong-est man in the courty.

* * The attorney gen-eral could unite the party more compactly than any other man and it is not too late yet. _ Globe, No-vember 3rd.

The next time J. V. Eilis, M. P. P., com mences to kick a man he will first make sure that he is permanently down.

MINISTERS Foster and Thompson addressed a meeting in Bothwell on Tuesday week. Both are making a favorable imministers, including Sir John and Mr. White college, Kingston, have for its president a spoke, declared that the speech of Mr. Nova Scotian, Dr. Grant, and for professor Foster was the only able address. But one of chemistry, Dr. Goodwin of New Brunsthing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge colleagues have recently addressed.

A SEW DEPARTMENT.

Sir John A. Macdonald definitely announced at his great meeting in Hamilton, that the government had decided upon the establishment of a new portfolio. We believe the terms Trade and Commerce, as used in this connection will be understood in their widest sense, covering all matters affecting the relation of labor and capital which come within the scope of government action or inquiry. The labor bureau, and other statistical departments would come within the jurisdiction of the new minister. The Montreal Gazette, which seems to be well informed as to the intentions of the ministry in this matter, states that no increase in the number of ministers will take place. Either the departments of Secretary of State and President of the Council will be consolidated, or those of Public Works and Rail. ways, some time ago divided will be made one. The Gazette thinks that with the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway the need of the division of this original department of Public Works has disappeared. This idea may be correct, but we would respectfully submit that if the department of railways is not overworked it might perform its duties with somewhat greater promptness than is credited to it by the testimony taken before the Royal Commission. The Secretary of State has an easy position, both as solution which after affirming the national to labor and responsibility, and the though Sir John, who now fills that position. has assumed control of the department of Indian Affairs. If, instead of this latter service, which could be relegated to the department of the Interior, Sir John should take over the department of State, his duties would not be enlarged. This would permit of the establishment of a new portfolio without adding to the number of ministers. In whatever way the details may be arrang-

> ME. WELDON'S MISSIONARY MEET. ING.

ed, the department of Trade and Commerce

should be of great advantage to our commer-

cial and investment interests.

The more one considers the appeal made by C. W. Weldon, M. P., to the nationalist leader in Quebec for two Rielite missionaries to labor among the French speaking electors of New Brunswick, the more the pathos of it is borne in upon the mind. Mr. Weldon Mercler is the man who made Riel an object of worship by placing him on a level with One who cannot be lightly named. Mercier is the leader of the Riel movement, and therefore the proper person for Mr. Weldon to ask for help.

was to promise to send forth the mis- minion parliament. Mr. George Crowell sionaries two and two as Mr. Wedon requested. The next was to announce supposed at the time the convention was to the nationalist meeting that a held that General Laurie might not accept, new field of labor was open. We he being then absent from the province. quote from Mr. Peter Mitchell's Mon- Mr. Crowell who was the second choice of treal Herald, which fortunately gives a ver- the convention favored the nomination of batim report of Mercier's own words. He beuebec and the cause generally. He said:

to present my programme to the people to be received with unbounded enthusiasm. I cannot lose sight of the important fact that our triumph is due to liberals and conservatives alike. In spite of the fact that we had de-clared that after the 16 h of November, 1885, there was but one party and that was the partinational, it was some time before the people came to understand this grand idea or unity which we boldly placed before them." He refers, it will be noted, to the day of

the execution of Louis Riel. Later he introduced the Weldon Macadonian cry in this way:

"I thank you one and all, but must refer to the contest that has just been opened in On-tario. Our friends up there have invited some of our best speakers to go amongst our compa-triots of that province, and I sincerely hope that a number of the young men of the Club National will respond to the appeal. Mr. Weldon, the leader of the liberals in New Brunswick, has also asked for two to speak amongst the brave Acadian population of that province. This will be a splendid mission, and those who take an active part therein will have the proud satisfaction of having contributed to the coming victories of Oliver Mowat and Ed-

As yet the names of the volunteers for 'the splendid mission," are not given to the public. When they come and begin their vangelistic labors among the "brave Acadians" of this province, we shall know whether the French-speaking people of New Brunswick will be grateful for Mr. Weldon's appeal. If they are not, the case of our esteemed representative will take on a still deeper touch of pathos.

THE early death of the late Dr. Herbert Bayne, professor of chemistry in the Royal Military College, was a loss not to that institution alone, but to scientific scholarship in Canada. Nova Scotia, to which the col. lege was indebted for Dr. Bayne, has furnished a fit successor. Dr. Waddell is one of a of the ministry can be settled in the constilarge number of maritime province men who pression in Ontario. A somewhat spiteful grit have been called to the higher ranks of the journal, referring to a meeting where several teaching profession in Ontario. Queen's winter, and should insist that no subsidy be granted by Canada to any steamship line which makes its Atlantic terminus in either winter or sammer at a foreign port."

thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in thing is certain, that no such enthusiastic wick. Dr. T. H. Rand is to assume charge of the new Baptist university at Woodstock, on the terminal points in t a chair at McMaster Hall.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial showing of the government for the current fiscal year bide fair to be one Remarkable Adventures of Captain of the best in our history. For the past two years the expenditure has exceeded the revenue, but the deficits were directly or indirectly due to an event which is altogether out of the common way. But for the Northwest rebellion it is believed that the revenue and expenditure would have about balanced each other during these two years. For the first two months of this fiscal year it was asserted by the opponents of the government that the deficit would be continued, but the situation soon All the revenue departchanged. ments began to send in favorable returns, The government railways never had so much business. Importations have been large, and better times make better demand for articles of luxury which pay high duties of customs and excise. The expenditure for regular purposes has not increased, and in some departments savings have been effect-

The following facts, which we are in a position to place before our readers, are highly encouraging. The total receipts for the first four months and ten days of the present fiscal year are \$12,399,321, while those of last year, at the same date, Nov. 10th, were \$10,894,966, showing an increase of \$1,504,355. The expenditure for the period was \$9,-532,099. That of the corresponding period last year was \$12,593,163. The decrease is

\$3 061,066. The sum of \$700,000, shortly to come due for interests, should perhaps be added to the expenditure for this year. This will leave a net decrease of \$2 311 066. The saving is due for the most part to the fact that there is little or no expenditure on account of the rebellion. The deficit last year on the operation of the first four months and ten days was \$1,698,. 197. During the same period of this year there is a surplus of \$2,117,222. If business goes on this year as it has commenced, we shall be able to meet the rebellion expenditure of last year

GLOOMY PROSPECT OF DAVIES. Fall returns are at hand from the legislative council elections in the three districts of Queens county, P. E. I. In this county two grits and one liberal conservative were evidently felt that there was no hope in the elected. In the first district there was a winter port agitation. He could not dis- grit majority of 156; in the second a grit At night when ready to leave the shore and guise from himself that Dr. Stockton's oil majority of 21, and in the third a government go aboard my brig I found the two Englishand lemon squeezer campaign was a failure. majority of 170; making a net grit majority The tour of L H. Davies, who thought it of 7. The total number of votes was 4,139, on their faithlessness I sprang into the small worth while to journey to Gagetown in which is 2,677 less than the number polled yawlbost and undertook to scull it out order to make an inaccurate statement as to at the Dominion by election in 1884. The to the brig alone. Just as I got over the his wife's birth place, was barren of good small vote is due to the fact that only conresults. This Mr. Weldon felt. Dr. Silas Al- siderable real estate owners are qualified to ward's elegant gestures, as Mr. Weldon has vote in the council elections, and the reaobserved, are neither instructive nor son that the opposition secured a majority, convincing, though rather more in is that the government proposed to abolish a structive than his statements and chamber in which only a special class was more convincing than his arguments, represented. The special class have pre-The appeal to Mercier is the last experiment. served the privilege of veto over all legisla-"Our dear brother Riel" as Mercier called tion passed in the people's assembly. As for him, served for campaign material among the people themselves, the half of them are the habitans, and Mr. Weldon would fain try not as yet heard from. If the grit majority among landholders voting on such a question is only 7, what will their minority be when the 3,000 voters speak, who were disqualified in the late contest?

THE Liberal Conservatives of Shelburne County, have nominated Major General Now the first thing that Mercler did Laurie, as their candidate for the next Dohad previously been nominated, it being the General from the first and presented covered later that the General was willing "It was a just and holy cause, and I had but | to take the field, though he refused to go near the county except with the concurrence of Mr. Crowell. It was also learned that an influential section of the late supporters of Mr. Robertson. the present member, would be glad to support General Laurie. Mr. Crowell accordingly asked that another convention be called, and placed his resignation in their hands, with the result above mentioned. Major General Laurie is well known in New Brunswick and indeed all over Canada. He has shown himself a brave soldier and a public spirited citizen. As Shelburne elected repeal candidates to the local legislature, it is in a position to redeem its reputation by sending to Ottawa a soldier whose loyalty to Canada is as strong as his allegiance to the British empire, for which he has braved death on hard fought

battle fields. The grits hold 11 of the 37 seats in Nova Scotla and New Brunswick. Liberal conservative candidates for six of these seats are already in the field. Ministerialists hold 26 seats. Up to this date only three candidates are nominated against them, one in Nova Scotia and two in New Bunswick.

What a Canadian has to be thankful for between Sep mber and the full wing June the Lord only knows—Kansas City Times. Among other things, for the abundant snow crop, skating, tobogganing, fur overcoats, American hot drinks, and American exiles.—

And for the glorious Indian summer weather in November, when a large part of the United States is snow bound.

It is now understood that the Quebec legislature will be called to meet directly after the Christmas holidays. Then the fate tutional fashion by vote in the house.

A VEGETABLE SERPENT -The cohra-plant of the Himalayas, belonging to the family Aroidee, so strikingly resembles a cobra with its head erect that persons coming upon it un-awares instinctively recoil with horror. The awares instinctively recoil with norror. The balf-moon-shaped markings on the cobra's head, and the lines on its neck, are imitated in the flower-sheath of the plant, while the tongue-like elongation of the pistil and of the midrib of the flower-sheath serve to increase the resemblance of the plant to a living animal, STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Williams of the Orion.

Mourned as Drowned Three Years Ago, But Survived to Meet a Pirate of New York Bay and a Fourth Ward "Tough."

New York, Nov. 22.-On the 23rd o September, 1883, the following paragraph appeared in the Herald :-Bangos, Me., Sept. 22, 1883 — Thomas Williams, of the brig Dauntless, is missing from St. Domingo. He either floated out to sea or was drowned while attempting to reach his yes-

el in a small boat.

But Captain Williams was not lost and is not dead. In fact, this is the self-same Captain; Williams who appeared in a police court of this city on Friday to identify Charles Meyers, allas "Waddie," the alleged pirate, a report of which appeared in Saturday's Herald. Captain Williams was in command of the Orlon of Bangor, Me., which lay in the lower bay, near the mouth of the Kill van Kull, on October 21 last. The vessel was boarded at night by a gang of pirates, one of whom took the old salt at a disadvantage and threatened his life if he offered any opposition to the robbers. The police last week arrested Meyers, and the captain said he was one of the ruffians. On Friday Captain Williams was assaulted in the street, it was thought by one of Meyers' gang, a

Fourth ward "tough." This old salt seems to be the sport of fate. the story of his disappearance from St. Domingo, referred to above, is one of absorbing interest. His schooner is now lying off Communipaw, N. J. A reporter saw the captain's cheery, good humored face yesterday in South street and hailed him. This is how the old man explained the startling paragraph about him in 1883, and a marvellous recital it is, condensed though it be :-PUTTINO HIS CREW IN IRONS,

'In the year 1882,' he began, 'I com manded the brig Dauntless, of Bangor, Me. On or about the 10th of July of that year we left Bangor with a cargo of ice and squar ed away for the West Indies. We had a fair voyage, and en the lat day of August out of this year's surplus and leave a margin dropped anchor off St. Domingo City and commenced the work of discharging our cargo. Lying in the harbor was a condemned Eoglish brig, whose sails, spars, rigging, etc., were being auctioned off. to speculation I purchased a quantity of this stuff and hired a couple of the English vessel's crew to transport the goods to the Dauntless. I had had difficulties with my own men, who had become drunken and mutinous, and had the whole crew in irons. men in the same condition as my own crew-dead drunk. With a muttered blessing bar a heavy squall blowl the boat. The wind blew a gale, rain poured shore struck down in torrents and I couldn't see ten rods before me on any side. I kept the boat's head to the wind until I could see the light. house; and when it had cleared off sufficient. ly to see about me I discovered that I was to leeward of the Dauntless. Startled by the sight I threw a little extra strength into my sculling. There was a loud snap as the old oar broke, the boat swung round to the wind, and I realized the appalling fact that I was being blown out to sea in a cookle shell of a boat, at the mercy of wind and WAVE.

DRIFTING OUT TO SEA, 'A heavy sea was running, which threatened every moment to overturn the small yawlboat. A fierce gale, peculiar to these aticudes, blew off shore, driving me with earful rapidity to the westward. After the first few moments of terror and suspense were past I sat down and took a philosophical view of the situation. An inventory of my personal and belongings revealed, besides the clothing I had on, \$1 10 in change and a watch. As the key to the latter was missing, that must soon lose its value as a seful article. The boat contained nothing but a potato sack and two unwieldy, sixteen foot oars, which were much too heavy and clumsy for me to use for their original pur-poses, and I had no knife with which to gan by some references to the late election in his name to the convention. It was discontinued in fury and the waves ran the prover al mountains high, while the little boat rolled about in the trough of the sea. In the morning I caught a glimpse of the land. It was still blowing heavily, and I ran the boat before the wind, using the oars for a sail. One of them slipped from its fastenings and fell overboard, and it was impossible to recover it.

SCHOONERS LEAVE HIM TO DIE "On the third day the gale moderated, and I again got near the coast; but it was still many miles distant. The pange of hunger and thirst were beginning to be felt, and I thought I would give all I possessed in the world for a pint of fresh water. I went in swimming during the day, which somewhat refreshed me, and at one time I got near enough to a dolphin to break its back with an oar, but it sank out of sight, and although I plunged in after it I missed even that manna in the desert. On the fourth day, along in the afternoon, I saw two schooners, Hope arose in my breast, and springing to my feet, I waved the potato sack fractically and whistled shrilly through my fingers. But one of the schooners bore away to the eastward and was soon out of sight. The other was becalmed, and although she saw me and understood my signals for assistance. she made no attempt at rescue. Weary and dispirited, I flung myself down, feeling that heaven and the world had deserted me How long I lay I do not know, but just as darkness began to close in on the waters I felt the vawl boat strike something, and jumping up I found that I had drifted upon the beach at Point Palms, eighty miles from St. Domingo City. I crawled from the boat and out upon the beach, and stood looking at the dreary view. In the bitterness of my heart I cursed the two schooners that had left me to perish; but, could I have forseen the fate that overtook them later on, a fatality that sent to the bottom every vessel south of St. Domingo, I would have blessed the cale that hiew me out to sea and drove me, weak and helpless, upon a barren and

ooky coast,
'I wasted water. I scooped up the earth with my hands, cutting and bruising them severely. But all in vain. No water was to be found. I fell asleep. Next day I awoke just as the morning was breaking and was surprised to see, far down the beach, the light of a fire. I came upon five negroes. They handed me a tin measure containing about two quarts and a pint of water, to which I lost no time in introducing myself. I guiphed down about half of it, and looked ngingly at the remainder, but fearing that they might reward my zeal by cutting my throat (they were a hard looking crowd), hesitated about drinking it. Finally I made bold to inquire if I might have a little more, upon which they assured me that I continues not uncommon,

might have the whole of it, whick kindness I was not slow in accepting. FRIENDLY NEGROES.

From the negroes I learned that Barahona lay across the bay, twelve miles distant. I was familahing. I tried to atrike a bargain with the negroes to carry me over, offering them money for their services, and took them to the place where I had landed, but they refused, saying that I had only a small boat with no sail or oars. I saw the wisdom of this conclusion and set about finding something to use for oars. I found an old soap box on the beach, and by cutting poles and fastening pieces of the box to them, managed to make quite respectable paddles, I then renewed my entreaties to the negroes, and finally prevailed on three of them to accompany me, agreeing to give them \$4 apleos for their services. We embarked and set off. It seemed as though fate were against me, for though we crossed the bay safely we were unable to make the harbor, for a gale sprung up and we were driven on the beach six miles below the town. I dragged my tired self along that weary six miles, reach ing Barahona at aix p. m. I reported at once at the governor's house, when I was taken in and kindly cared fer.

'I was put to bed and dropped to sleep at ten o'clock. At midnight I was awakened by a fearful erash. The terrible hurricane f September 5, 1883, which swept over the island of St. Domingo, unroofing houses, destroying lives and property, and sending to the bottom with all on board over seventy vessels, had struck, and although I did not know to what extent damage had been done, I was aware that the chances were good for a lively time, and leaping out of bed, I grasped the door knob, ready to spring out if the walls gave way. The roof of the house I was quartered in succumbed to the gale, Not daring to move, I stood holding that door knob for ten mortal hours. After the fury of the hurricane was somewhat spent left my uncomfortable position and went out into the open air. The havec wrought was fearful.

'I was sick for three days and had no attendance, as the apothecary abop at Bara-hona was blown down and all the drugs spoiled, and the one doctor in the place was lown with a fever, the rusult of overwork. On the fourth day I returned to San Domingo City. On arriving there I found that the Dauntless, with all on board, had gone to the bottom, along with all the other craft

in the harbor. 'Then, if you hadn't been blown to sea, ou would have gone down in the Daunt-'I would.'

'And if you had been picked up by either of those two schooners you met you'd have shared their fate?' Exactly.

'A strange and providential chain of cirumstances 'Strange, but true,' said the captain sententiously, as he put up the pipe he had been smeking.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE SUN.) ASTRONOMY AS AN INVESTMENT. - Prof. E. C. Pickering, of the Harvard College Observatory, remarks that the many millions of dollars spent upon astronomy during the last two or three centuries have yielded returns whose value cannot be estimated. Aside from the knowledge gained of other worlds and of the laws governing the universe, the information obtained concerning this world has been of enormous practical importance. Safe and certain communication between distant countries has been secured, together with accurate maps, and the precise determination of time. These results have a pecuniary value which would re-pay many times the total of all astronomical

FIXING THE DATE OF DEATH. -By a study of the organisms which work upon corpses, M. Meguin claims to be able to determine the date of death—a matter which is often of great importance. In a body which had lain in a cellar for a year five different species of acarina were traced, with the order of succession and duration of each. One species consumes the fatty acids, another absorbs the fluids, and fatty acids, another absorbs the fluids, and each dies when its work is ended, which is in six or eight weeks in summer. The date of a murder, the victim of which was found buried in a garden, was yet seconds.

in a garden, was very accurately estimated. EXPERIMENTS communicated to the French Academy by M. Vulpian show that in fishes the intellectual and instinctive faculties, which in all higher animals seem to be located in the cerebrum, may be fully retained, with good ealth, after the complete removal of that portion of the brain.

VAST ABID and almost rainless tracts in Australia, according to Joseph Bosisto, of Victoria, are thickly covered with a dwarf Eucalyptus, barely eight feet high. The stem of this shrub contains half a pint of water, which bushmen quckly obtain, yet inexperienced travelers in these regions often die of

A Novel Excine. - An ingenious pumping engine has been submitted to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Tellier and is thus described: The roof of a shed or small build is made of tight compartments formed of iron plates which are riveted at their edges. In each of the compartments a volatile liquid is enclosed, which becomes vaporized by the atenclosed, which becomes vaporized by the at-mespheric heat, the vapors escaping by tubes which meet in a common reservoir. What-ever liquid is drawn with the gas ever liquid is drawn with the gas returns to the compartments by a lower tube. The vapor passes from the reservoir to a metal-lic sphere at the bottom of the well, where it is condensed by the water's cold.
This sphere has a caoutchout diaphragm which
can be fitted by its clasticity alternately to the upper or lower hemisphere, so as to move a sliving valve, and by the alternate introduction and condensation of the vopor to raise water in considerable quantities. In actual working, a machine of this kind raised 260 gallens of water per hour from a depth of

FROM observations in various widely-separated cities, a German meteorologist finds that the yearly mean temperatures in a town is from one to two degrees higher than in the surrounding country, the difference seeming to depend less on the size of the town than on the surroundings of the observing station. Both the daily and the absolute fluctuations are smaller in towns than in the open country. THE HORSE AGE. - One of the most interesting stations of prehistoric man in France is found at Solutre, and while containing numerous human remains with stone implements, etc., is chiefly remarkable for the enormous deposit of horsebones accumulated about the stone hearths. A wall five feet high, eleven to fourteen padds long and four and a half feet o fourteen yards long and four and a haif feet wide is composed entirely of these equipe remains. Dr. Cartellhac estimates that 40,000 skeletons might be reconstructed from the bones, and he assumes that the horse must have reached its greatest development and served in place of all other game at the time when the ancient hunters left the accumulations at this place.

JAPANESE VOLCANOES.—Japan is considered Prof. Milne to have at least 100 undoubted volcances, of which about 48 are still active, or have been so during the historical period. About 232 eruptions have been recorded. The intensity of volcanic action seems to have been as great as in any part of the world A period of unusual activity was between 1780 and 1800, during which time part of Mount Unsen was blown up with a loss of from 27 000 to 53 000 lives, many islands were formed in the Satauma sea, Sakurajima threw cut so much pumice that it was possible to walk a distance of 23 miles upon the floating debris in the sea, and Asama ejected many blocks of stone—on of them 42 feet in diameter—and a lava-stream neter—and a lava-stream 40 miles in length. The eruptions have exerted a powerful influence on the minds of the people, causing divine interference to be

December

There's a low co An undertone in As if it had gr And the clouds Like a penitent's And nature is hi

And mournfull
Like teardrops p
Her heart, like
Hast lost its sum
And shares my s And yet it was n And not from th The echoes you Yet the weeping Say, love, can yo

Shall the gray m Shall the cloud Shall they learn : Than this echo When your love From the gloom

n light shou loved,
And glory shot
And shadows sho To make for the The whole wide

Preached By Rev. D. D.

o Lord, will sing of The 101st peal written at a 'ma tory, and its ope proposed to cele era in his life. suitable as a moi It is a custom co that decides we s of "public than year be unpropit precedent, still it that Providence our lives. If I form of Domini past 12 months b dent in the hist who view the re from the most gl I lean far overger of losing my cautious moderat been again our seasons of perio seem to occur in law of nature, b An examination foreign to the pr laws of good or involve question eral laws of natio

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of British empi will ever set. true to nature. saw and realized is a psalm of takes down his r today. I want to sing of mercy and things make up al my people, and Je Father." "I will ment: unto thee, First, tonight, It has a two-fold Many of life's remature. Our Los false notion of body or circum special transgress etc. Disease, pai ways judgments, this sense, that ti them to be best fo loveth he chasten the other punishment guilty life and are great natural are violated pu criminal and lay knew this fact an the end of life. priate on this T sider one er two g ed, would involve destruction, Espe tion of the young--and accordingly and keep them be bright and hap comes you will know not the Your future is future of the coun Assyria, once a gr pride, Babylon the Greece and Ron Spain, a great nati broke the great lai that bringeth forth down." The fores nation of men a speaking peoples gospel, and if the and good life or be take our place. it? Who took the Little Greece. Rome? Insignif

naked chieftain not deem it subdue. Who of England and A Any one or all God is raising up China, or Japan. pen if we are faith serve our own cha and name we must Uncleanness preye till these great n corpses and were b boast our literatur good books. Bat literature was nev has manned 10 00 and records of the doing his best to i sent broadcast enor of lewdness, illicit I and suicide to ma core, to ruin the in heart and the sano

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whole of it, whick kindness in accepting.

IENDLY NEGROES, egroes I learned that Barahona bay, twelve miles distant. 1 I tried to strike a bargain es to carry me over, offering for their services, and took ce where I had landed, but aying that I had only a small or oars. I saw the wisdom ion and set about finding se for oars. I found an old beach, and by cutting poles pleces of the box to them, ke quite respectable paddles. my entreaties to the negroes, ailed on three of them to acgreeing to give them \$4 apiece ss. We embarked and set as though fate were against we crossed the bay safely we make the harbor, for a gale e were driven on the beach the town. I dragged my that weary six miles, reach at six p. m. I reported at vernor's house, when I was

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three days and had no atapothecary abop at Bara-down and all the drugs one doctor in the place was er, the rusult of overwork. I returned to San Daarriving there I found that ith all on board, had gone ong with all the other craft

hadn't been blown to sea, gone down in the Daunt-

d been picked up by either oners you met you'd have

providential chain of cirrue, eaid the captain senput up the pipe he had

FIC MISCELLANY.

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nbmitted to the French by M. Tellier and is thus of a shed or small building reted at their edges. In mes vaporized by the atvapors escaping by tubes nmon reservoir. drawn with the tments by a lower tube the reservoir to a metalbottom of the ed by the water's cold chouc disphragm which sticity alternately to the bere, so as to the alternate introduc n of the vopor to raise le quantities. In actual of this kind raised 260 hour from a depth of

in various widely separmeteorologist finds that peratures in a town is es bigher than in the the difference seeming to ze of the town than on the observing station he absolute fluctuations than in the open country. One of the most interhistoric man in France is while containing numerwith stone implements, kab'e for the enormous accumulated about th five feet high, eleven and four and a haif feet irely of these equire re-ac estimates that 40,000 reconstructed from the s that the horse must eatest development and other game at the time nters left the accumula-

ss.—Japan is considered e at least 100 undoubted the historical period. ave been recorded. The ion seems to have been of the wor'd between 1780 and 1800, of Mount Unsen was from 27,000 to 53,000 threw out so much formed in the Sat ble to walk a distance ating debris in the ses ny blocks of stone-one ster - and a lava-stream e on the minds of the e interference to be nountain-deity worship

A GRAY DAY. MARY L. DICKINSON

December 1, 1886,

There's a low complaint in the trees, beloved A sobbing sigh in the wind; An undertone in the breeze, beloved, As if it had grieved or sinned, And the clouds hang low, and the sad sound

Like a penitent's voice at confessional. And nature is hiding her face, beloved, And mournfully drops the rain, Like teardrops pleading for grace, beloved, Her heart, like mine, in its pain And shares my sorrow; and feels thy wrong

And yet it was not the wind, beloved, That uttered the bitter word; And not from the sky or the sod, beloved, The echoes your sad heart heard. Yet the weeping sky, and the wind, and

Say, love, can you hear them? are pleading for

Shall the gray mist cling to our hills, beloved Shall the clouds ever more drop rain? Shall they learn no gentler sound, beloved, Than this echo of shame and pain? When your love and your smile could bri From the gloom of their sad confessional?

n light should flash through the gray, be loved,
And glory should fisck the gloom,
And shadows should speed away, beloved,
To make for the sunshine room,
And from mountain height so the swelling The whole wide earth would rejoice with me

SERMON.

Preached on Thanksgiving Day,

By Rev. D. D. Moore, of Carmarthen Street Methodist Church.

"I will sing of mercy and judgment: unto thee O Lord, will I sing " Psalms cl., 1. The 101st psalm is supposed to have been written at a 'marked epoch in David's history, and its opening words indicate how he proposed to celebrate the advent of the new era in his life. The text seems eminently suitable as a motto for Thanksgiving day. It is a custom conceived in the right spirit that decides we shall have each year a day of "public thanksgiving," for even if the year be unpropitious beyond comparison and precedent, still it remains a matter of praise that Providence has preserved and spared our lives. If I stand upon the broad plat-form of Dominion citizenship, and say the past 12 months have not been beyond precedent in the history of Canada, even those who view the retrospect and the prospect from the most gloomy standpoint, must say I lean far over—even so far as to be in de-I lean far over-even so far as to be in danger of losing my balance, upon the side of autious moderation in expression. It has been again our lot to witness one of those seasons of periodical depressions in trade and finance, which experience teaches us seem to occur in regular succession, not by a law of nature, but by the law that declares similar causes will produce similar effects. An examination of these causes would be n to the nurnose th this church today. One or two great offering: laws of good or evil we must touch, for they involve questions of morality, but the general laws of national prosperity belong rather

to our politicians and our legislative balls, And I say may God bless all honest politicians and ever grant us an apostolic succession of Pitts and Foxes, Russels and Dis raelis, Howes and McGees-not to mention the names at all of men who are living. We thank God for a Christian government and for Christian rulers, and so long as our states. men revere the Star of Bethlehem, the star of British empire and Dominion freedom will ever set. David as a poet is always true to nature. He sang what he felt and saw and realized. This thanksgiving song is a psalm of life. The troubadour king takes down his royal harp and says, "Now, today, I want to sing of life, therefore I will sing of mercy and judgment, for these two things make up all my life and all the life of my people, and Jehovah is the benificent Father." "I will slog of mercy and judgment: unto thee, O Lord, will I sing."

First, tonight, let us speak of judgment. It has a two-fold signification in scripture. Many of life's reverses are disciplinary in mature. Our Lord forever exploded the false notion of the Jews that calamity in body or circumstance pointed to some special transgression. "This man is blind," etc. Disease, pain, affiction, loss, are always judgments, but often judgments in this sense, that the all wise Father judges them to be best for us. "Whom the Lord

loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth." But in the other sense judgment is punishment for sin. God judges a guilty life and condemns it. There are great natural laws of living and if these violated punishment overtakes the oriminal and lays on her strokes. David knew this fact and mourned a broken law to the end of life. I said it would be appropriate on this Thanksgiving Day to consider one er two great laws which, if ruptured, would involve national and individual destruction. Especially here I ask the attention of the young-the makers of the nation and accordingly as you know these laws.
and keep them will your thanksgiving days be bright and happy, and even when loss comes you will retain a good conscience and know not the penalty of wrong doing. Your future is in your own hands; the future of the country will be in your hands. Assyria, once a great nation, fell through pride, Babylon through cruelty, Persia and Greece and Rome through uncleanness. Spain, a great nation, fell because of her avarice. All these nations fell because they broke the great laws of God. "Every tree that bringeth forth not good fruit is hewn The forest is made up of trees, the nation of men and women. The English speaking peoples are the guardians of the gospel, and if the nation is to stand all men, women and children must conserve a pure and good life or be hewn down and others take our place. Do you ask who will take it? Who took the place of Syria and Persia? Little Greece. Who took the place of Rome? Insignificant Britain, whose naked chieftains, great Casar did not deem it worth his trouble to

Who will take the places of England and America if hewn down? Any one or all of the three great nations God is raising up today. Why India, or China, or Japan. But this can never happen if we are faithful. If we want to conserve our own character and our natural life and name we must observe the laws of purity, Uncleanness preyed upon Greece and Rome till these great nations became putrescent corpses and were buried. Today we justly boast our literature never contained so many good books. But the trade in demoralizing literature was never so active. The devil has manned 10 000 printing presses and sends out his Police Gazettes, dime novels, and records of the perdition in men's hearts, doing his best to run this land. There are broadcast enough tales and illustrations of lewdness, illicit love, of murder, seduction and suicide to make the world rotten to its core, to ruin the innocence of every youthful

clous stuff. It requires prohibition more than liquor, for the curse is deeper. And may the God of heaven strengthen all your hearts and nerve your arms to keep down this enemy of the heart, and home, and

Another great foe that threatens us is gambling. I need not say the practice is alarmingly prevalent and that the best polltical economists see in it an effective cause of these periodic hard times. The markets are speculated upon and stuffed and cornered and lotteried until a great bulk of money is diverted into false channels and then we say noney is scarce and times are hard. Gambling breaks God's law. It breaks man's law and it makes no difference where the chance is taken—in the gambling room, in the market, or in the church. I blush to name the church. "Bat its all right; its for the church." What church? The devil's the church. "But its all right; its for the church." What church? The devil's church. For I tell you, a lot:ery of any sort does more by its influence to fill up the devil's than it does to fill up the Christian. devil's than it does to fill up the Christian

Drunkenness is a gigantic foe of the home and the nation. I say nothing about it now, for the world's platforms and pulpits are giving no uncertain sounds on this question.
We have awakened to the dangers that are
in the air. We have laid hold upon its handle and are going to wrest it out of the

destrover's hand. Once more I say, if we wish to conserve the prosperity of this land and keep inviolate the throne, we will be loyal to God's institution of the Sabbath day. I point to the desecration of the Lord's day in Europe, to its attendant curse in health, in the poor man's liberty and the nation's virtue. and I say the man who violates the Sabbath is a traitor to his country, to his home and to his own soul. We must be guarded about little things to the lowering of the day. A walk abroad, a drive, may not be wrong, but let the day be God's day and the soul's day. Let today our confessions be heard for past offences. Let us turn away from the thing which is evil and then wil the Lord deal with us in judgment and not

and songs and rejoinings. Let us make this thanksgiving a sacrament; let us pass around the cup of salvation. Now take the cup is your hands and give thanks unto the Lord for all his benefits. Uafold that roll of mercles. What a golden list of mercles! Mercles of home, of business and of preservation. Mercies of hand and heart and soul! "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." There is one note I should like to see David strike, one song I should like to hear him sing. Grandly he eang the praise of Him who was to come. But I should like to hear David sing with his heart moved by the mysteries sion and eternal coronation of Jesus as king of heaven and victorious saviour of men. should like to hear David prise God for this crowning mercy of the suffering and dying Jesus, whose death opened the gates of heaven for a lost race of men. But with blood-washed robes he sings that song in heaven, lowly bowing before his ewn saviour in the flesh-the prince of the House of David and the eternal Son of God. Down let us bow and present our thanksgiving

> Hail Prince of Life, forever hail ! Redeemer, Brother, Friend!
> The earth and time and ife snall fail,
> Thy praise shall never end.

Etreet Talk About the Winter Port.

The winter port was the general topic of conversation among all classes Wednesday, though of course excitement did not run as high as on Monday evening when the first inteligence of the government's action reached the city in a despatch from Hon. Geo. E. Foster to Dr. Barker, M. P., which stated that the government in council had that day decided to change the conditions of the ocean mail service, to read that steamers in the winter shall run between Liverpool, and Hal fax, and St. John, making Halifax the first port of destination and final port of departure in Canada. This contents of the despatch were soon widely circulated and Dr. Barker was heartily congratulated on the efficent work he and Mr. Everett had done on behalf of St. John during heir brief visit to Ottawa

It was amusing to hear some of the "orators" ir their views on Prince William street, last week, especially those who having all along hoped, for party reasons, that the government would turn a deaf ear to St. John's demand for justice, could hardly disguise their chagrin at the to them, hateful news, Said one well known grit: "I don't believe a word of it, and even if it is true, the government have only promised to make St. John one of the ports of all. We don't want the steamers to call at Halifax at ; all and the ! Telegraph strikes the nail right on the head when it says so. I tell you the Telegraph knows how to fight Halifax!" In his zeal to make a point against the government, that very goo grit overlooked the fact that his beloved Telegraph had only a days ago called upon our citizens to "continue to work until the government promise definitely to make St. John and Halifax the winter termini of the subsidized line of ocean steamers."

But for one grumbler and sore head there

were hundreds of happy citizens who smiled pretty, audibly at the frantic efforts of the heelers te make it appear that the government had done nothing at all for St. John by taboo-ing Portland, Maine, as a port of call. One of the most amusing hirs of the day in this connection is worthy of wide circulation. A Portnection is worthy it wide circulation. A Port-land grit who like the old woman of nursery rhyme fame, can never keep quiet, was dodging to and fro pouring into willing and unwilling ears an eulogium of Mr. Schofield's "bold words, my boy," before the Royal Kailway Commission. "Did's he give it to them in the feath, my boys," ive it to them in the teeth, my boys, when h old how the Intercolonial was run in the inerest of Halifax every time and dead against St. John? Didn't he show up how the I.C.R. St. John? Didn't he snow up now the 1 U.K., worked the freight and passengers for the Furness steamers all it could by way of Halifax and left St. John out in the cold? Oh! Schofield's the boy for them railroad beggart! The Portlander however, finally ran against a snag and collapsed. It happened in this way. He had just repeated his epitome of Mr. Schoffe d's testimony for about the hundredth time, when a conservative quietly remarked:
"My friend, step over into the board of trade
rooms where Mr. Schofield gave that wonderful testimony you are hugging so lovingly to your bosom, look at the large advertisement o his Furness line, and tell me if you can see the words 'St. John' on it. Duesn's it post up Boston and Halifax in big letters as the ports of call of his steamers? Don's you know that that very placard was hanging almost over Mr. Schofield's head while he was charging the I. C. R. with building up Halifax at St. John'

Expense? The Portland grit moved over to the other side of the street, but he did not enter the door of the board of trade rooms.

Connectiont.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION OF AN OSTRICH EGG. NEW HAVEN, Nov. 20. - Dr. George Baur, assistant professor at Peabody museum, Yale, was knocked senseless today by the explosion of an ostrich egg. Scientists at Yale say it is the most remarkable explosion on record. The eggs were shipped to Yale from Cape Town, Nov. 14, 1885. Owing to the long voyage the eggs fermented and generated a powerful gas which caused such an explosion that the buildheart and the sanctity of every home. Let which caused suc us pledge ourselves to stamp out this perning was shaken.

ST. JOHN AND MAINE R. R. Eixteenth General Meeting of the Stock- Sudden Rise of the Oriental Nation to a Place holders.

(London Canadian Gazette, 11th.) The sixteenth general meeting of the St. John and Maine Railway Company was held on Tuesday morning at the company's office. 40 Old Broad street, E. C. George Webb, the president of the board of directors, occupied the chair. The secretary (Charles Bischoff, jun.) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting. The latter having

been confirmed,
The chairman said:—It now becomes my duty to address you a few remarks. I have to move that the directors' report and statement adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of one per cent. per annum be declared upon the capital stock of the company and be paid less income tax to the members on the register at this date. I have but very few remarks to this date. I have but very few remarks to make. Our meetings now have become almost formal. Being a leased line, we have rarely anything in the shape of policy to discuss or to criticise, and it simply becomes our duty to receive and distribute the moneys which are received under the lease. Still I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the present fairly congratulate ourselves on the present On looking back to the last three half-years, I find that in the corresponding half-year, ending June, 1885, the proportion we received of the net proceeds of the New Brunawick system amounted to £2,967 16s. 4d, showing £217 16s. d. in excess of the minimum rental, and £61 17s. 10s. over the minimum rental, and £61 17s. 10s. over the corresponding half-year. And looking back to the half-year ending De-cember, 1885, I find that our proportion then amounted to the sum of £3,561 11s 7d., show-ing an increase of £311 16. 9s. over the cor-responding half-year, and £811 11s. 7d. in ex-cess of the propingly perfect. ess of the nominal rental. In referring, then, to this present half-year I find that the amount we received is £3 504 4s. 1d., showing an increase of £536 73. 91., or nearly 18 per cent, over the corresponding half-year, and £754 4. 11 in excess of the nominal rental. Although

happy to say that the increase which we have received has taken place in the receipts of the system during the past half-year is still con-tinuing. The last return we had, for July and August of this present half-year, showed an increase for the two months of \$779, which shows that the traffic is still increasing, and that we may look, at the conclusion of this half-year, to a satisfactory increase over the corresponding half of last year, and therefore a large increase upon our minimum rental. This refers to the present, and I think, supposing we were to remain in the position in which we practicable war. half-year, to a satisfactory increase over the are now, we might still be satisfied with the rogress we are making. But we have other hings to look forward to, which will, I think, tend still further to improve the condition of property. We are only now beginning to feel the advantage of the opening of the canti-lever bridge over the St. John, and there is now in progress to the Northwest of the New

Brunswick line a communication by the Riviere du Loup with the Intercolonial at that post. And, moreover, that enter-prise to which we have been so long looking is, I am happy to say, at last in pro-gress, and I have very little doubt that during next year it will be completed - I mean the direct line to Montreal from a station on our branch, which will make a direct route from St John to Montreel, and from Montreal to tend. To Russia, indeed, China is one of the Pscific, and I have no doubt that when it is completed it will bring us a very consider-invasion of Manchooria or of the territory the Pagno, and I have no doubt that when it is completed it will bring us a very considerable increase of traffic. I have had a letter from Mr. Thorne, the most able and esteemed president of the New Brunswick line, in which he says that work is progressing on the Inter-national line, and that it will no doubt be completed in connection with the Maine Central next season. "Your shareholders have certainly good reasons to congratulate themselves not only upon the present but prospective earnings of the property." He was also good enough to send us over the report of the New Brunswick railway. This report says, ncreasing business of the railway and the com-pletion of the cantilever bridge across the St, John river at the city of St, John, connecting John river at the city of St. John, connecting this with the Intercolonial railway, as well as the large amount heretofore paid by us to other roads for car mileage, necessitated the purchase of additional equipment, and to provide funds to pay for the same, a car trust was created to the amount of \$300,000. Certificates were issued in ten series of \$30,000

certificates were issued in ten series of \$30,000 each; one series being payable every six months, until all are cancelled. With money thus raised there have been purchased twelve locomotives, twelve first-class passenger cars, one officers' car, two postal and baggage cars, 200 officers car, two poetal and paggage cars, 200 box cars and 300 flat cars. The promise of a continued gain in earnings for the coming year is very encouraging. New mills for the manufacture of lumber are continually being erected along the line, and the present outlook for good crops in Arcostock county and the valley of the St John is very flattering." In supplement to that there is ment to that there is a letter received yester-day by our secretary from Mr. Seely. He says: "The earnings of the railway are steadily increasing. September earnings are in the vicinity of \$77,000, and October promises over \$80 000." I think that is all I can say to with regard to the present position and traffic prospects of the line. The only other matter of moment in the report is the amount of money that we have received for the sale of the Carleton Branch Railway stock. You will rest that the profit, which amounted to £989 15. 31, has been credited to the revenue. The principal forms part of the amounted rest. principal forms part of the amount on deposit at the bank. We have not at present appropriated that in any way; and it is a matter

which is engaging our anxious consideration that we should hold it and use it in a way most advantageous to the interests of the shareholders. I beg to move the resolution.

Mr. Hill seconded the motion. Mr. Rainse: It was reported a few weeks sgo that the Canadian Pacific Railway were about to buy the St. John and Maine, Is there

any truth in that? The Chairman-Of course I cannot say what The Chairman—Of course I cannot say what the future policy of the Canadian Pacific rail. way may be, or in what way it may absorb the various lines in communication with or near to it, but I must remind you that we cannot independently dispose of our line. It would only be in the event of their buying the New Representation of the course of the remainder of this row celebrated brewery have been new the course of the course of this row celebrated brewery have been new the course of the course of the course of this row celebrated brewery have been new the course of the co would only be in the event of their buying the New Brunswick, and we could fall in with the New Brunswick. At present we are only a leased line, and could not dispose of our property. There are various small lines being made with which we have nothing to do. If it is true that there is to be a line of steamers in appropriate the government on the in subvention from the government on the other side, there is no doubt that there would

be a tremendous traffic.

A Shereholder: Would St. John be a more convenient port than Halifax?
The Chairman: Well, in some ways it would, but not in others. It is shorter, but in every case the traffic must come over our line. You are of course aware that St. John is

cearer by steamer. The resolution was then carried unanimously In reply to a shareholder, the chairman stated that St. John was always an open port. though at times it was somewhat intricate on account of the fogs and terrific tides. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

A Sure Cure.

"My husband is so poetic!" said one lady to another in a street car the other day. "Have you ever tried rubbin' his jints with heartshorn liniment, mum?" interrupted a woman with a market basket at her feet, who was sitting at her elbow and overheard the remark: "That will straighten him out as quick as anything I know of, if he hain't got it too bad, - Worcester

The longer we run a newspaper and write about people and events, the more we realize how utterly impossible it is to scratch every man on the spot where he itches the most.—

THE ARMORY OF CHINA.

Among the Powers. (London Spectator.) The sudden rise of China to a place among

the "World Powers" is by far the greatest change which this generation has witnessed in Asiatic politics. It is sourcely yet aix years since the great Empire stood as much outside to the politics of the world, and especially the politics of Europe, as if she had belonged to a separate and distinct planet. A few observers, it is true, who had noticed recent events—the extirpation of the Pantheys, the erasure of the Kingdom of Kashgar and the determined attitude assumed by Pekin when demanding the retrocession of Kuldja by the Russians—had begun to doubt whether the vitality of China had not been underrated, but the statesmen of Europe paid her very little attention. The dispatch of an ambassador to Europe was considered rather an absurdity; it was necessary to protect his suit from insult in London by some rather sharp sentences, and the French government, when it began its experiments in Indo China, openly pronounced the Chinese Empire to be une guantite negligeable. We curselves delayed carrying out the treaty of Tien-tain with a certain indifferent ndolence, and in Central Europe China was considered an interesting geographical ex-pression. Within six years this indifference has completely disappeared, and China is now recognized by all diplomats as a state of the first importance, which can exercise a direct and serious influence on almost every great power.

She stands, in fact, in direct contact with
the majority of them. It is not too much to

say that the statesmen of Pekin could overthrow any French ministry by merely increasing their pressure on Tenquin and en-couraging the Anamese to attempt an insurrection. That is to say, they could compel the Lord deal with us in judgment and not in wrath.

We also sing today of mercy. Oh that we could catch the inspiration of David's harp. There have been joys and sorrows, rain and sunshine, discipline and judgment of tears, and, being the worse half-year of sunshine, discipline and judgment of tears, and songs and rejoicings. Lat us make this happy to say that the increase which we have the French government to ask for men and office in Paris to the last degree. Pekin has decreed that the old arrangement con-firmed by a treaty in 1852, by which France is the recognized protector of Catholic Chinese converts, shall be abrogated; and though M. De Freycinet rages and threatens practicable war. The Chinese could in Burmah make everything difficult for the British government, which again has every reason to desire their friendship, not only because the oplum revenue depends upon it. but because in any grand struggle with Russia the alliance with China might enable us to effect a serious diversion, perhaps to embarrass the government of St. Petersburg more than any direct attack in the Black Sea. The Indian government, acting in unison with that of Chins, would control nearly half the human race, and could exert a force in Asia with which even the masses of soldiery at the disposal of the Czar would be unal west of Kuldja the Chinese emperor can at discretion compel St. Petersburg either to submit to a defeat which would be followed by insurrections throughout Asiatic Russia or to forward an army over 3,000 miles of an inhospitable country at an expense which would be ruinous to any treasury in the world. One can hardly imagine a worse position than that of a Russian emperor with a European war on hand, yet compelled to defend his ascendency in Tartary against

a general like Tso. In Paris, London and St. Petersburg, therefore, the Marquis Teeng is one of the most honored and influential of diplomatists, and even in Berlin he is received with marked respect, for Prince Bismarck never forgets that Slav and German may one day be compelled to try issue of war, and he has ideas about "ships, colonies and commerce" which Pekin can materially aid or thwart. Indeed, the influence of China stretches even beyond Asia and Europe for Washington Is anxious about Chinese trade, has most delicate questions to settle about Chinese immigrants, and one day last week voted a considerabla indemnity to Pekin in consideration of outrages suffered by Chinamen at the hands of roughs upon the Pacific slope. No other Asiatic state enjoys anything approaching to the same influence, or is in the least likely to be recognized or thought of as one of the efficient great powers of the

(Toronto Mail, Oct. 5, 1886) The Foyle Brewery Exhibit, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

world.

The neat trophy of Messrs. P. & J.O'Mullin of the Foyle brewery, Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been greatly admired by all who have visited the wine room of the Canadian section of the Colonial Exhibition. The trophy consists of circular shelves rising one above the other in pyramidal form (loaded with bottles of ale and stout) till the apex is reached, being crowned with a single bottle. The whole rests on a maltster's cask, and is enclosed by a railing, supported by four-teen wooden bottles at the corners, highly prized, and connoisseurs have pronounced them equal to any on exhibition. The exhibit consists of quarts and pints of ale and stout, and kilderkins of both on draught. The mellow flavor of the ale, free from any harshness or acidity of taste, was marked by all competent judges; and many English beer-drinkers compared it quite favorably with their celebrated Bass-on-Barten. The beer was unaffected by the great climatic changes that it was subject to by its removal from Halifax to London, and turned out as fine, clear and mellow as any one could desire.

A Highwayman Starves.

FORT KEOGH, Mont., Nov. 21.—The remains of Jim Swan, alias Jack Sheppard, the prince of northwestern highwaymen, have been found among the Big Horn mountains. He escaped from the sheriff some time ago, while handcuffed, and was never caught afterward. He died from starvation, as his manacles pre-vented him from procuring food. A knife and revolver, with the chambers empty, were found beside him.

A man out West rolled a pillow sham up and choked his scolding wife to death with it. We have often wondered if those articles wouldn't some time have a use found for them. New Haven News.

(FOR THE SUN.) NEW YURK.

In the Astor Library, by Edward Jack.

The system pursued here in regard to the books is a good one, the visitor writes the this he also writes his name and city address, This slip is then handed to one of the attendants who, after making the neccessary search returns with the book which he places in your hands, directing you, if you are a stranger, to the general reading room, where chairs and tables are abundant. The light is not good in the library and on account of this defect and for want of beauty it will not for a moment compare with the parliamentary librar Octawa. In a former sketch I had menti se contained in this library the work of Father De Acceta who was born in 1540 and who was employed by his order (Jesuit) as a missionary to Peru. Let us hear what he has to say re-garding the extrordinary people of that then lmost unknown land:

"In every province of Peru there was one principal Huaca, or house of adoration; and principal Huaca, or house of adoration; and besides it there was one general throughout all the kingdom of the Incas, among which there hath been two, famous and notable; the one which they call Pachacamac, is four leagues from Lima, where at this day they see the ruins of a most ancient and great building out of which Francisco Pizarro and his people drew infinite treasure of vessel and pots of gold and silver, which they brought when they took and silver, which they brought when they took the Inca Atahualpha. There are certain memories and discourses which say that in this temple the devil did speak visibly, and gave answers by his oracle and that some times they did see a spotted anake. There hath been n Peru another temple and oratory most esteemed, which was in the city of Casco, where at this day in the city of Sante Domingo we may see that it hath been a goodly and a stately work by the pavement and stones of the building which remain to this day. In this same house was the Punchao, which was an idol of the sun, of most fine gold, wrought with great riches of stones, the which was placed to the east, with so great art as the sun at its rising did cast his beams thereor; and as it was of most fine metal, his heave did reflect. was of most fine metal, his beams did reflect

They say at the spoil of this so rich a tem-ile, a soldier had for his part this goodly plate of gold of the sun, and as play was then in re-quest, he lost it all in one night at play, whence omes the proverb they have in Peru for great amesters: "They play the sun before it

But let us put Father De Acosta to one side and turn over the catalogue in search of something old, but yet new to most readers. Here we have it, The autobiography of Baber. Who has not heard of Baber, the conqueror of Dalbi, the Turki poet, who died the day after Christmas, 1530, and was buried at that Cabul which he loved so well, on a hill which the fierce Afghan still calls by his honored name hir-ed-din Muhammed Baber, King of Ferghana when only twelve years of age, had one of the most chequered of exist-ences, now king, then a wandering exile, then again a corquerer and king greater than before. At one time tramping his way among his men through the snow, which was up to the girths of the horses, in the passes of Afghanis-tan, content to rest at night without fire in a hole dug in the snow. At another, planting trees and constructing fountains to alleviate the intense heat of the torrid plains of India, Everywhere a man of dauntless and heroic courage, a poet of no mean order and a military orator, of whose addresses to his troops before going into battle, one at least has been seldom if ever equalled in sublimity and grandeur. But all of these great qualities were marred by his fondness for intoxicating drinks, and many a fierce struggle had the undaunted warrior with that unseen enemy, against whom no mortal device was of any benefit. Listen to what he says about this enemy and those struggles "About the time of noonday prayers I mount ed to take a ride and afterwards going or

board of a boat we had a drinking bout.
"We continued drinking spirits in the boat
till bed-time prayers, when being completely
intoxicated we mounted, and taking torches in our hands came at full gallop back to the camp from the river side, falling sometimes on one side of the horse and sowetimes on the other. I was miserably drunk." Such entries occur a number of times in this extraordinary work, but Baber at last awoke to duty saying :

Having withd awn myself from such temptation I vowed never more to drink wine "Having sent for the gold and silver goblet nd cups, with all the other utensits used for and cups, with all the other utensits used for drinking parties. I directed them to be broken and renounced the drinking of wine, purifying my mind. The fragments of goblets and other utensits of gold and silver I directed to be divided among the devishes and the poor. That night nearly 300 men made vows of reformation, and the wine which we had with us we poured on the ground." In a subsequent part of his memoirs he says: "In a subsequent I wrote to Abdalla, I mentioned that I had much difficulty in reconciling myself to the desert of penitence, but that I had resolution nough to persevere.

"I am distressed since I renounced wine, I am confounded and unit for business, Regret leads me to pentionee, Penitence leads me to regret"

"I wrote last year these lines which I have quoted; and, indeed, last year my desire for wine and social parties was beyond measure excessive, it came even to such a length, that I have found myself shadding tears for wayaton have found myself shedding tears for vexation and disappointment. In the present year, praise be to God, these troubles are over and I ascribe this chiefly to the occupation afforded o my mind by a poetical translation on which I have employed mys: if. Let me advise you, too, to adopt a life of abstinence,"

That Baber was an orator of a high order, is proved by the following speech made to his troops about in the contraction of the contraction o roops shortly before engaging in one of the greatest of his battles, which terminated in an

verwhelming victory; the translation is Leyen and Erskins's:

"Noble men and soldiers. "Every man that comes into the world is subect to dissolution. When we are passed away and gone God only survives unchangeable.
Whoever comes to the feast of life must, before it is over, drink from the cup of death. "He who arrives at the inn of immortality

must one day take his departure from that houss of sorrow, the world, "How much better is it to die with honor than to live with infamy? "With fame, even I die, I am contented.
"Let fame be mine since my body is death's. "The most high God has been propitious to s and has now placed us in such a crisis that we fall in the field we die the death of nartyre; if we survive we rise victorious, th avengers of the cause of God; let us then with one accord swear on God; holy word, that none of us will ever thisk of turning his face from this warfare nor desist from the battle and slaughter that ensues, till his soul is separated

A year ago Harrison Soper married Cora Brown, aged 13 years. He died recently in the village of Shrub Oak, Westchester county, N. Y. The widow, who still wears short clothes, has a two-months-old baby.

The following legend was inscribed on a flag outside a public house in the White-chapetroad recently, when the Prices of Wales visited the East end:—"Welcome to the Queen's Arms, where you had your first drink !"-London Paper.

Jones-I understand you are going to sue old Grinder for libe! Brown-No, I gave it up. I am going to sue his daughter now.

Jones — What for?

Brown-Her hand-Lowell Citizen. A letter from Aden to the Baltimore Sun A Naugatuck saloon keeper, whose application for license was objected to because his place was in too close proximity to a church, removed the objection by purchasing the church,—New London Telegraph.

A letter from Aden to the Baltimore Sun says that on the outskirts of Dj ddah lies the tomb of Eve. Mahomet pronounced it to be her grave, and thus settled all doub's on the question. The formation of the temb shows that Eve was a gigantic woman, over 10 feet in height.

(London Canadian Gazette, 11th inst) New Brunswick at the C. and I. Exhibition.

The chief feature of the New Brunswick

display at the exhibition is her exhibit of woods and wooden manufactures. The name of the book he wants and the number of trophy in the central gallery has served to the shelf on which it is to be found, on a slip attract much attention to the forest resources of paper furnished him for the purpose, on of the province, and many inquiries have arisen regarding some of the hardwoods not as yet known in this country. Among these inknown varieties is white cedar, useful for brewers' tanks, telegraph poles, and other purposes in which resistance from decay is equired. Hemlock is another of the hardoods of New Brunswick which is likely to find its way to Britain for railway sleepers and such-like uses. There is, it seems, in New Brunswick a large quantity of secondgrowth hardwood, and it is claimed that the density of the grain and general toughness are better brought out in the climate of the province than in Britain under the same circumstances. cumetances. Birch, beech and maple are among the chief hardwoods now brought to Europe from New Brunswick, though the shipments do not exceed two or three cargoes in the course of the year. They reach this market in the square log, and to some extent in dimension. Several leading timber merchants have, as a result of the display, been placed in communication with hardwood manufacturers in the province, while the excellent state of preservation of one exhibit, a portable office made from hardwoods obtained along the route of the New Brunswick railway after three years' wear, has led many English dealers to realize the desira-bility of bringing over the wood as "dimen-sioned stuff' rather than in the square timber. By the present system the wood is cut up in Eogland, and more often than not it warps and gets entirely out of shape. New developments are also being found for the bardwoods of the province. As one result it was of most one metal, his beams old reliect with such a brightness that it seemed another sun. The Locas did worship this for their God, and the Pachayacha, which signifies the Cape and to other colonies. There is indeed to other colonies. no reason why a profitable trade should not arise between Australia and New Bruns wick. Some of the extremely hard Australian woods are required in New Brunswick, and would take the place of woods now imported from other parts, while there are many manufactured and partially manufactured articles with which New Brunswick can well supply Australian martets. New Brunswick also has a great advantage in the exceptionally favorable posi-tion of her seaperts in relation to Boston and New York, whence Australian shipments largely take place. Among the various preparations from the wood of the prov-ince, the wood fibre or "excelsior" is being introduced here for packing, upholatering, and similar purposes; while inquiries also come from Germany and France. A considerable trade is already done in hemlock bark extract for dyeing and tanning pur-poses, and agencies have been established. Many inquiries have also arisen as to the facilities for the manufacture of wood pulp in New Brunswick. Factories are now being established in the province for its manuure in the region of some of the great tracts of poplar in the province, though in this, as in other branches of the wood manufacture of New Brunswick, progress is often hampered for want of capital,

> Two Statutes of Budda Bigger Than Bartholdi's.

(From the London Dail News.) The statue of Liberty, just inaugurated at New York, is described as towering "to the skies above the well known statues of the present and the past," and as "the Great Eastern of statues." A much higher statue exists, and has long existed, in Afghanistan. The little knowledge which has been obtained of this statue, or statues-for there are more than one-has hitherto been confined generally to a few Indian archæ logiste; but we are now indebted to the Afghan Boundary Commission-and more particularly to Captain the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R E, of the survey department and Capt. Maitland of the political department—for much more

complete information than we have yet re-These statues are on the principal road between Kabul and Balkh, at a locality known as Bamian. At that place the road passes through valleys, with high scarped cliffs of conglomerate. Probably about the early centuries of the Christian era the Buddhists excavated numerous caves, as monasteries for themselves, in the rock of these valleys. These ancient excavations still exist, and can be counted by thousands. In addition to these, a number of statues of Buddha were cut out of solid rock. Two, at least, are still standing, and the largest was measured by Capt. Talbot with the theodolite; so that we now know the height to at least a few inches. The measurement gave it as 173 feet high; that is rather more by a few inches than the Nelson column in Trafalgar square, and nearly 70 feet higher than the New York figure. This figure of Buddha is the real "Great Eastern" of statues. The celebrated Memnon statues of Egypt would only come up to the knee of this mighty ikon. At Bamian there is another figure of Buddah, 120 et high. These are erect standing figures; there is also a sitting figure 30 feet high. There are the remains of two other figures, but they are in a ruinous condition—one of them is estimated to have been about 50 or 60 feet. These statues were originally, we know, either gilt or covered with metal. The Chinese Pilgrim, Hiouen Theang, passed the spot in the first half of the seventh century, A. D., and from him we have a description of at least the two largest figures as they existed at that date. The statues have, of course, suffered from time. Armies have often passed by the road. Genghiz Khan and Timur lung's hosts did so, but they had only bows and arrows to throw at the idols. In later times Mohammedan soldiers have passed with artillery, and in their hatred of "Bhuta" or dols they fired solid shot. The idols have, thanks to their great size, stood this treatment very fairly, and in spite of it the true character of the figures, as well as the art style to which they belong, is still faithfully

preserved. The will of Juan Petro Terry, who died in Paris recently, was admitted to probate in New York, Monday. By its terms four-fifths of the estate, valued at \$6,000,000, are left to a child

An Eastport lawyer named J. F. French, who lost everything in the fire, replied to Porteland friends who asked what he needed: Send me two laundried shirts, 17 inches

around the neck." The brother of the wife of a very well-known United Statessenator is at present driving a street car in Washington. His sister is a lady of great car in vasuington. It is sister is a lady of great social ambitions. The odd part of the story is that this very driver of a street car is often employed by his sister in a professional capacity.—N. Y. World.

One of the most remarkable examples of illbreeding displayed at the White House receptions was that of a woman who is reported to have carried a pug dog under her arm, and after shakin hands with the President held up the puck new for a back, too.—The President didn't shake .- N. Y. Sun.

Monday, the

(Ecntreal Cazette.) MANITOBA MATTERS.

A Forecast of the Coming Provincia Elections.

The Norquay Government Sure of the People's Confidence-The Grit Policy-Railway Construction in Mantioba.

Some of the Grievances-Disreputable Re form Tactics

WINNIPEG, Nov. 19 .- The write have been issued and the local elections for this province have been announced for the ninth December. The nominations will take place on the second of that month. The candidates for the most are, however, prominently before the electors now, and the present campaign has been kept up steadily and bitterly ever since the last session closed, some six months ago. Without a doubt the Norquay government will be sustained at the poll. The grit party in this country are in a pitiful

STATE OF DEMORALIZATION. They started out last June with an elaborate platform compiled by their association of Manitoba liberals. In this they chose to repeat and label as their creed only principles that have been endorsed time and again by every Manitoban conservative or reformer, and on the public they endeavored to impress the idea that to the reformers only was left the mission of working cut the details of those principles. Since the elaboration of their platform, consisting also of many alluring theoretical planks, they have not yet publicly stated how they were going to arrive at an elucidation of their problems, or how they were in any way going to better the condi-tion of the province. On the public platform none of their candidates has been able to say what would be a better settlement with the ederal government than that we now have in the shape of our present better terms. Nor have they been able to state how they could possibly advance the railway interests of Manitoba more than they have been advanced. Considering the age and development of the country the extension of branch lines throughout the province could hardly have been improved upon. Six years ago there was not a foot of railway constructed west of the city of Winnipeg. There was then but sixty miles of road from St. Vincent to a southern boundary, to a point on the east bank of the Red River, opposite the city, and all passenger tickets read no further than "St. Beniface," with a simple ferry connection across the river, Upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway centract, construction on the road was rushed westward, branch lines in northerly and southerly disections were commenced. This

RAPID RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT gave a sudden impetus to immigration, and gave rise to a couple of years of a "boom," which was followed by a relapse and hard times. The main line was continued, but the construction of branch lines came virtually to a standstill. Farmers who had settled during the boom in the remoter parts of the province, and who had actively comtion, met with serious disappointment, through the delay in the construction of these branch lines. They found themselves with crops piled up at various distances of forty to ninety miles from a market, or from the terminus of a branch road, Emigration was carried further west, and the development of Manitoba was seriously checked. This was the state of affairs in 1884. The farmers in addition suffered from two seasons of frost. Great dissatisfaction was expressed. Meetings were held throughout the country resulting in the win-

FORMATION OF THE FARMERS UNION. This organization had a remarkable career. It at first met with the sympathy of men of both sides of politics. But unfortunately its leadership fell into the hands of a band of rabid grit demagogues. Its office bearers and principal mouthpleces included a broken down real estate agent, an editor of a country weekly in Ontario, a pettifogging attortry weekly in Untario, a petiliogging attor-ney, and a defaulting politician. They posed as the friends of the farmer, they sponged on the receipts of the association, in the shape of useless deputations to Ottawa and trips through the country, and they traitorously sold the principles of the union to advance their own private interests, and endeavored to conspire for their own profit with the very corporations they were supposed to be fighting. Soon after the organization of the union defections in the ranks began. The relation to Canada, as, he remarked that all the colonials while at the exhibition learned a lesson they are not likely to forget the creat capacity possessed by England cognized a possible chance of injuring the government by means of this union. That journal for a long time did its best to advance the interests of the secretary of the union, a man who appeared to have the most influence over the farmers, a maniwho effered to sell that influence both to the local government and to the Canadian Pacific Railway, a man who advocated secessionism and TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE

days of the beginning of the rebellion, Upon the detection of the little scheme by which this "creature" proposed to systematically rob the farmer of thousands of dollars, the Free Press saw that the game was up, Purvis was thrown overboard and the union virtually ceased to live. An institution had died that would have been of inestimable value to the farmer, had it not been for the ambitious desires of politicans who are hungry for office, and who for that object met at the convention of farmers and induced them to pass resolutions decrying the country and forbidding emigration, the most damaging of which was written by one of the editors of the leading reform organ. In this way were the so-called grievances of the country given vent during 1884. At this stage the local government stepped in and promulgated the rallway aid policy of Manioba, by means of which it was proposed to assist in the extension of the branch railways of the province. The railway companies were to receive from the Dominion government 6,400 acres of land as a bonus for each mile of road constructed. The companies found they could not make immediate sale of this land, and consequently derived from it very little aid to assist them in the further construction of the road. The Manitoba government then announced that they would advance as a loan to the company \$6,400 in provincial bonds for each additional mile constructed, on the security of the land and the road. This aid was at once accepted by all the branch railway companies in Manitoba, and as a consequence the Southwestern

EXTENDED TO THE TURTLE MOUNTAINS. tapping the Souris river country, and next year it will reach the Souris coal fields on our western boundary. The Manitoba and Northwestern railway has been extended past Birtle, on its way to Prince Albert, as far as the limits of the province. In addition it has constructed this season a branch from fences, as well as tree Minnedosa to Rapid City, and from Bin-Telephone wires were throughout the city.

had been built for forty miles from Winnipeg to St. Laurent, and in a northerly di-rection on the east side of Lake Manitoba. An agreement has been entered into for aid to be granted to the South-Eastern road for one hundred miles of railway from Winnipeg through the counties of Lorette and Carillon to make connection with the American system towards Duluth. These extensions railway are entirely due to the aid given by the Norquay government, and although aix years have elapsed since the time there was no railway communication to Manitoba, west or east of Winnipeg, today Manitoba has all the railway communication needed for the requirements of its population; and on the extension next year of the Southwestern railway to the western boundary, the people

WELL SUPPLIED WITH RAILWAYS n six years as Ontario has been in thirty years. Upon looking at the map with its extensions of railway marked upon it, it is doubtful whether the remotest set-tler will have to travel twenty miles to reach a road, whereas in Ontario in the best settled counties drawing grain thirty miles to market is no uncommor thing. It has always been the grit policy to harp on what it calls the grievances of the country. In point of fact, Manitaba has no pressing grievances to speak of. One does not hear the voice of complaint now, that was raised when the frost came and blighted the crops two seasons ago, and the reform press are sorely curtailed thereby in their attacks on the presiding administration. From the accounts that we are continually eceiving, it is safe to say that a Manitoban is indefinitely better off than the farmer of Dakota; and the "grievances" of the country during the past year have not often been al luded to. Oa the centrary, the press on the reform side began instead a series of di-rect charges of dishonesty, theft and corruption against the members of the governnent. These have all been disposed of before a public enquiry in the shape of a royal commission, and the charges like

THE GRIEVANCES HAVE DWINDNLED AWAY, In place of these gross personal attacks the most indecent abuse is all that is left to the reform press. The people are getting tired of it, and, when the 9th December has assed, it will be a relief to an afflicted pubc, when the opposition side resign themselves again to retire to obscurity for another erm. The demoralization of the grits who have long pretended to be a party of purity, has been made the more complete when they found it necessary to recognize many of the candidates who have chosen to come out under their banner. Three of these candidates have already been detected in forgeries to increase the numbers on their voters lists, in addition to charges of corruption and perjury without number. Their candidates and supporters for the most part include men who have time and again figured prominenty with unenviable notoriety; and without a oubt when the polling day comes they wil be permitted to depart whence they came, leaving the so-called party of reform and purity in a handsome minority.

GARRY. (Montreal Star) Back from the Colonial.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC EXPRESSES HIS OPINIONS ABOUT THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

S. C. Stevenson, secretary of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the province of Quebec, who has been representing the province at the Colonial exhibition, returned home this morning. Mr. Stevenson is enthusiastic over the good showing made by Canada at London. He assured a Star reporter this morning that Canada was the back-bone of the exhibition. Her display was the largest, most interesting and most varied, and in addition Canada was the only one of the colonies which took full advanone of the colonies which took full advantage of the opportunity afforded them. In the Canadian Court everything was done that could be thought of to make a success of the exhibition as a whole, and each exhibitor meantime did not lose an opportunity to improve the dining hour. In the Australian and other courts In the Australian and other courts, however, very little interest was taken in the exhibition and to Canadians it positively appeared as though their fellow colonists were trying to throw cold water on the project. Mr, Stevenson believes that the parts of the Mr, Stevenson believes that the parts of the Canadisn exhibit which most impressed the English people were the agricultural products and agricultural implements, although he heard the Canadian textile fabrics very favorably spoken of. A large number of the exhibitors will benefit directly and immediately from the exhibition, but in many cases the result will not be noticed for some of the great capacity possessed by England for supplying the world with manufactured goods. Consequently they have met the hopes of revolutionizing trade and supplying Eogland with the Colonial products they might have had. There is a wide field fo supplying special lines of goods to England, while the other colonies, particularly Australia, present a boundless market for Canadian products. Mr. Stevenson very positively denied the stories told as to the little attention bestowed upon the Canadian Court, and maintained that advocating open revolt during the atormy it was the most crowded part of the exhibition. He remarked that the proposal to hold an American exhibition in London next year is meeting with opposition in England, year is meeting with opposition in Lagrand, where the scheme is looked upon with disfavor by all classes of the community as a foreign invasion, a feeling which was never expressed regarding the colonial exhibition. The management of the American exhibition have not yet secured a building, and but for the fact that they had contracted for the attendance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, he believes the scheme would have been

Hurricane at Charlottetown.

(Examiner 26th.) One of the severest burricanes we have had for some time, accompanied by heavy rains, set in about midnight, and reged with great fury until this afternoon, when the wind calmed down considerably, and the storm, to some extent, abated. The wind continued to bloom hard all the forenoon, and the tide, which was unusually high, swept the heads of many of the wharves, while egg cases, empty casks, shingles and other light articles were either carried off by the waves, or caught up by the wind and dashed a sinest the warehouses.

Many of the schooners moored in the stream dragged their anchors. One, the William, having 180 sheep on board, owned by Mr. Mutch, of Gallas Point, ran against the western side of Pownal wharf, breaking a boat hanging on her davits and straining herself in the encounter. The waves were so heavy and high that the schooner was almost thrown upon tone to the The waves were so heavy and high that the schooner was almost thrown up on top of the wharf, and the sheep had to be removed from the hold as it was thought that the joiting about would kill them. A schooner coming in the harbor went on the flats off the park, but soon got off again, and a goow containing in the harbor went on the flats off the park, but soon got off again, and a soow containing several men drifted up the East river.

A portion of the western end of the fence surrounding the jail fell in about ten o'clook this forenoon, and one of the prisoners—a young man named John Elworth—who was in the yard at the time, took advantage of the opportunity and made his escape. Other fences, as well as trees, etc., were blown down. Telephone wires were crossed in many places

ST. STEPHEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) ST. STEPHEN, Nov. 26 .- The St. Stepher ourling club met last evening in J. D. Chipman's office for their annual meeting. A arge number of gentlemen were present and good deal of interest was manifested, Several matters pertaining to improvements of the rink were spoken of by the committee of management. The rink has been whitewashed inside, tile draining put in, several weak spots in the bottom made tight, and other minor arrangements made for better convenience. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Judge Stevens, president; John Black, vice-president; J. T. Whitlock, secretary, and W. F. Todd, treasurer, with J. D. Chipman and W. F. Todd representatives of the club. Nine skips were elected from rinks for forty-five members. There is a good deal of enthusiasm in the sport, and a good winter of the "roarin' game" is looked for. Alex McElroy died yesterday of cancer of

The third Oak Bay fair was held yesterday. The S. P. C. A. agent, Deputy Sheriff Robinson, visited it and found the fair free from those features which in former years have been a disgrace to the community. The practices have been thoroughly broken up for this year and will not likely be renewed again.

The International steamer New Bruns. wick came up the river to Calais on Wednesday last with a cargo of hides and cotton The cotton is for the St. Croix cotton mill. The steamer came direct from Boston, thus saving a transfer at Eastport and an extra trip or two by the Chas. Houghton, the regular steamer on the route.

Sussex.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Sussex, Nov. 26 —The many friends of Mrs. Daniel, wife of George W. Daniel, the popular manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Sussex, are extending their warmest congratulations on the event of her having received a diploma from the High Holborn Art school, London, G. B. This is not the first time this telented lady has received honors from the same high source. Her beautiful sketches are doing much good to us on the other side of the Atlantic. The Portland, St. John, Glee clab, met with a hearty reception in White's hall, last night, and their excellent performance was praised to the highest degree. Their laughable praised to the nignest degree. Their languable farces caused side splitting laughter, and it is generally conceded that it was the best entertainment of the kind ever given here. They will meet with a bumper house should they visit us agair. The caricatures of a few of Su sex's well-known public men by W. N. Ritchie of Jury formed one of the most pleasing features of the evening's entertainment. As the well known faces of Councilor Bonnell, Sheriff Freeze, H. A. White, the stipendiary and others were quickly completed, the shouting and applauding was immense. It was declared that Mr. Ritchie's characters, which were very quickly and accurately formed, were superior to those made by Bengough here a few years ago. Mr. Ritchie made many friends while in Sussex and numbers caused their names to be placed on his subscription list. I ought not to conclude my hurried report without adding a word of praise to Mrs. McMaster who presided at the piano and to Miss Williams who so pleasing handled

Geo. Barnes, registrar office, Hampton, has Geo. Barnes, registrar omce, mampton, nas very kindly favored the business men of Sussex with an J. C. Railway time table (winter arrangement) showing the departure of trains at the different stations between St. John and

Moncton News.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Monoron, Nov. 26.—During the progress of the gale here this forenoon, the coping on the roof of the Brown three story block, next the market, blew down to the sidewalk, very suggestive of strong wind or bad mortar, or both. The sidewalk was covered with brick and sheet iron for a distance of about 20 feet. Several pedestrians had a narrow escape. The building was erected some two years ago. There was thunder last night about 11 o'clock. The wind, which commenced to blow "great guns" during the night, still continues, many fences and other things not very secure having been blown down or away. The tide in the river was very high at noon, coming up nearly level with the tops of the wharves, and schooners in port had a rough time. No sections level with the tops of the wharves, and school-ers in port had a rough time. No accidents of note. There are no signs of colder weather. The contract for the erection of a toboggan slide has been awarded. The club of young slide has been awarded. The club of young men having the matter in hand have purchased a number of tebe grans in Montreal, and the slide, which is to be 50 feet high and have a run of 100 feet, is to be finished by De-

nave a run of 100 feet, is to be finished by December 23rd. Two or three other similar slides are projected, but it is unlikely they will be undertaken.

Alex McQuarrie, an old and respected resident of Moncton, died this morning, aged 60, of hardening of the liver. Mr. McQuarrie is a native of Pictou, N. S. B. McNab, telegraph operator at McAdam Junction, and O. Baird of the I. C. R. at Charlottetown, sons-in-law of the deceased, are expected here to attend f the deceased, are expected here to attend

the funeral.
The Scott Act seems to have hung fire, and people who have not become disgusted at the law's delays are beginning to ask how long things can remain as they are. Liquor is sold

The Late Arthur McLean's Will.

The will of Arthur McLean of Portland was admitted to probate Wednesday. James Mc. Lean, brother, and Robert McLean, jr., nephew of the testator are appointed execuors. All household effects are given to James, Robert and William, the brothers of the testator; the double house on Wright street and the two lots of land on which it is situated to William McLean; the lot of land situate on the corner of Leinster and Carmarthen streets, to James McLean; the lot of land situate on Celebration street, to the trustees of St. Stephen's church in trust the income of which land in trust. Robert and William, the brothers of the testachurch in trust, the income of which is to be devoted to the support and maintenance of the Sabbath school in connection with the said church; if the Sabbath when the said enuron; it the Saddath school should cease to exist, the land and income to go to the S; John Protestant Orphan Asylum; the lot of land on Stanley street, to the said trustees, the income to be street, to the said trustees, the income to be devoted to the maintenance of a free pew to be known as "The McLean Free Pew;" if the said pew ceases to exist the said land and income to go to the St. John P. O. Asylum. The will also includes the following legacies: To the St. John P. O. Asylum, \$500; Arthur Boyd, son of Barcley Boyd, \$100; Rev Donald Macrae, \$200; George H. Button, \$400; all the real and personal estate, not before devised to James McLean, to Robert McLean, jr., in trust to be devoted to the payment of the above legacies and for the following purposes:—\$200 to be devoted to keeping the graves of the testator and wife in good order; \$100 to Maria Scribner, and \$60 a gyear during her life; \$300 each to Mrs. Cooper, Samuel McLean, James McLean, Hugh McLean and Thomas McLean; to Hattie McLean \$100; to Catharine McFadzen, \$400, McLean \$100; to Catharine McFadzen, \$400, and to each of her children \$100; to Wm. Mcand to each of her children \$100; to Wm. McLean (nephew) \$300. The residue to be distributed amongst James McLean, Arthur McLean, Robert McLean, Wm. McLean and James McLean, Wm. McLean and James McLean, By a codicil James McLean and is appointed as an additional executor, and receives the lot of land on Goderich street, and \$40 per year is added to the legacy to Maria Soribner. The value of the estate is entered at \$22,300,

Carleton County to the Front.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 24.—A comparative statement of the products of Carleton county as compared with the other counties of the province may prove of general interest. The record is certainly a source of pride and satisfaction to the citizens of that progressive section of New Brunswick.

According to the last census the greatest producing counties of the province were Carleton

ducing counties of the province were Carleton Westmorland and Kings. In 1881 the quantity of wheat grown in the respective counties was: Carleton, 90,869 bushels; Westmorland, 81,495 bushels; Kings, 45 600 bushels.

495 bushels; Kings, 45 600 bushels.
Oats—Carleton, 850,851; Westmorland, 310,574; Kings, 333,995 bushels.
Butter—Carleton, 1,003,359 lbs.; Kings, 371,814 lbs.; Westmorland, 848,715 lbs.
In grain of all kinds Carleton raises 1,266,276 bushels. Kings 690,944 bushels and Westmorland 576,911 bushels. York raises 619 568 bushels, but the hay cut in York is only 45,499 tons as compared with 67,597 tons for Westmorland, an 1 while Kings cuts 63,330 tons Carleton cuts 42,209 tons.
The area under crop in Kings is 113 640 acres; in Westmorland 111,523 acres; in Carleton 110,701 acres. Allowing 15,000 acres as the land in Kings necessary to raise the 20,121

the land in Kings necessary to raise the 20,121 tons hay (the amount of hay produced in Kings in excess of the hay crop of Carleton) and there are still 98.640 acres under crops of either cereals or roots. Similarly allows 17.000 in the care still 18.650 in the care of the cereals or roots. larly allow 17,000 acres as the land under hay larly allow 17,000 acres as the land under hay in Westmorland necessary to produce its excess of hay, as compared with Carleton, and there are 94,523 acres under crop. Divide the amount of grain raised by the acreage under crop in each county and the result is: for Carleton 11½ bushels to the acre, for Kings 7 bushels to the acre, and for Westmorland 6 1-10 bushels to the acre, and for Westmorland 6 1-10 bushels to the acre. els to the acre, and for westmorland 6 1.10 bushels to the acre. Of course this is only an approximation, but it is as fair for one county as
another, and it shows Carleton to be by far
the most productive county in the province,
There were in 1881 28 671 horned cattle in There were in 1881 28 6/1 horned cattle in Westmorland, and 28,118 horned cattle in Kings, while Carleton had only 23,759 horned cattle, and yet Carleton made over 32,000 lbs, more butter than Kings and over 152,000 lbs.

nore than Westmorland. Aroostook county, Maine, is far famed for its fertility, and yet according to population Carleton exceeds that celebrated county, "the garden of New England," in the products of the soil. There are over 600,000 acres of un-improved land in Carleton—equal in fertility to that now under cultivation. And as Carleton is, so is Victoria, so is Madawaska, so is Restigouche. No river traverses this magnificent region, and it is practically inaccessible to the ttler. A railway passing through the eastern parishes of Carleton county, through Victoria and Restigouche, to connect with the Intercolonial at Campbellton or vicinity, would open up to settlement an extremely fertile and very extensive region of the province. In no other way will the fertile acreage of northwestern New Brurswick be opened to the settler. Such a project is now being agitated, and the local and federal governments will be asked to lend a helping hand to the enterprise.

Flexible Wire-Bound Fencing.

A Sun reporter called on H. D. Everett, at his factory, City road, recently and after a little conversation, remarked, I believe you are interested in the manufacture and sale of wire fencing? "Oh, no, you are mistaken." was the reply, "I manufacture and sell a newer article known as 'flexible' wire-bound fencing. I have been engaged in this line for about two years in St. John!" Did you introduce the fencing to this part of the Dominion? patents for the machines used in the manufacture of the fencing. He operated them for two seasons before I purchased the manufacturing

Does he still manufacture the fencing anywhere?
No. My agreement with him gave me the sole right of manufacture in this country from January 1st., 1885. He still retains the right to sell machines to be operated elsewhere.
Are you making large sales of the fencing? It is difficult to introduce a new article of this kind, particularly among our farmers, who, having fencing material of an inferior description, are able to erect fences without expending much money. Still I find sales constantly improving. I have sold a considerable quantity in all the maritime provinces, and lesser quantities in Quebec and Ontario. I operated the machines three years ago in Manitoba, and in machines three years ago in Manitoba, and in Montreal in 1884, and have machines in both

right from him

of these places now. How much of your fencing has been used on the I C railway?

My father sold limited quantities to that railway in 1883 and 1884. I sold a considerable quantity in 1885, and an increased amount

this year.

How much has the railway taken from you this year?
In the neighborhood of eighty miles.

I suppose that you contracted with them for No. I gave them my prices and they Have you many orders to fill this season?

No. I would be pleased to have further orders; but I fear that my season's work has

where do you operate your machines? On the property owned by C. N. Skinner, south of the railway and west of Stanley street

What materials do you use and where do you procure them?

I have purchased a considerable quantity of I have purchased a considerable quantity of galvanized steel wire from the new works near Montreal, where the wire is drawn from steel rods procured in Europe. Some of the wire comes direct to me from Germany and Great Britain. I purchase my pickets from a number of mills along the several lines of railway and about St. John.

About what quantities of wire and pickets do you me? do you use?

I have purchased this year about $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of pickets, and 85 tons of wire. I suppose that you convey a good deal of your materia's and fencing on the railway?, That was one of the objects in securing a featown on the line. That was one of the objects in securing a factory on the line. In procuring my materials and shipping the fencing, I have loaded in the vicinity of two hundred cars this season.

Is it fair for me to ask if you spend much

has been injuriously affected by your opera-

I know of none. I presume that barbed fencing would have taken the place of my fencing, but none of it is made in the maritime fencing, but none of it is made in the maritime provinces. The same labor is expended in erecting both kinds of fencing. I claim that my fetcing is much better than the wire, as it excludes all kinds of animals, and yet will not in jure anything that comes in contact with it. It is a much more perfect fence and more durable. The pickets are made from waste wood and give employment for the miller. My operations for about thirty weeks this year have given employment and fair wages to a considerable number of heads of families, who other wise might not have been employed. The preparation of the wire has employed workmen at Montreal, who perhaps might have been employed in making wire fencing. On the whole I feel sure that I have taken no work from any other business, but have given new employother business, but have given new employment to a fairly large number of people in my own workshops and in the mills where my materials are prepared for me.

I hope you find your business fairly profitable?

able?

I do not complain. Of course I would like

St. John Agricultural Society.

The regular [monthly [meeting of the St. ohn Agricultural Society was held Thursday afternoon, the president, James Lee, presiding There were present Dr. Steeves, S. S. Hall, son, H. J. Ward, Thos. Clark, S. Creighton and the secretary, Arthur Magee.

The treasurer reported that he had paid s number of bills since the last meeting and that he balance on hand was trifling. The following committees were appointed Audit—S. S. Hall, Dr. D. E. Berryman. Grounds—James Lee, Wm. Shaw, Thomas Davidson, J. B. Hamm, H. J. Ward, Subscription—J. B. Hamm, S. S. Hall, J. C. Hathewsy, S. T. Golding, J. M. Johnston, Dr. D. E. Berryman, Thomas Davidson, S.

H. J. Ward called attention to the delapidated cond tion of the society's barn. It needed some general repairs including painting. The stalls in the stables had been taken down, which he thought was rather a bold piece of Wm. Shaw moved that the grounds commit-

tee be authorized to have such necessary repairs, including painting, made as in their opinion advisable.—Carried, The secretary called attention to the fact that the insurance on their buildings at Smith-field would run out in December. On motion, he was authorized to have the policy renewed, first applying for a reduction of the rates on the ground buildings was not now used as a stable. S. S. Hall moved that the society do not hold any exhibition next year, but that the society use their money in the advancement of agriculture in another direction. He believed agriculture in another direction. He believed the available money could be put out to better advantage in other directions. The show this

year did not bring out any better stock, if as good, as he had seen ten years ago. The pe exhibit, draw their premiums, and that is the last heard of them.

Dr. Berryman, while not in perfect accord with the resolution, but in order that it might be discussed, seconded the motion. H. J. Ward thought the meeting was too small to pass on such a resolution and he hoped it would be deferred till a larger meeting was

Thomas Davidson was strongly in favor of procuring one of the government's importation of horses. It had afforded him much pleasure or horses. It had anorded him much pleasure to view the horse importation at Fredericton recently and he did not wish these horses to be sold without the county securing one.

S. S. Hall was not exactly wedded to the resolution. He was in favor of purchasing one of the horses, but in general stock he did not

think we were advancing, with possibly the exception of Jerseys.

Wm. Shaw said he was in favor of procuring one or two of the horses and until after the so-ciety had purchased some of that stock he would not be prepared to vote on the question of holding an exhibition next year. He moved that the resolution of Mr. Hall be laid over for further consideration.
Thomas Clark was in favor of purchasing

one or more of the imported horses.

Dr. Steeves was in favor of holding annual shows. They are of great use in stimulating an agricultural interest. He did not think the holding of an exhibition would prevent the soclety from obtaining one or more horses. S. S. Hall was not at all anxious to press his

solution. His desire was to bring the matter up and have it discussed. Wm. Shaw did not not agree with Mr. Hall in his statement that we have not made any advancement. He had great faith in the annual exhibitions and instanced a case of his own where he made special endeavors to raise oats for the last exhibition, and was proud that his efforts were rewarded with the first prize. The exhibition created a good natured rivalry among the farmers. Steeves gave as instance that agriculture

must be advancing, that at the last exhibition must be advancing, that at the last exhibition he showed celery superior to anything he had raised in the last quarter of a century, and it did not take either first or second prize.

Thomas Davidson contended agriculture was improving, but not as fast as he would like. He raised wheat which he had hard work to convince people was grown in New Brunswick. Brunswick.

Mr. Creighton thought two of the imported stock horses, a Percheron and a Clydesdale, should be within the reach of the farmers of

this county.

The amendment, to postpone further discus sion of the matter until the nex; meeting, was carried.
S. S. Hall, Dr. Steeves and Wm. Shaw were appointed a committee to communicate with the board of agriculture with regard to the disposal of the stock horses recently imported for use in the province.

Adj uened.

A Boom in Building at Hampton.

The boom in building at Hampton station is progressing. S. W. Sprague, jr., is building a large dwelling and store opposite the station and expects to open a general store in the early spring. Wm. Langstroth is the builder. He has also the contract to build the new church opposite the jail, the foundations of which are being rapidly laid.

Warren West has commenced to build a dwelling for Gilbert Bent of St. John, to be

completed in the spring.
C. F. Williams has built an addition to his welling, so as to accommodate a large number f summer boarders.

Considerable land has exchanged ewners this fall. Mr. Prince and Mr. Warwick of St. John have bought largely, intending to build

in the near future.

The new shingle factory and machine shop of Barnes & Wilson are making things hum.

The new style of hay cutters made by this firm are attracting a good deal of attention. People here learn with regret that Mr. angill has received a call from Woodstock but hope that the inducements held out by the Hamptonians will be sufficient to retain him. He has endeared himself to the people here and through his exertions a fine church has been built and numbers have joined his different churches in this district.

Recent Deaths.

Hon. John Neally, of South Berwick, Me., who died on the 23rd, aged 77 years, stood high in Oddfellowship, being P. G. M. of the Maine Grand Lodge, and a member of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of United States.

John Bentrick Johnston, clerk of the Halifax board of city works, died on Tuesday week, after a short illners. The Herald says: Mr. Johnston was born in Scotland, near Edinburgh, and after he came to Halifax was for a

coased had only returned a week from a visit to her son in Boston when another attack of paralysis occurred to which she succumbed on Tuesday, 23rd ult, after lingering three weeks. Mrs. De Wolfe was a valued member of the Church of England in this town. Her of the Church of England in this town. Her husband was the junior member of the long established and well-known firm of B. DaWolfe & Son. He died about 25 years ago. The surviving members of Mrs. DeWolfe's family are Edgar DeWolfe, judge of probate and revising barrister for this county; James L. DeWolfe, head of the wellknown firm of DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston. Also four daughters—Mrs. A. Henwick, wife of W. J. Fenwick, of Montreal, and two unmarried,

Some account of the Baptist Union Convention has already appeared in THE SUN, but the delegates have withheld the basis of union from publication "until it has been put into Wm. Shaw, Dr. Berryman, Thomas David- the best shape." The Messenger and Visitor in the meantime furnishes the following additional information :-

The business was to consider the basis of union prepared by the joint committee from our convention and the F. Baptist conference. This was done in three sessions held on Wednesday last, the evening one continuing to a late hour. On all hands it seemed to be the feeling that the brother who spoke out most freely all the fears that were in his freely all the fears that were in his heart, or who gave the plainest statement of his convictions, was most to be respected. Bo far as we know there was not a single wound left by a stinging word. The best spirit prevailed, although the discussions were most unconstrained. The seriousness of the question under consideration assemed to make all indicates. der consideration, seemed to make all indisposed to mere captious criticism.

The basis was taken up clause by clause. It was found that there were only two of the pooposed articles of faith, upon which there was any difference of opinion. The first of these that on final perseverance—passed with but three dissentients. The other—that on the Lord's supper—passed with but two dissen-tients, one in each denomination. The wonder is not that there were so many who did not see eye to eye with the great majority; but that ere were so few.

It remains now for the committee to report their action, endorsed as it has been by this large meeting, to the conference and the convention appointing its members, at their next annual session. It may be that the two bedies as there respectively represented bodies, as there respectively represented, may not ratify what has been done may not ratify what has been done — it may be that if they give their endorsement to this basis of unior, the churches, many of them, may not adopt it; still, with proper care and in the exercise of a national that recognizes the truth that the patience that recognizes the truth that the most stable results are assured slowly, we have great hope that the Baptists of the maritime provinces may yet be gathered into one great brotherhood. But even though this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, do nos take place for years, or never, the Baptist bodies will understand one the other better than heretofore, and they will cherish mutual and abiding respect and a sincere love.

The Country Market.

There has been a fair market all week, but the closing of navigation is shown very plainly by the scarcity of vegetables and other country preduce. The supply of butchers' meat has been unusually large, which causes a slight reduction in price. Poultry is not at all plenty, and as the partridge season closes on the lat prox., these birds are now quite scarce. Butter is plenty and the choice article is readily psed of at a cent in advance of the quoted price. The pork supply has been large and the sales quite brisk, and dealers show an inclination to invest largely at the low rates prevailing. W. Y. T. clms of Fredericton on Friday made an extension displaced by Friday made an extensive display of honey, having on hand about 490 pounds put in crates of one dozen two pound boxes. Mr. Sims makes a specialty of honey raising and has a stock of twenty-nine hives and draws his surplus supply from twenty-five. The honey looks choice and Mr. Sims claims he can put on the market a superior article to the American, (qually as cheap. His honey, he ciaims, is perfectly pure, while the American honey put on this market is to a large extent adulterated. He hopes in a very short time to practically drive the American honey from the

market by a superior article.

The quotations which in all cases represent the wholesale prices, are: Butchers' beef, 4 to 6 per lb; country beef, 3 to 5; mutton, 5 per lb; lamb, 5 to 6 per lb; pork, 5 to 6 per lb; butter, 18 per lb; roll do., 18 to 20 per lb; lard, 12 to 13 per lb; eggs, 19 to 22 per doz; turkeys 12 to 13 per lb; chickens, 35 to 45 per pair; geese 60 to 70; ducks, 50 to 60; potatoes, early rose, \$1 per bbl; kidneys, \$1.50; beets, 90 to \$1 per bbl; carrots, \$1 per bbl; turnips, 60 to 70c per bbl; parenips, \$1 40 per bbl; cabbages, 40 to 50 per doz; red do. 8 to 10 per head; calf skins, 10 to 11; celery, 50 to 60 per doz; cooking apples, 15 to 25 per peck, and doz; cooking apples, 15 to 25 per peck, and \$1.25 to \$1 50 per barrel; buckwheat, rough, \$1 35 per cwt.; partridges, per pair, 30 to 35.

The Scott Act.

The war against illegal liquor selling in York Co. is being waged with vigor. Last week, through the exertions of Rev. Ephraim T. Gaskin, twelve charges against dealers in Canterbury and North Lake were tried by the Fredericton police magistrate and in every case conviction followed.

The Fredericton Reporter says: "Some startling city cases are promised shortly, and in more than one of them the charge will be for the third offence, which means jail without the option of a fine."

option of a fine."

At Monoton, according to the local correspondent of the Halifax Herald, the Scott act drags its weary length along. A conviction is occasionally made but no fines are collected. In fact the liquor sellers now appear to be on top, having started ten suits against the police marshal for false arrest and one suit for false imprisonment. It may be only a game of bluff, but if so is pretty expensive for the liquor sellers, who it is said have already paid their lawyers \$700 since the war commenced a few weeks ago.

Our correspondent writes: The second sptertainment under the auspices of the Welsord Y.M.M.I. Association was held on Friday evening and proved a success. A.W. Baird of St. John kindly came up and gave a number of readings. His first selection was A Psalm of Life, from Longfellow, followed by No Sect in Heaven, The Station Agent's Story, Shamus O'Brien, An Itish Letter, The Ride of Jennie McNeil, and several comic imitations, ending her a randition of that real known were Mary McNeil, and several comic imitations, ending by a rendition of that well known verse, Mary had a Little Lamb, etc., in a number of languages, ending with the version as given by a polite Eoston young lady, in a style that brought peals of laughter from everyone. The readings were interspersed with some choice music on the organ by Mrs. Street. J L. Smith presided, and at the close a hearly vote of thanks was, on motion of Hon. F. Woods, tendered Mr. Baird and Mrs. Street for giving such a splendid evening's entertainment.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice.

having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent table remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Cosamption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure of Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having teated its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it; this recipe, in German, French or Engsering, I will send tree or charge, to all who desire it; this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing wite stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's block, Rochester, N. Y.

Captain Quigley Ill.

THE SKIPPER OF THE TERROR ATTACKED BE

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Nov. 22.—Capiain Quigley was taken violently ill of bleeding of the lungs on board the cruiser Terror on Saturday night. Little hope was entertained of recovery, but he is now at Hill's hotel and is reported a little better.

Fifty thousand tons of soct are taken from London chimneys in a year. It is estimated to be worth \$200,000 and is used as a fertilizer, half a ton to an acre,

Baptist Union.

refused to proces big a deckload. vessel and pronot A survey has
Frank L. She w
aged, was conden
All the cargo was All the cargo was dition.

A despatch from Toronto, Capt. D. C. B., for New at Watch Hill on prove a total loss, 433 tons register, N. S., in 1876. Sr, was her mans. The schooner I York for St. Pi Liverpool, N. S., not yet been mo dour have been t condition.
The back Vibil

Mr. Robert Kissic recovered from a re splean wi h dropsy about six pounds. hore, but Burdock

water, N.S., b

the latter's jibi

wheel and quarter

Feare There is no troub gist the true virtue mainful and infl neuralgia, lumbas sprains, contracted and seriness.

ANOT

I beg leave to "Puttner's Emula with great satisfac Liver Oil was ca commend it as an no instance ha

A Fo Burdeck Blood Bit the liver, the bowels Meving or caring in tory or money refun "I never feel safe

Oll: for sore thro

has not failed to give

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dale P.O., Ont. . The Evi Esquire Pelton of of the peace, was fever. He temifies Bitters, after physic

"I was nearly use Balsam. I found it Ake it," says Edwar

WANTED LADIE Compound will One trial will ch siasm, Had fro medial Compour Canada.

On the 14th ult.,

ity, Brocklyn. New !
Hall, rector, Dr. Fra
B, to A. Dora Scovil
W. E. Scovil
On the 22nd ult,
John Wright, Harry Jessie R., younges John, N. B. On the 18th ult. West Brook, Cum. Co Crowe.
On the 24th ult, at Carleton, by the Very Jas. L. Driscol', to Coholan, all of Carle On the 23rd ul., at McKay, B. A., alexa N. S. B., to Clara St On the 17th ult, fesidence of the bric Rev. Mr. McGregor, Amos Ogden, ward On the 26th ult.,

On the 28th u' Illness, which she
Jenute K., eldest of
Morrison, aged 21 ye
Funeral today On Tuesday, 23rd Joseph, aged 4 years son of duch J. and On the 19th ult, Stothart, aged 47 vas highly respec Lewis, wi'e of Joh Peace ully, on the agencies Ætna Life On the 21st uit, James T. Comes, ag
On the 24th ut.
McCann in the 5 frd
band and a large far
On the 25th ult.

of Geo ge Bouef, rd Suddenly, on the diphtheria, Seidon f second son of John My darii

Oh may On the 24th ult second son of J. months.
On the 25th ult.,
H., daughter of the
On the 23rd ult
May E Marchall, vi On the 17th ult
Elizabeth, widow
sister of Geo. W. Da
On the 25 h ut,
Thomas McInerney, County Clare, Irelation the 21st uit, R., Col George Hor year of his ace, Suddenly, of hear McPherson, aged 67 On the 27th uit, Sumntion, Lydie, Sundtion, Sundtion, Lydie, Sundtion, Sund sumption, Lydia a in the 23rd year o ton, son of i jeut-

Nov 22—Stmr Flu Manan via Eastport Nov 23—Stmr Cum H W Chisholm, mdse Sed Chautauquan, Sch Sarah, Day, fr Nov 24—Brigt dar C E Robinson, coal.

Baptist Union.

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Welsford.

nt writes: The second enthe auspices of the Welsciation was held on Friday a success. A. W. Baird of ne up and gave a number of selection was A Psalm of w, followed by No Sect in on Agent's Story, Shamus Letter, The Ride of Jennie al comic imitations, ending at well known verse, Mary. at well known verse, Mary etc., in a number of lanthe version as given by ang lady, in a style that ighter from everyone. The erspersed with some choice can by Mrs. Street. J. L. dat the close a hearty vote notion of Hon. F. Woods, and Mrs. Street for giving ening's entertainment.

ption Cured.

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Quigley Ill.

THE TERROR ATTACKED BY

S., Nov. 22 — Captain violently ill of bleeding of d the cruiser Terror on

ns of soot are taken from n a year. It is estimated and is used as a fertilizer,

Marine Notes.

December 1, 1886.

Monday, the crew of the bark Kesmark refused to proceed to sea, claiming she had too big a deckload. The portwardens visited the sel and pronounced her seaworthy. A survey has been held on the schooner Frank L. She was found to be badly damaged, was condemned and ordered to be sold. All the cargo was landed in a damaged con-

A despatch from New York says: The brigt.
Toronto, Capt. Davison, bound from Sydney,
C. B, for New York, with coal, went ashore
at Watch Hill on Thursday, and will probably prove a total loss. The Toronto is a vessel of 433 tons register, and was built at Hantsport, N. S., in 1876. E. Churchill, Hantsport, N. York for St. Pierre, which was stranded in Liverpool, N. S., harbor Tuesday night, has not yet been moved. About 700 barrels o flour have been taken from her in a damaged

The bark Vibilia, loading lumber at Bridgewater, N.S., broke from her moorings and collided with the schooner Scylla, breaking the latter's jibboom and head gear. The bark's wheel and quarter rail were smashed, and she sustained other damage.

A Strange Case.

Mr. Robert Kissick of Coulson, Ont., has recently recovered from a remarkable disease—a tumor of the spleen wi h dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. His medical c unsel gave him no hope, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. fearching for Proof.

There is no trouble in ascertaining from any drug gist the true virtue of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruise sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains

ANOTHER PROOF.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S. I beg leave to certify that I have used "Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" with great satisfaction, and in cases where Cod Liver Oil was called for. I or heartly recommend it as an agreeable mixture, whileing so successfully the nauseous taste of the oil, that in no instance have I seen patients refuse to

D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

Burdeck Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, ralieving or caring in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunde to

Unsafe. "I never feel safe to be without Hagyard's Yellow

Oil; for sore throats, colds, swollen glands, etc., it has not failed to give relief, and for my children it is so easy to administer." Mrs. Henry Dobbs, Berridale P.O., Ont. . The Evidence of a sustice.

Esquire Pelton of Grass Lake, Michigan, a justice of the peace, was given up to die with ma arial fever. He testifies to a cure from Burdock Blood Bitters, after physicians' and other medicines failed.

Nothing Like It. "I was nearly used up with a heavy cold, from which I got no relief until I tried Ragyard's Pectoral Balsam. I found it a sare cure. There is ake it," says Edward Cousins, Banson, Ont.

WANTED LADIES to know that the Remedial Compound will cure all female complaints. One trial will charm and excite your enthusiasm. Had from druggists. Address: Rsmedial Compound Co., Stanstead, P. Que-

Marriages

On the 14th ult., at Springdale, by the Rev. Sydney Welton, A. B., James A. Gray of Cardwell to Eila I. Nason of Hammond, Kings Ce, N. B.
On the 17th ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brocklyn. New York, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector, Dr. Frank M. Brown of Fredericton, N. B., to A. Dora Scovil of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of W. E. Scovil W. E. Scovil
On the 22nd ult, at South Boston, by the Rev.
John Wright, Harry E. Dalton, of Portland, N. B., to
Jessie E., youngest daughter of Geo. Grove of St
John, N. B. John, N. B.

On the 18th ult., at the residence of the bride's father. Upper Economy. N. S., Carson Atkinson of West Brook, Cum. Co., to Evs., daughter of Francis Chows.

West Brook, Cum. Co, to Evs, daughter of Francis Crowe.
On the 24th ult, at the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, by the Very Rev. Thos. Connolly, V. G, Jss. L. Driscol; to Maggie, eldest daughter of P. Coholan, all of Carleton
On the 28rd ult., at Debec by the Rev. Kenneth McKay, R. A., Alexander M. Quarrie, driver on the N. S. R., to Clara Stewart, of Vancaboro, Me.
On the 17th ult, at River Hebert, N. S., at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Christie, by Rev. Mr. McGregor, assisted by Rev. Mr. Simpson, Amos Ogden, warden of Westmorland, to Mrs. Sarah J. Mills. J. Mills.
On the 26th ult., at his own residence, by the Rev.
G. A. Hartley, George E. Johnson of Graville, N.
S., to Beckie C. Henderson, of Holderville, Kings

Deaths.

On the 28th u't., at Sussex, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian forutude, Jenue K., eldest daughter of William and Mary Morrison, aged 21 years. Thereal today, Wednesday, at 2 o'ciock, p. m.

On Tuesday, 28rd ult., of diphtheria croup, Hugh Joseph, aged 4 years, 9 months and 21 days, second son of thuch J. and the late Bridget McElroy.

On the 19th ult., at Black River, Kent Co., John Stothart, ased 47 years and 6 months.

On the 17th ult., at Westfield, Kings Co., Almira, beloved wife of William Parker, sged 52 years. She was highly respected in life, and lamented in death. Suddenly, on the 19th ult, at Parraboro, Edith Lewis, wife of John Smith aged 31 years

Peace ult. on the 17th ult. at Toronto, Annie M., beloved wife of Richard Harper, superintendent of agencies Ætra Life, and second daughter of Thos. Armstrong, collector of customs, Glinton.

On the 21st ult, at Bostrn, Frances L., wife of James T. Comes, aged 41 years and 10 months

On the 24th ut, Mary, beloved wife of Patrick McCann, in the 5 fry year of her age, leaving a husband and a large family to mourn their loss.

On the 25th ult., at Fredericton, Helen, daughter of Geo ge Botef, rd

Suddenly, on the 14th ult., at Kars, K. Co., of diphtheria, Seldon Rued, aged 10 years and 9 months, second son of John D. and Catherine A Morrell.

My darling boy has gone to rest

Just beyond the river,

Oh may I live t. meet him there.

Just beyond the river,
Oh may I live to meet him there,
And all the rest tegether

On the 24th ult., at Halifax, of croup, Ralph, econd son of J. T. Su'mer, aged 2 years and 16 months.
On the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Maria H., daughter of the late John Kerr.
On the 25rd ult. at Boston, of pneumonia, Mary E Marshall, of Bridgetown, N. S.
On the 17tn ult. at Up, er Woodstock, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Hugh Harrison, and sister of Geo. W. Day, of this city, ared 68 years.
On the 25th ult, at Hampton. Hanorah, wife of Thomas McInerney, a naive if the parish of Cratiaw, County Clare, Ireland, ag.d 72 years.
On the 21st ult, at Mangervile, Sunbury Co., N. B., Col. George Horatio Aelson Harding, in the 86th year of his age. Suddenly, of heart disease, on the 27th ult, Jehn McCherson, aged 67 years,
On the 27th ult, after a lingering liness, of consumption, Lydia a., wife of Capt. Henry H. Freezs,
of Che sea, Mass. Her ind was peace.
On the 24th ult, at Danbar, Dundas Co., Ont.,
in the 25rd year of his age, art ur Douglas Hamiton, son of iett-Coulet William White, secretary
tot the Pos Office D-pattment. of heart disease, on the 27th ult, John

, Ship News.

Port of St. John, ABRIVED.

Nov 22—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport J W Smith, mdse and pass Nov 23—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass Sch Coautauquan, Milberry, from New York, J W Smith, oil.

Sch Sarah, Day, from New York, R C Eikin, oil.

Nov 24—Srigt sarah Wallace, Helder, from Rewark, C E Robinson, coal.

Sch Harry Morris, Blair, from Rockland to Joggins in for harbor. Sch Jane Ingram, Tuits, from Sydney, Magee Bros, Sch Clifton, McLean, from Glace Eav. Bonnell and Cowan, coal.

Nov 25—Sch Forest Belle, Belyea, from Rockland,
Jf Merritt, bal

Sch Flora McLeod, Gough, from Eastpoit, F Tuits

and Co, bal.
Sch Henry May, Hollowell, from Calais, D J Seely, bal.
Sch G'ide, Sypher, from Rockland, T S Adams, bal.
Sch flish, Haifield, from Lynn, T S Adams.
Sov 26—Sch E H Fester, Stewart, from Quaco for
Vineyard Haven fo—in for port
Nov 27—Simr State of Maine, Hilyard, from Beston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Sch Riverda e, Barton, from Rockport, J F Watson,
bal.

sch Vesta Pearl, Hnse pecker, from Rockland, El-kin and Hatfield, bal Sch A P Emerson, Reynard, from Boston, B C Elkin, Sch Wawbeck, Balser, from Rockland, master, bal. Sch Fand E Givan, Melvin, from Boston, A Milis, Sch Fanl E Givan, Melvin, from Boston, A Mills, ball
Nov 29—SS G W Jones, Hou't, from Providence, R
A & J Stewart, bal.
Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via
Eastport, J W Smith, mds: and pass.
Bark Kesmars, Tennyson, from Economy for Marsellies—in for narbor.
Sch Lexington, Watters, from Boston for Sands
River—in for har or.
Sch Ada, Cheney, from Eastport, master, bal.
Sch Ada, Cheney, from Fall River, Williams Bros,
bal

Sch Mary Pickard, Cameron, from Rockland, T S Adams, bal.
Scn Marysville, Glaspy, from Rockport, F Tuits & Co. bal. Sch Uricket, Perry, from Boston, E D Jewett & Co. bal. Sch Benjamin T Biggs, Haley, from Newburyport, Sch Lilioet, Wasson, from Rockland, T S Adams, Sch Glengariff, Goff, from Boston, Parker & Hatfield, gen cargo. Sch Essie U, Colwell, from Rockport, T S Adams,

Nov 23-Sch Albert H Waite, Nickerson, for New Nork.
Sch ihe Star, Robbies for Boston.
Sch Royal Arcanum, Gould, for New York.
24—Sturr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Grand Manan

CLEARED.

sch Luy E, Finley, for New York. sch Luy E, Finley, for New York.

25th—Stur Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.

Sch Boward Golder, Farasworth, for Boston.

Sch John S Case, Faulkingham, for New York.

Sch a *atson, spragg for Boston.

Sch D W B, Mc.eau, for city Island f o.

26th—Bigt Sullivan, wright, for New York.

Brigt susie Kyffin, Kyffin, for New York.

Sch James Watson, nolder, for Boston.

Sch S J Glmore, Alley, for Boston.

Sch S J Glmore, Alley, for Boston. Sch S J Gimore, Alley, for Boston.
Sch Elizabeth De Hart, mcI tyre, for New York.
Sch Silver Spräy, Lindsay, for new York.
27th—Bark St Olaves, Hanson, for Liverpool.
Sch Alaska, Clark, for New York.
Sch Ang, Lister, for Salem.
Sch Csprey, Urowley, for Boston.
Sch Annie Y Bergen, O eil, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, Watts, for Boston.
29th—Stmr state of M.ire, Hilyard, for Boston.
Sch Annie Y Bergen, O eil, for New York.
Sch E M Sawyer, Watts, for Hinacelphia.
Sch acara, Doyle, for New York.
Sch Holmes, transcomb, for New York.
Sch Ariel, Dickson, for Boston, Sch & J Gi more, Alley, for Boston

Sch Holmes, Eran:comb, for New Sch Ariol, Dickson, for Boston, Sch Sarah, Day, for New York, Canadian Ports ABBIVED.

At Moncton, 22d ult, schs Clara Haley, from Bos-At Moncton, 22d ult, schs Clara Haley, from Boston; Mary U, Bennett, from North Joggins.
At Yarmouth, 22d ult, brigt arthur, from Porto Rico; schs Vivid, from r E Island; Emma S, from Tusket Wedge; Mabel R H, from st John; Alpharetta, from Port Gilbert; J W Kenny, from H-lifax.
At Canso, 19th ult, sch Edward Llake, from PEI for New York. or new rork.
At Halifax, 23rd ult, brigt Adria, Weldon, for Sydney, OB.
At sneet Habor, 18th ult, bark Monarch, Stran-At sheet Harbor, 18th ult, bark Monarch, Strangebye. for Liverpool
At Windsor, 17th ult, bark Lizz'e Currey, McCulloch, for New York; 19th, sch J E rectis, Milton; Davida, Roberts, from New York; Mayflower, Harvey, from Hoston; 22d, Laura E Mosser, Gregory, for York.
At Dorchester, 23rd ult, bgt J A Horesy, Dowling, At Dorchester, 23rd ult, bgt J A Horesy, Dowling, for West indies.

At Pairsboro, 24th ult, schs Josie F, Cameron; Grey Parrot, Morris; becond, Durant; Merton, Brown; star, Blake; all hence,

At Baie Verte, 18th ult, bark Hiawatha, McKay, to load deals for Messrs copp aros

At Quaco, 20th ult, sch Rex, Sweet, hence,

At Halifax, 25th ult, bark Brinkburn Priory, Remo, from Pernambuco, sch Henrietta, King, from Jamalca via New Yors.

At Moncton, 22d ult, sch Enterprise, Ogilvie, for At Yarmouth, 23d ult, sch Mabel R H, for St.
John; Mar.inr, for Grand Manan; Josie L Ray, for oon artists for Grand Mannai, Socie is Ray, for do, at Parrisboro, 24th ult, schs Nota Bene, Hillgrove Wioms, Haws, for this port; Hope, Moore, for. Newbur, port; Water Li y. Manning, for Boston; Beesle E Crane, Crane, for I all River.

At Halifax, 24th ult, bkm Hattie H, Cochrane, for Windsor; sch Druid, McQuinn, from Cardigan, PkL, for Gioucester, Mass.

At Quaco, 20th ult, schs Rex, Sweet, for this port; E H Foster, Stewart, for Vineyard Haven, fo. BAILED.

From Halifax, 20th ult, bark Vibilia, for Bridge-From Halifax, 24th ult, brigt Adria and sch Neilie Parker, for Sydney.

From Halifax, 25th ult, strs Cynthia, for Baltimore;
Sylvian Stream for Kochester, NY.

From Annapolis, 28th ult, 88 Benacre, Appleton, for London.

British Ports

ARRIVED. At Greenock, 20th ult, bark Alida, Bodtker, from Bathurst.
At Dublin, 20th ult, bark Annie Eurrill, Haines, from New York.
At Liverpool, 19th ultt, ship Eliza Everett, Kennessly, from Pensacola; 20th, barks Glad, Laundsen, from Dalhcusle; Unity, McLaughlin, from Campbellton.
At London, 19th ult, ships Minnie Swift, Liswell, from Perth Amboy; Alex Years Dunham, 170m Punta de Lobos via Falmouth; 21st, bark N B Morris, Smith, from New York At Bristol, 21st ult, ship Orient, Collins, hence.
At Barrow, 19th ult, bark Helga, Schalstock, At Calcutta, 24th ult, ship Wildwood, Saunders, from Yokohama.

At Greenock, 20th ult, bark Brigida, Olsen, from Parreboro.

At Plymouth, 20th ult, bark Kate Burrill, Bell, At Queenstown, 28rd ult, bark Kelvin, Edgett, from San Francisco via Valparaiso.

At Sharpness, 21st ult, bark Catharina, Olivari, rom Halifax.

At Bombsy, 22nd ult, ship Marabout, Morrisey, rom New York. At Liverpool, 22nd ult, bark Carniola, Smith, from At Liverpool, 22nd ult, bark Carniola, Smith, from Cebu.

At Liverpool, 23rd, ult, bark Amelia, Salvesen, from Sheciac; bark Atlas, Pettersen, from Chatham, at Lianelley, 21st ult, brig Trepot, Thomasen, from Campbel ton,

At Great Yarmouth, 28rd ult, bark Tamora, Stocomb, from Philadeiphia.

At Glasson Dock, 23rd ult, bark Atlas, Pettersen, from Chatham.

At Liverpool, 24th ult, bark Magnum, Naess, hence; 23rd, bark Amelia, Selvesen, from chediac.

At Sharpness, 28rd ult, bark Arvia, Wadman, from Chatham.

At Queeustown, 28th ult, bark Kelvin Edgett from Cheduscound. from Chatham.
At Queeustown, 2hth ult, bark Kelvin, Edgett, from San Francisco via Westport.
At St Johns, Nfid, 15th ult, sch John, Dickson, from New York
At London, 25th ult, brig Hibernia, Cook, from Port Spain.
At Traiee, 22nd ult, brig Salisbury, Chapman, bance. hence, at dravesend, 25th ult, ship Beethoven, Smith, from London for New York, and anchored. CLEARED. At Turks Island, 11th ult, bark Electa, Marr, for

BAILED.

From Liverpool, 23rd ult, bark Blanche, Foster, or West Poins. From Queenstown, 24th ult, bark Jane Porter, De cruchy, from Portland. G, for Westport. From Cardiff, 24th ult, ship Parthia, from Liver-coll for Rto Janetro From Carolin, 22th Uit, Ship Parthia, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro.

From Liverpool, 22nd ult, barks Bay of Fundy, Porter, for New York; 23rd, ship Lucania, Gibson, for New Orleans; bark Beaconsfield, Munroe, for Norfolk; 23th, Blanche, Foster, for West Point; 27th, barks argyll, Allen, for Norfolk; City Camp, McLeod, for New York.

From Liverpool, 55th ult, ship Schick Comp. from Liverpool, 25th ult, ship Selkirk, Crowe, for Norfo'k.
From Gravesend, 26th ult, ship Princs Regent, Haagensen, for New York.
From Turks Island, 16th ult, brig Fidelia, for Bulthron Turks.

> Worolen Ports. ARRIVED.

At New York, 20th ult, ship Esther Roy, Roy, rom Calcutta, bark Antwerp, hood, from Montevideo, and sch Glaoys (passed in).

At Boston. List ult, brigt Achsah, Shaw, from Clementsport; schs Belmont, Doty, from Weymouth; Cardigan, from Cardigan, PEL.

At antwerp. 19th ult, ship Earl Burges; Coffil, from New York.

At San Francisco, 20th ult, bark James Stafford, Reynolds, from Meibourne

At Port Eads, 20th ult, bark Paiagonia, McLean, from Greenock. At Port Bads, 20th uit, bark Patagonia, McLean, rom Greenock.

At Delaware Breakwater, 20th uit, ship Chas Bal, Mann, from st Vincent, CV.

At Montevideo, 17th uit, ship Bonanza, Doty, from Cardiff.

At Rotterdam, 21st uit, bark Kedron, Powers, from New York

At Key West. 21st uit, brig Julia A Merritt, Borden, from Tonala.

At Holdelphia, 21st uit, bark Lucile, Williams, from Pernambuco.

At New York, 22nd uit, bark Western Belle, Bray, At New York, 22nd uit, bark Brazil, Davidson, for Hanteport; sche Ida May, Forest, for arichat; A Person, Reymard, for this port, Gen & ordon, Sangster, for Guysboro; O R B, Marsters, for Windsor and Kingsport; R G Moran, McDougail, for Chamcook. At Key West. 21st ult, brig Julia A Merritt, Borden, from Tonala.

At Philadelphia, 21st ult, bark Lucile, Williams, from Pernamouco.

At New York, 22nd ult, bark Western Belle, Bray, from Manila; Cedar Croft, Fleet, from Perth Amboy; schs Arizons, McDougail, from Charlottetown; Magellon, Wood, and Ada S Allen, Dudley, from Billsboro; Blis Maud, Wood, from Moncton; 23rd, schs Avis, McLeen, hence; 24th, M A Nutter, Palmer, hence; Tneresa, Glass, from Wolfville via for this port; ship Musster, erown, from Liverpool.

At Sables d'Johonne, 13th ult, bark Romance, Toye, from Philadelphia.

At Weymouth, Mass, 23rd ult, sch Dart, Whittaker, hences Sch Sea Bird, Andrews, from Rockland, T S Adams, At Portland, 23rd ult, bark Alabama, Martin, from Washington, DC.
At Valparaiso, 23rd ult, bark Forest, Cunningham, m New York At Carthagena, 16th ult, bark Conheim, Zeplien, At Carthagena, 16th ult, bark Conheim, Zeplien, from Bathurst
At Boston, 22nd ult, brig Swittsure, Annis, from Gonaives; 23rd inst, schs Sandolphen, Harris, from Bear River; Jand J Locto, Horkins, from Pubnico; Juno, Hatfield, hence; 24th, ult, sch Maud and Bessie, Kerrigan hence
at Philadelphia, 22nd ult, bark Orquil, Foster from Nort Sydney; Kings County, Potter, from Carthagenia. genia,
At elaware Breakwater, 21st ult, sch Carrie Easier
Eas er, from Port au Prince, and ordered to Ne ork. At Brunswick, 21th ult, bark Charles Cox, Nellson, from Buenos Ayres.
At aspinwall, 22nd ult, bark Paragon, Doane, from

At aspinwall, 22nd ult, bark Paragon, Doane, from Cardiff.

At St Augustine. Fla, 22nd ult, brig Woodcock, Miles, fron Tamplsco for Philadelphia.

At Salem, 28rd ult, chs C E White, Bonnell hence for New York; Levose, Merritt, from Annapolis for Boston; Daphne, Muuroe, from New York for at Stephen; Hattee C, tewart, from Hillsboro for New York; Modena, McBride, from Cornwallis for Boston; Abbie Ingalis, Kelly hence for New York; Mary Swansburg, from shelburne for Providence; Clifford C, hence for New York; Maud C, Cole, from shules for New York; Sebsgo, Clark, from Hillsboro for New ark; Ulrica R Smith, Sawyer, and D Sawar, Feal, hence for New York,

At Vineyard Haven, 23rd ult, sins E Chambers, Hottendurf, hence for New York; E Merriam, Merriam, and Wandrain, Masters from Windsor for New York; Henry Waddington, Magee, from Windsor for Baltimore; Lottle B, Scott, hence for Providence, At Port Townsend, 10 9th ult, bark Carrie Delap, Lewis, from Port Moody, to load at Port Blakey for Buenos Ayres. Lewis, from Port Moody, to load at Port Blakey for Buenos Ayres.

At Pernambuce, 25th Cct, bark Jane Kilgour, Taylor, from Rio Janeiro, and safted for Parchyba.

At Newpore - ews, 23rd uit, ship Charles Bal, Frauson, from Delaware Breakwater for Nerfolk, At Pnixelphia, 23rd uit, barks Orquell, Foster, from North sydney; Kings County, Potter, from Carthagea; 23rd, bark Condor, Mockler, from Picton.

At Portland, 22nd ult, schs Afton, Odell, hence; Olio, Martin, hence for Boston; Wm C French, Sher-man, and Peiro, Kelly, hence for New York At Buenos Ayres, 20th ult, bark Ariington, Seeley, from Moures! man, and Peiro, Kelly, hence for New York
At Buenos Ayres, 20th ult, bark arlington, Seeley,
from Montreat.

At Shanghai, 22 ad ult, ship Morning Light, Ladd,
from New York.

At New York, 23rd ult, ship Morning Light, Ladd,
from New York.

At New York, 23rd ult, ship Arklow, Sanford, from
London; bark James G Bain Mockler, from Pictou,
NS; schs J P Blake, Durant, from Cornwallis, NS;
Galena, Parks, from Windsor; Adaleno, Pettis, from
Wingsor; searesville, Messervy, from Parreboro; Avis,
McLean; Jennle Gibson, Beekman; Clotlice, Evans;
annle Harper, Brown; M a Nutter, Paimer, hence;
24th, sch ayr, Stevens, hence.

At Boston 23rd ult, schs S A Morash, Creaser,
from Souris; Morris, Wilton, from Charlettetown; J &
J Locke, Gopkins, from Punnico; Juno, Haffield,
hence; brigt Natalle, Veale, from Barabona, St Domingo; schs Clara J Wilbur, Downing, from Gonaives;
Osprey, Richarda, from Summerside, Pal; Blanche
M Thorebourne, Thornbourne, frem Crapand, PEl;
Corsica, Kreser, from Grand River, PEl; Sunbeam,
E Eldridge, from casumbe; Hale Todd, Cloney, from
Parisboro, Cive, Gedsou, from Cardigan, PEl; Clifford, Doane; Grenada, Romkey, from Grand River, P
E El; Canning Packet, Berry, from Annapolis; A I
Franklin Ingalls, from Grand Manan; Clika, Richarde,
from Tisket; Hector C, Usprey, Latina, Romkey,
from Montagu, PEl; Prusslan Genera', McKee; Black
Bird, Keefe, hence
At Norfolk, 21th ult, ship Kambira, Brownell, from
Rio Janeiro.

At New York, 24th ult, barks Transit, Coggswell,

At Norfolk, 21th ult, ship Kambira, Brownell, from Rio Janeiro.

At New York, 24th ult, barks Transit, Coggswell, from Amsterdam; alice M Claridge, Lockhar, from Rotterdam; serrano, Begett, from silbos; schs Otter, Ludlow; Nettle B Dobbin, Bumery, hence; A H Perry, from Downings Cove; Bertram L Townsend, from Windsor; Aurora, Evans, from Port Williams; P Blake, Wayon, from Corawallis; Wm F Green, Hawkins, hence; Carrie Easler, Easler, from St Marc via Delaware Breakwater.

At Boston, 24th ult, bark Electra, Marr, from Turks Island; schs Beatrice, Goodwid, from Yarmouth; Althea, Milberry, from Port Gilbert; Fear Not, Moore, from Summerside. Althea, Milberry, from Port Gilbert; Fear Not, Moore, from Summerside.

At Boothbay, 23rd ult. schs Bessie Crane, Crane, from Parrsboro for Fall River; Phenix, Pettis, from Windsor for New York; Endeavor, Bavton from Joggins for Foston; Welcome Bome, Tutts, from Quaco for Fall River; Bess and Stella. Haux, hence f. r do; Anita, See y, from do for New York; S S Davis, Siwell, from Moncton for Boston.

At Portsmouth 23rd ult, schs Isaac Burpee, McLennan, hence for New York; alta, Branscomb, from do for Bos on. do for Bos on.

At New Orleans, 20th ult. ship Joseph, Nichols, from Liverpool, and Cashmere, Sutherland, from Rio Janeiro.

At Mobile, 24th ult, bark Keewaydin, Robinson, At Mobile, 24th uit, bark Keewaydin, Robinson, from Earbados
At Dutch Island Harbor, 23rd uit, schr Blanche, Minnia, from Windsor, NS, for Richmond; 24th, sch W M McKay, Balmer, hence fer new York.
At Vine) ard Haven, 23rd uit, schs Harvester, McLaughlin, hence for New York; Lizzie H Patricz, Mojers, from Windsor for do; Carrie Walker, starkey, and Acara, Harper, hence for Providence; Orrie V Drisko Richardson, hance for new York.
At Adjar, to 24th uit, bark Royal Alice, Fietcher, from New York for Batavia.
At Valparaiso, to 23rd uit, bark Forest, Cunningham, from New York.
At Yokohama, 21st uit, bark Annie Stafford, Peck, from New York.

ham, from New York.

At Yokohama, 21st ult, bark Annie Stafford, Peck, from New Yors.

At New York, 25th ult, barks Karnack, Upham, from Liverpool, Hannah Blanchard, atsine, from Botterdam; C w Janes, from Lobos de Afuera; Bowman B Law, Arbbt, from London; origt Moss Hose, hence; schs Drxter, Clark, Theall; Hatrie R Hing, Collins, and Carrie Bell—all hence; sch Sapphire, Russ. from Charlottetown.

At Boston, 2sth ult, schs Dexter, Dexter, from Liverpool, NS; Bessle Carson, Baker, from Margaaet ville; Modens, Mc Bride, from Canada Greek; Carlotta, Reed, from Wallice; staggle Alice, Lanlgan, from Scuris, Pal; George A Tuck, Tuck, from New London, PEI; N P Christian, Geldert, from Montague, PRI; Veritas, from P E Island for New York; put in for harbor and s d.

At Vineyard Haven, 2th ult, brig Toronto, Davidson, from Sydney, C8, for New York.

At Motterdam, 24th ult, bark Avonmore, Smith, from New York, 2tsh, ship Arbela, Smith, from New York.

At Bosario, 21st Oct. bark Belgium, Sanford, from Series and Series York.
At Bosario, 21st Oct, bark Belgium, Sanford, from
New York.
At Montevideo, 23rd Oct, brig Blanco, Tucker, from
Parsgua; 25 b, bark L M Smith, Smith, from New
York
At Caleta Olivari, 21st Oct, bark Orontes, Everett, A Calest Olivari, Side Oct, bark Orontes, Everett, At Buenos Ayres, 20th Oct, bark Backelor, Trefry Grom Belfast, 20th ult, barks Lundskrons, Sincials, for New York; Harry Balley, Moar, for Sydney, GB.

From Deal, 21st u't, ship Bodford, Mahon (from Rotterdam) for New York; bars Grussder, 8c.tt (from London), for do; Scammell Brothers, Innie (from Stettin), 1r do.

From Portland, 21st ult, bark Harriet Hickman, Bernet, for Dunnitric, for Harriet Hickman, Bernet, for Harriet Hickman, Bernet, for Harriet Hickman, Bernet, for Dunnitric, for Harriet Hickman, Bernet, for William, 8dl, for the Mackay, heart, for Harriet, for Harriet, for Harriet, from Antofogasta, to load for United States.
At Buenos Ayres, 20th Oct, bark Bachelor, Trefry from Calais, not previously.
At Ancona——, schs cleaner, Please, from Shippegan, and Little Beauty, Braddon, from St Johns, Nfil.

At Tybee, 26th alt, bark Ossuna, McKay, from Bel-At Tybee, 26th ult, bark Ossuna, McKay, from Belfast.
At Gloucester. 26th ult, schs Fred P Frye, and Mary C. from Charlottelown f o; Glengariff, from Boston for this port.
At Rotterdam, 24th ult, bark Avonmouth, Smith, from New York; 25th, ship Arbels, Smith, from do At Rio Janeiro, 5th ult, Douglas. Crosby, from Cardiff; 8th, bark Adelaide, Salley, from Baltimore.
At Salem, 25th ult, sch Willie A, McDonald, from Tusket.

Tusket.
At Hamburg, 26th ult, bark Ruth Pa'mer, Smith, from Newport News.
At Oporto, 20th ult, brig Lilian, Mealey, from St.
John's, Nfid. At Rosario, 16th ult, sch Manzanilla, Smith, from At Apalachicola, 28th ult, bark Enchantress, Star-key, from Pernambuco. CLEABED.

At New York, 20th ult, ships Macedon, Ellis, for Rotterdam; Trojan, Mosher, for Liverpool; sch Hen-rietts, King, for Hallfax; 21st, brig Gem, for Bridgetown.

At New York, 22nd ult, bark Abyssinian, Hilton, for Bombay; sen Cuitton, Parsons, for Windsor.

At New York, 23rd ult, bark Scotts Bay, Steele, for London; schr Oriole, Second, and arians, Gale, for this port.

At Galveston, 18th ult, bark Nellie S, Brownig, for Cork At Norfolk, Va, 23rd ult, ship Magnola, Davis, for

Plymouth.

At Gaiveston, 24th ult, brig Aubrey, Peake, from Hull for Cork; bark Nellie S, Browning for Cork At Boston, 26th ult, sch Gen Gordon, Sangster, for Guysboro, Ns; C R S, Marsters, for Windsor, k G Moran, McDonald, for Chamcook, NE.

At New York, 26th ult, barkth Lillian, Dexter, for Rosario; schs Frans & Willle, Browa, for this port; Aurora, Kerr, for Port Greville.

At Boston, 26th ult, schs, Dellag Hill Carlton. at Boston, 25th ult, schs Dallas Hill, Carlton, for Little Salmon River; E Walah, Anderson, for Digby; China, Colins, for Liverpool; E Raymond, Dunestie, for P rt Glibert; 27th, schs Kettle, Price, for this port; a J Frank in, Ingalls, for Grand Manan; sanda phon, Harris, for sear River; Canning Packet, Berry, f. r. annapolis; Eben B Phillips, Toggerson, for St Johns, Nad At Coosaw, 24th ult, bark Jessie Morris, Jones, for At Phi adelphia, 28th uit, bark Paramatta, Scott, for Marseiles; sch Iona, Evans, for this port; 27th, ship Alexander Campbell, for Portland. SAILED.

From Rio Janeiro, 24th ult, sch Rozella Smith, Green. for New York.
From Portland, 19th ult, bark Etta Stewart, for Buenos Ayes
From New York, 21st ult, sch Henrietta, King, for Halitax
From Bombsy, 21st ult, schs Wm Green, hence for New York; Prussian General, and Black Bird, hence for Boston. for Boston.
From Bordeaux, 20th ult, bark Jason, Olsen, for From Bordeaux, 20th uit, Dark washing Hallfax.

From Montevideo, 19th uit, ship Bridgewater, Travis for this port.

From Vineyard Haven, 21st uit, sch A P Emerson, weehawken, for Gardner; Maggie Willett, from New York for at Pierre; Jennie Gibson, hence for new York.

From New York, 22nd uit, ship Macedon, for Rotterdam; brig Alice Bradshaw, for Port au Prince; sch terdam; brig Alice Bradshaw, for Port au Prince; sch Clifton, for Windsor, and anchored at Whitestone From Delaware Breakwater, 21st ult, ship Chas Ba. for Norfolk

From New York, 22rd ult, sch Ciltton, for Windsor,
and anohored at Whitestone; 23rd, bark Abyesioia,
Hilton, for Bombay, and anchored in Hart Island
Roads; ship Trojan, for Liverpool; bark Scots Bay, for From San Francisco, 23rd ult, ss Mariposa, for Sydney, CB.
From Parahyba, to Oct 29th, brig Aldine, Carthy, for New York. From Delaware Breakwater, 23rd ult, sch Carrie Easier. Easier, from Port au Prince for New York. From Santos, 18th O.t. | ark Southern Belle, Fraser, from Pensacola for Persambuco.

do.
From Salem, 24th ult, bark Lothair, for Cow Bay.
From Furuess Monroe, 23rd ult, bark C W Jones,
Groeby, for New York.
From Naples, 19th ult, sch Hematopa, Gallichen,
for Caraquet.
From new York. 24th ult, ship Troj m, for Liverpool. From Curacoa, 13th ult, bark Kestrel, Olsen, for New York.

From Rio Grande do Norte, to 29th Cct, brig Hastings, Comans, for New York (once put into St Thomas in disress)

From Dunkirk, 2sth ult, bark Exile, Pearce, for New York From Fall River, 25th ult, sch Karslie, Delong, from Fall River, 25th ult, sch Karslie, Delong, for this port.

From Havre, 23rd ult, bark Geoge E Corbitt.
Goudey, for Cardiff.

From Montevideo, 23rd ult, bark Artisan, Dwyer, for Guam.

From Rosario, 9th Oct, bark Siddartha, Anderson, for Persarbhane. for Pernambuco. From Bordeaux, 21st ult, ship Athlon, Dexter, for From Bordeaux, 21st ult, ship Athlon, Dexter, for New York.
From Buenos Ayres, 28th Oct, bark Arklow, Pye, for Pensacois.
From estoris, 17th ult, bark Parthia, Carruthers, United Kingdom.
From Brunswick, Ga, 25th ult, bark Eleanor, Moceller, for Montevideo
From Norfolk, 25th ult, bark Guina, Byrns, for Liverpool,
From Portsmouth, 25th ult, sch Isaac Burpes, McClellan, hence for New York,
From Salem, 26th ult, bark Alpheus Marshall, for Philadelphia. From Salem, 20th uit, usin Experiment Home, from Boothbay, 25th ult, schs Welcome Home, from Quaco for Fall River; Anita, hence for New York; Phenix, from Windsor for New York; S C Davis, from Moncton for Boston.

From Rio Janeiro, 27th Cct, ship Struan, Lemon, and Page (hal). From Rio Janeiro, 27th Uct, Ship Struan, Memors, lor SW Paes (bal),
From New York, 25th ult, ships Crusader, for Liverpool; Annie M Law for Cette; bark Scott's Bay, for Lisbon; schs Autora, Evans, for Port Williams, N S; Arlanna, Gale, for this port
From Vineyard Haven, 26th ult, brig Toronte; schs E Merriam, Wandrain, E Chambers, Gladya, Acara and Harvester. schs E Merriam, Wandrain, E Unambers, Glauys, Acars, and Harvester.
From Port Townsend, 19th ult, bark Montrose, Bellew, for Valparaiso.
From Machiasport, 21st ult, schs Isaac Burpee, McLennar, hence for New York; Hattie C, Stewart, from Hillsboro for Newark (latter arrived 20th with

From utch Island Harbor, 26th ult, sch Blanche E, Minness, from Windsor for Richmond. Passed Little Gull, 19th ult, barks Latona, Wasson, from New York for kouen; Brethers & Sisters, Grafton, from do for do.

Passed Kildonan, 20th ult, bark Brigida, Olsen, from Economy for rassed down toe Lilet, 6th uit, bark Carrie Delap. Lewis from Port Moosy for Tacoma, to load for Lewis from Port Moosy for Tacoma, to load for Monteviceo,
In port at Boothbay, 20th ult, sch Wm Greene,
Crocket, hence for New York
Passed Beachy Head, 20th ult, bark Avonmore,
Smith, from New York for Amsterdam
Passed Dover, 28rd ult, ship Charles S Whitney,
Spicer, from Antwerp for New York
Passed Minchead, 18th ult, bark Neophyte, Cook,
from Liverpool for Mobile
Passed Low Point, 25th ult, str Delta, Crowell,
from Sydney for Halifax.
Passed lise of Wight, 22nd ult, bark Fairmourt,
from sydney for Halifax.
Passed Isle of Wight, 22nd ult, bark Fairmourt,
from Chatham for New York.
Passed Tailfa, 18th ult, brig Splendido, Bazette,
from Chatham for Merseilles.
Passed Tailfa, 18th ult, brig Splendido, Rozette,
from Antwerp for New York; brig Hibernica, Cook'
from Prt pain for London. from Antwerp for New York; brig Hibernica, Cook' from P rt pain for London.

In port at Calcutta, ahip Wa'ter H Wilson, Wadman; bark Granville Belie, Whitney, for New York,
In port at Hong Kong, Occ 20th, ship Revolving Light, Durkee, for New York; Antoinette, Eunge, for Victoria
In port at Hiogo, 26th Cc', bark Lalla, LeBlanc, for New York.

In port at Pernambuco, 29th Oct, bark Merritt, Champer for W I. loading; brig Prover, Croseley, unc, and isabella Balcolm, Armstrong, for U 8
In port at Shanghai, 20th Oct, ship Bertie Bigelow, Waily, unc.

MOST WONDERFUL

CLOTHING.

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YELLOW EXTRA SUGAR

LANDING TODAY :

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

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WARTED.—TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, in the Parish of St. Mardas, in the County of st. John—one second and one third class—for Dis-trict No. 3, stating talary. JOHN M. SRADSHAW, secretary to Trustees, St. Martins, St. John County, M. B.

THE PRIVATE OF THE BUFFS.

The incident which these verses celebrate was recorded in the China correspondence of the London Times, and the hero of it after one Moyse, an English soldier who was falling into the hands of the Chinese, refused to perform the ketow, whereupon he was knocked on the head and his remains thrown on a dunghill.

Last night among his fellow-roughs,
He jessed, queffed and swore;
A drucken private of the Buffs,
Who never looked before. Today beneath the forman's frown, He stands in Elgin's place, Ambassador from Britain's crown, And type of all his race.

Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught, Bewildered and alone,
A heart with English instinct fraught, He yet can call his own.

Ay, tear his body limb from limb,
Bring cord, or axe, or flame;
He only knows that not through him
Shall England come to shame.

Far Kentish hop-fields round him seem'd Like dieams to come and go;
Bright leagues of cherry-blossoms gleam'd
One sheet of living snow; The sneet of Iving snow;
The smeke, above his father's door,
In grey soft eddyings hung:
Must be then watch it rise no more,
Doom'd by himself, so young?

Yes, honor calle! With strength like steel He puts the vision by.
Let du ky Iodians whine and kneel; An English lad must die.

And thus, with eyes that would not shrink, With knee to man unbent, Unfaltering en its dreadful brink,

To his red grave he went. Vain, mightiest fleets of iron framed; Vain, those all stattering guns; Unless proud England keep, untamed, The strong heart of her sons. So let his name through Europe ring-A man of mean estate, Who died as firm as Sparta's king,

Because his soul was great, -Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, EL DORADO.

BY ROBERT OGDEN FOWLER. A knight all armed, with lance and sword, And glittering mail and shimmering shield, Rode over to the Eastern ward, Through ford and flood, o'er fell and field, By turret high and castle wall, Past tower, past hostel, grange and hall.

b lowering lance and shimmering sword He journeyed even Eastern-ward. To whom he met, he boldly cried, With vizer up, "Lo, I am he
That, by God's grace, do ever ride
To find the golden fields that be
Untouched of weary pilgrim's shoon,
Beyond the Mountains of the Moon;
So ride I heartily and hard,"
So rode he ever Eastern-ward,

A mighty flood he reached full soon,
And fording this, lo, he espied
The deathly Mountains of the Moon
And boldly spurred along their side;
The bones of many a daring knight
Whitened the glimmering, ghastly light;
Yet spurred he ever on his quest
Toward the mountain's glittering crest. Toward the mountain's glittering crest.

He wen the crest. "Now down we ride."

Quoth he, "into these vales of bliss!"

But ere he saw the golden side,

Death struck a sudden hand in his.

There lies his hedre attail and all his. There lies his body, stark and pale, Mould'ring within the rusted mail, Midway upon the mountain's crest— His soul fulfilled the knightly quest,

A LARK'S FLIGHT.

PREDERICK E. WEATHERLY. Ont in the country the bells are ringing, Out in the field was a child at play, And up to heaven a lark went singing, Blithe and free on that morn in May

And the child looked up as she heard the singing, Watching the lark as it soared away; O sweet lark, tell me, heavenward winging, Shall I go also to heaven one day?"

Deep in the shade of a mighty city, Deep in the shade of a mighty city,
Tolled a woman for daily bread,
Only a lark to see her and pity,
Sloging all day in a cage o'erhead.
And there they dwelt in the gloom together,
Prisoned and pent in the narrow street,
But the bird still sang of the golden weather
And the woman dreamed of her childho

Still in her dreams the bells were ringing, Still a child in the fields was she; And she opened the cage as the lark was sing-

ing, Kissed him gently and set him free.

And up and on as the lark went singing,
Down came a voice that seemed to say,
Even as the lark that is heavenward winging, Thou thalt go also to heaven one day !"

RETROSPECT.

"O conquering poet, thou that hast The whole world at thy feet,
What laurel-garlands crown thy past!
Is not the present sweet?"

"I'd fling away my crown of bay, Lose it without one throe,
To feel beside my own today
The tender heart I flung away
Long, long ago l"

"O statesman, thou that guidest things With godlike strength of will.
Thou art more regal than earth's kings;

They hear thee, and are still," STATESMAN.

"I shape the world continually, I lay its monarchs low.

And yet I'd give the world to see The dead eyes smile that smiled at me

"O warrior, thou that carriest high The gray victorious head, What Læans echo to the sky At thy war-horse's tread?"

WARRIOR.

*I heed them not. I long to hear The child's speech, soft and low, That used to sound upon my ear, So sweet, so pure, so silver clear, Many and many and many a year ago ?'

THE TEMPERANCE ARMY.

M. W. For God and home and native land Our forces all unite;
A praying band, a working band,
We battle for the right. Here old and young together stand,

And rich and poor alike,
Here north and south come hand in hand,
Against one foe to strike. For God will lead his people out, For God will lead his people out,
If on Him we rely,
We soon shall hear the victor's shout,
We go not forth to die,
For He has promised, in His Word,
To give the feeble strength;
Who bears the cross here for his Lord,
Shall meanths crown at langth

Shall wear the crown, at length, And God will lead the temperance host, The battle we shall win,
Let each stand bravely at his post,
We'll "storm the fort" of sin.
The "bit of ribbon" that we wear,
Like the white plume of Navarre,
Shall be the or flamme to cheer

The conquering hosts of war,

LITTLE CHIPS. Klopstock began his Messiah at the age of

Thomas Moore began to write poems at the age of 14, The poet Southey began to write verses be-fore he was 11. Milton began to woo the muse when he was but 10 years old.

Dickens had produced Pickwick Papers before be was 25. Schiller wrote and published a poem on Moses in his 14th year.

Henry Kirk White published a volume of oems at the age of 17. Bryant's Thanatopsis was published before the writer had reached the age of 20.

Shakespeare wrote Hamlet-if he did write it—when he was only 36 years of age. Samuel Johnston of Chicago left \$10,000 for monument to William Shakespeare.

Bulwer Lytton, Bayard Taylor and the poet Keats were successful magazine writers at 18. Fitz Green Halleck's best verses were penned

when the author was between 14 and 17 years in literary and scientific circ es. of age.

"Half the pepper sold consists of p's," says on exchange. That is true, however, only of read pepper. - Lowe'l Courier. An eccentaic young lady in Deering, Me, gave a party one evening last week. She invited ten gentlemen but not a lady.

Education is something like love. Most men think they have got it till they come to be about 40 years old. – Burlington Free Fress. John C. Euo is believed to have secretly visited New York last week to effect a settlement with the parties whose bank he robbed. Poems by Chaucer were known and read before the writer had reached his 12:h year, and Leigh Hunt made a stir at the age of 13.

A Pittsburg man suddenly knocked down the priest who was marrying him and escaped. There are limits to a woman's power after all. Samuel Grube of Wabash, Ind., while reading a newspaper recently, discovered that he had fallen heir to a fortune of 1,500,000 francs in Europe.

A merchant at Seattle, W.T., has saved up 50 barrels of spruce gum. There is some talk of banking on that for starting a female boarding school there. Mrs J. C. Ayer attracted great attention at SECURELY BLINDFOLDED AND WITH HIS HEAD the Metropolitan opera house, New York, last week by her dress of ivory satin brocade, with silver and a triple diamond necklace,

One factory in Trenton, New Jersey, used up over 1,000 tons of copper in the manufacture of telegraph and telephone wire. Copper is taking the place of iron for these purposes. The first editor to be legally hanged in the United States is Capt. Saunders of the Corvallis, Oc., Leader, who will suffer Dec 3. Editor Spies, the anarchist, will follow him a few days

A London correspondent says that the people of the English metropolis in a year's time eat 500 000 oxen, 2,000 000 sheep, 200,000 calves, 300,000 swine, 8,000,000 bead of fowls, 500,000. 300.000 swine, 8,000.000 head of f wis, 500.000.000 pounds of fish, 500.000,000 pounds of oysters, 200,000 lobsters, some million tons of canned goods, no end of fruit and other stoff, and 50.000.000 bushels of wheat. It takes 200,000.000 quarts of beer to quench the common thirst. But more than this, they drink 10.000.000 quarts of rum and 50,000.000 quarts of wine. Taking out the water used for sprink-ling, cooking and fountains, and the actual ling, cooking and fountains, and the actual drinking supply is desperately small,

Co'. John Goddard, was a pusher, known by all old-timer. He employed men by the hundred, and if a man wanted to hire with him, dred, and if a man wanted to hire with him, he would tell him to start for the woods, and give him a writing like this: "The hotel keepers will let the bearer pass," and they did let him pass, but that was all. The colonel was sharp at a bargain, but old Charley Stetson, the blacksmith at Mattawamkeag, knew how to manage him. Charley did quite an amount of work for the colonel yearly, his bill amounting to several hundred dollars. Should the bill be two hundred and eighteen dollars the colonel would say. "I will construct the colonel would say." I will construct the colonel would say. the old betwo hundred and eighteen dollars the colonel would say, "I will give you two hundred;" and Charley would have to take it. One day he and the colonel were imbibling a little, and the colonel said to him, "what makes you always discount my bills when you could get the whole?" Charley, with a twinkle in has eye peculiar to him, said: Colonel Goddard, those bills are made with reference to a discount, — Bangor Commercial.

ount. - Bangor Commercial. John Philpot Curran defended a poor devil who was charged with robbing a nobleman. On trial the victim positively identified the thief, saying, though the robbery occurred at night, the moon was bright enough to allow him to see the face of his assailant. The driver and footman both gave similar testimony. Curran addressed the court and the jury. He pleaded that his client was not guilty—had been at home, fifteen miles away from the scene of the robbery at the time of its occurrence. He could not prove an alibi, for a wife could not testify for her husband, and his child was not old enough to know the import of an oath; but he could introduce the only witness the prosecution had depended on for identification—the moon. "The driver and footman testified as they did because their master didjso." Then Curran called for the almanacs. Several of the red-bound pamphlets were brought in. The judge took one. Turning to the date of the robbery, which occurred at 11 o'clock, it was discovered that no moon arose that night, and the prisoner was acquitted. John Philpot Curran defended a poor devil arose that night, and the prisoner was acquitted. He talked to Curran afterward, and the attorney said: "You gave me £20 (\$100 of our money) to defend you. Well, I only get about £2 of that. It cost me £18 to get those almanacs printed!"

Another Embezz'ement.

TREASURER BEED OF THE SOUTH BOSTON HORSE BAILBOAD EMBEZZLES FROM \$100,000 TO \$200,000

Boston, Nov. 23.-This morning William Reed, treasurer of the South Boston Horse Railroad, was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$100,000 in cash and \$100,000 in over issue of stock of the company. It is charged that the embezzlement has been going on for the past five or six years. Mr. Reed has been treasurer of the company ten years and has treasurer of the company ien years and has always been trusted with ail the funds. He was arrested at his house in South Boston, 571 East Broadway, by Chief Inspector Hanscom and Inspector Houghton. He refused to say anything in regard to the accusation against him.

him.

Later facts in regard to the embezzlement show that the total amount embezzled is \$104,000, of which \$34 500 was an over issue of stock. Reed has confessed to the police and turned over all his property to the directors.

At a private hearing before the municipal court Reed was held in \$50,000 for appearance before the superior court at the December term.

Reed did business as a stock broker on Davonshire street and it is stated that the funds of the railway company have become so mixed with his own that it is, impossible to tell at present how the accounts stand. Reed is in jail.

The Collar and the Dog.

Tib Bits: Bagley-What in the world have you got there?

Bailey—A dog collar. Isn't it a pretty one?
Got it for seven dollars. I tell you it's a bar. gain.

Bagley—But you haven't got a dog, have A MARVELLOUS FACULTY.

Astonishing Experiments in Mind Reading. SOMETHING WHICH MAY BECOME USEFUL IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Boston, Nov. 20 -W. Irving Bishop, the thought reader, who has exhibited wenderful performances before many of the royal families f Europe, gave a public exhibition at Hotel Vendome this afternoon for the purpose, as he said, of demonstrating that psychology can be made a powerful agency in the detection of crime. That the announcement of the pro-posed exhibition made early in the week, at-tracted the attention and interest of learned men was shown by the presence of such as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Caffol C. Everett, Rev. Dr. Brooks Herford, Rev. Minot J. Savage, Mayor O'Brien, ex. Mayor Green, Rev. James Freeman Clark, Prof. Wm. James of Hacvard, Editor Aldrich of the Atlantic Monthly, Col. T. W. Higginson, E. C. Carrigan, of the State Board of Eincation, Prof. T. S. Perry, Hon. John E. F. tzgerald, Dexter Smith and a large number of others, prominent

Francis Murphy has induced over 100 000 in the large dining room of the hotel and people in Ohio to sign his, total abstinence pledge.

Claus Spreckels says King Kalakua cannot be froved by reason, but can be ruled through the gin bottle.

"Half the papper sold consists of p's," says
"Half the papper sold consists of p's," says Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford and then hid the knife under a pile of coats in an acjoining knife under a pile of coats in an adjining room Mr. Bishop was then brought in and in a short time not only picked out the supposed murderer, but went directly to the ad-joining room, found the knife and returning to placing room, found the guile and returning to the company re-enacted the supposed tragedy, placing the point of the knife directly on the spot where it was supposed to have entered the victim's body. Other tests, such as mark-ing upon a blackboard the number of bank notes which several of the gentlemen present had fixed in the mind, followed.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE TESTS was the following: Mr. Bishop seated himself at a piano with a blackboard behind him; Mr. Whitney, the singer, then wrote the title of an aria in Il Trovatore, which aria was at once played upon the instrument by Mr. Bishop. The most wonderful test, and which concluded the exhibition, was the following: A committee consisting of Mayor O'Brien, ex-Mayor Green, Ray. Dr. Savaga and Dr. Mayoro Green, Rev. Dr. Savage, and Dr. Morton Prince, drove away from the hotel in a carriage and returning in twenty minutes, reported that they had hidden an opal scarf pin (supposed to have been stolen) somewhere within the radius of one mile. Mr. Bishop announcing that he mould ing that he would recover the pin and restore it to its owner, left the hotel

ENVELOPED a a thick black sack through which he could not possibly see. He was accompanied by the commistee above mentioned, to whom he was attached by a thin copper wire, which was passed from wrist to wrist. This, he explained was a device to keep the minds of the committee upon the subject. The party entered a carriage and Mr. Bishop took the reins, driving off at a sharp trot. Though absolutely unable to guide the horses by alont Mr. Bishop days to guide the horses by sight Mr. Bishop drove with accuracy, avoiding other teams and turning corners as correctly as any jehu could have

HE DROVE FOR HALF A MILE. made several abrupt turns and finally stopped in front of the residence of Dr. Harold Willi-ams, 225 Mariboro street. Here he d smounted, ran across a lawn to the front door, rang the bell and when admitted ran up attains the bell and when admitted ran up stairs to a room on the second floor, went directly to the fire place and from under a pile of shavings in the grate drew forth the pin. The party then re-entered the carriage and Mr. Bishop drove back to the Vendome. He went directly to Mr. Kimball, the owner of the pin, who stood among the crowd, and restored the jewel to him. He was then released from his blind-folded condition and

HEARTILY CONGRATULATED ON HIS SUCCESS. The high character of the gentlemen who as sisted is sufficient warrant that there was no collusion and that the tests showed conclusively the genuinely marvelous performance of the mind reader. Mr. Bishop explained that he had devoted eighteen years to the study of psychology and denied the assistance of any supernatural power or agency.

Mob Law in Paris.

SUICIDE MISTAKEN FOR MURDER-A TRADES-WUMAN SAVED FROM POPULAR VENGEANCE, Paris, Nov. 22 -At an early hour this morning reports spread like wildfire in the neighborhood of the Theatre de Opera and the Place Vendome that a frightful crime had just been discovered. On hastening to the scene of the excitement I found a crowd of five hundred people assembled before the shop of Mile. Jamin, No. 7 Rue du Marche-Saint-Honore, where bonnets, laces and haberdashery are sold, shouting, "Kill her! kill her! she has murdered her mother. Cut her heart out! Tear her to pieces!" I asked, "What's the matter?" The women and boys skricked in reply, "This wretch, Mile, Ciementine Jamin, has locked up her own mother in a cupboard and starved her to death."

THE POLICE ARRIVE OPPORTUNELY. The mob then rushed at the shop, broke the windows and forced open the door. Just as the door was burst open with a loud crash, M. Lalonde, commissary of polics, and a squad of gendarmes arrived and drove back the crowd. I entered the apartment with the commissary of police. As he opened the door of the dining room behind the shop we notiled a terrible smell that seemed to come from a cupboard. The commissary opened the doors of the cupboard and we found the dead body of an old lady resting upon a shelf. The body was dressed in the latest fashion, with a corsage of embroidered jet beads, a gold eyeglass and chain about the neck, and a Valenciennes lace cap on the head, with violet ribbons. The hands were crossed on the breast and the eyes were open with a ghastly stare. In the cupboard also was a small stove full of ashes and the embers of coal and wood.

AN EXPLANATION.

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

Is a POSITIVE CURE

Is a POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

It is today recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the cuntury.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Falling of the Uterus Leucorrhea, Irrevular and Painful Menstruation, all Ocarian troubles. Inflammation and Ulcention, all Ocarian troubles The mob then rushed at the shop, broke the

AN EXPLANATION. The gendarmes at once arrested Mile. Clementine, who is a rather pretty and fashionably dressed brunette about 20 years of age. She dressed brunette about 20 years of age. She said, in reply to questions of the commissary of police: "Yes, this is my mother, but I am entirely innocent. My mother, who is 71 years of age, disappeared on the 14th of November, and then I announced her disappearance at the police station, at the same time depositing at the police station a scrap of paper in my mother's handwriting with the paper in my mother's handwriting with the words: You won't change. I am going to drown myself. Commissary Lalonde remembered, in fact, Mile. Clementine's visit at the police station on the latest the commissary that the station of police station on the day alleged. Mile. Clementine continued:—"A few days ago I noticed a strange smell—of a body already in a far advanced state of decomposition; but not till this morning did I become anxious, and opening the cupboard made a ghastly dis-

THE STORY CORROBORATED. Other witnesses gave evidence showing that the old lady had on several occasions announced her intention of committing culcide. Dr. Jegut at once made an examination of the body, but found no traces of violence, and pronounced leath to have been caused by asphyxiation. The commissary of police made a little speech to the mob, explaining the facts, and the crowd slowly dispersed. Orders were then given for the burial of the body, and an incident that had for a moment threatened a riot in the most for a moment threatened a riot in the most fashionable quarter of Paris came to an end,

Paul Bert's Successor in Tonquin. Bagley—But you haven't got a dog, have you?

Bailey—No, but I know where I can get one for fifty cents,

PARIS, Nov. 21.—M. Bihourd, French President General in Tunis, has accepted the office of Minister Resident in Tonquin, make vacant by the death of Paul Bert,

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Trains will leave St. John.

Smith and a large number of others, prominent

RAILWAY OFFICE, Oncton, N B, November 17th, 1886.

10,000 Bush. P. E. I. OATS.

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PETERS.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-Headaches, Dizziness, pepsia. Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of PURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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Always ready. Recognized by the Profession. 500,000 in use. See Druggists, if not kept by them, sent by mail or express on receipt of \$1.00. LUNG FOOD A Positive Cure ASTHMA AND

stomach.

It cures Bloating Headaches. Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplesness, Depression and Indigestion that feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is aways permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either texthis compound is unarrassed. To the cure of Namey Complaints of either teaths compound is unsurassed.

It discolves as cult, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kinnys and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to Bright's Disease.

One trial will th rm and excite your Entauslasm,

nail 25c kilher of the above remedies sent on receipt of rice, or had from druggists generally. 25

"Inquiry Departmen

THE majority of HUMAN diseases come from de-rangement of the KIDNEYS and LIVER; the same is true of the ANIMAL creation. All animals require

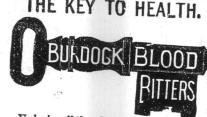
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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-



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REWEDIAL LIVER PILLS (sugar coated) cures forpidity of the liver, Headache, Eilcousness, etc., they are quick, mild, no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound, By

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nd deserve this remedy.

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END 10c. to THE GLOBE CARD CO, Derby Line Vt., U.S., fer 50 Latest 1886 87 Satin Finish Cards, ne 2 saiks. Agents Wanted.

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31st DECEMBER

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FAMILY PAPER

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PROVINCES.

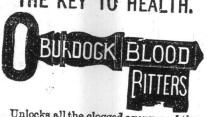
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A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 6.10 p.m. train to Halifax,
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping car for Montreal, will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping car will be attached at Moncton.

Accommodation 1 30 p m.
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CRETONNES; PLUSHES;
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RHEUMATISM.

SUN

A WONDERFUL CURE! MRSSRS. HANINGTON PROS:

Early in Feb uary. 1885, while in St. John, N. B., I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, was treated by an emir ent Physican and with great care was enabled to come home in ab ut two weels time, after which time I grew werse and suffered dreadfully. We did everything Munard's and Michard to control the disease and get relief, and various kinds of liminents. Including afforded temporary relief, but the disease inriked in my 8782 m, and shifted from one side to the other, in fact it permeated my whole being. For more than two mounts, I to see an advertisement of your "is clasticise?" effecting wonderful cures. I procured a package and when I received it my 11mbs were much swellen, mr feet and four doses of the internal Medicine and three applications of the liniment the swelling had all disappeared. In five days the Rheumatism had completely gone, could walk about supple as ever I did. Have had no return of the disease since having passed through the autumn and wite to this date January 5th, 1836, with its climate changes I can recommend your and wite to this date January 5th, 1836, with its climate changes I can recommend your Rheumatism, will not hesitate to give "clisticise" atrial

Any person wishing to know more of the particulars, or doubting this statement given can write to Mrs W H Moore, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully will be the mating the mating the mating will be the mating the mating the mating the mating will be the mating the mating the mating the mating to the with the most painful disease.

Any person wishing to know more of the particulars, or doubting this statement given can write to Mrs W H Moore, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N. S., who will cheerfully

MRS W. H MOORE, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotis, BLACK PRINCE!

We have now on hand a lot of the above Ce'ebrated Axes. which we offer at bottom wholesale prices. BARRY & MACLAUCHLAN,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Sit has been brought to our notice that other makes of Shirtings are being so d to the Retail and Country Trade, under various Fancy Brands, as being of our manufacture.

We beg to inform all purchasers of this article that we will not guarantee as ours any shirtings which have not our label.

FULL WEIGHT. FULL WIDTH of 28 inches. and woven the same on both sides, so as to be

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WORSTED COATINGS; SCOTCH SUITINGS;

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MADE from London died double extra quality
ALALKA SEALS, in latest New York style,

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Smoked Haddies, Clams. For sale at 19 N. S. King Square, by THE FIRST PRIZE BUGGY AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION" Was ornamented with the Improved Concord Axle and Adjus able hand Box, these improvements should receive the attention of owners as well as oulders of vehicles of all description. For photo raphs and prices

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THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

VOL.

HOW THE HA BY D The Devil one da

"The devil he of Cruising right gain O'er the waves 'Twas there that O I know the a It's a favorite tale And one they a

He fished awhile Then he drew in i

And when he had He fell to fishin And when he had Fished quietly At last he caught A royal old one And the Davil he With finger and

"Now, Mr. Hadd Was his majesty And he laughed a And belly up on And he raised a m
And a most sata
But while the Dev
The fish came in For all of a sudden So the tale was t And sipped thro'

And dove down And so poor Satan What devilish lo Nor since that day But on land cond Although he fishes Since he lost his On shore he is thri And a true lank.

But that haddock Dead, on the firs
For the fiery clutch
That blackened I

And there were

claws— Thus the honest

The Devii's own m
Two spots and a A big black spot jo That the Devil's And a deep black Where the fish so And they carry the

Tho' that was lor

And this is the way By his most unse 'Twas just the devi Two spots and th Now ponder this ta For the moral lie Beware how you he And from filth ar

He that touches pi

For it surely will Refrain from doing

And from even

'It la getting alo

of the big fire,' sa

Chicago reporter

you'd like to hear

has never been prin

Beware of reaching For in the long run And will handle a THE NIG

The reporter wh nearer the grate wi blazing pleasantly ness to listen. 'Well,' continued off. It's a good harm will be done. of the facts some straight. A few da man who was emplo of that day was for His employers we when the fire cam away. Up to that decided what cour The cashier, whom an agreeable fellow latives here and in was one of the han saw. In fact, it w on her account the

trouble. She was f

no secret that her d

had led him into ex

youd his means. I

lefaulters relatives

honest desire of one

him from disgrace h

delay which occurre

Os the Saturday

a long consultation tween the defaulte friends and two there was an intim was not done by Ev day morning the law course. It was broke up and the he the reflection from men came out on not go home directly river, took a look a and then proceeded friend in the nei avenue. When he pursued his way to the north side it was 'That Sunday he the greater part of evening he again pro had a long consultat at 10 o'clock started had broken out and he could see from street that it was as tion as the one that plexed over his own lieving that nothing from disgrace and walked leisurely tow

and when near enough

vey of the surroun that the fire was Great arms of flam toward the north, a see the path of destr minute, when the fi