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VOL. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886.

NO 19

MY LOVER'S BARK.

(From the San Francesco Call.) I lean from my window, looking down On stony arches and turbid tide, The lights stream in the drowsy town, And the wake of oars where boatmen glide, Far, far beyond to the harbor's mouth; To the beacon light like a lurid star, Where the winds blow hot from the purpl

And the foam caps leap at the sand bar. Oh! ship at anchor! Oh! bargemen beld!
Oh! river rolling to meet the sea!
My heart within me is faint and cold; I pray you, I pray you give ear to me,
Oh, tell me where is my lover's bark?
Is it riven or wrecked by Indian gales?
On some far sea in the nameless dark,
Does a white moon rice o'er its tatt

Some morn she will come to the harbor with the musk of the East in her dusky hold; I shall see her masts in the purple south, I shall hear the songs of her sailors bold; I shall hear her cordage rattle and straid,
I shall lean me forth, and with joyous tear
Look on the bark of my love again— The first of all at the crowded piers.

And what will she bring me from that far And what with she bring me from that he land?
What Indian jewel, or pearl of price?
What diamond, sifted through burning sand?
What bloom from jungle or field of rice?
Ah me! Ah me! shall I find once more
In the priceless treasures that crowd that

ship,
The old lost gold that my hair once wore,
Or the old lost red of my faded lip?

Oh! I sit and wait at the dreary piers,
And the ships return and the ships depart;
And my hopes die slow with the dying years,
And drop their ashes upon my heart,
The waves may mock, the winds may shout,
The white moon's way and the white moon's The white moon's wax and the white moon

wane; The tides roll in and the tides rool out, But the bark of my lover comes never again. LAURA DON.

SOPRANO, THIRTY-NINE. BY JOSEPHINE R BARBER.

Late in October the following announcement appeared in the morning and evening

'The Harmony Hall chorus will resume its rehearsals November 6th. Applications to join the chorus may be made to the conductor, E. E. Lane, at Harmony Hall, previous to that date.'

A week later a paper containing the anof cut garments, and given to a sewing wo-man who was waiting in the hall of a house on Bently Avenue, and the woman, taking the package, went into the street, where she was joined by a gaunt, one-eyed dog, who grimly took his place by her side, and walked on down the avenue, and through street after street, turning and ever turning as the streets grew narrower, filthy and more noisy till they reached the crowded tenement quarter of the city, from whence

they came. From time to time the dog stopped and looked inquiringly in the woman's face, ex-pecting her to put the package on the ground that he might take it in his teeth and carry it for her, as he had been accus-tomed to do, but to-day she plodded wearily on, her heavy thoughts making her forget the heavy package in her arms. She had expected Mrs. Wharton to pay her for the finished work she had taken home; but Mrs. Wharton had been out shopping, and her purse was empty, and as she disliked to face the pale woman, she sent a note by the

servant to say that the woman must wait another week for her money.

'I have less than a dollar? and can we live on less than a dollar? asked the woman to

herself, as she moved along.

Then she fell to calculating how much bread and how many potatoes could be pur-chased for ninety-three cents, and how it could be divided into seven parts for the seven days, and each seventh divided by three meals a day, and each third divided again by three, for there were three to eat, and they shared alike, the woman, the child and the dog. She had long ago become an adept in that sort of mental arithmetic; many an hour her needle had gone steadily in and out while she calculated the rations as half rations on which they must subsist a specified time, till the rent was paid, the coal bought, or the hard-earned money re-

By this time the woman and the dog ar rived at one of those tall, dreary shells of brick and mortar in which the city poor do congregate. They went in through the open street door, and toiled up flight after flight of steep stairs to the two low rooms under

the roof which they called home, The woman unlocked the door, and when they had entered, locked it again. The room, scrupulously neat, was lighted by a skylight in the roof, and contained a stove, two chairs, a table and an upright plane. The dog and the plane were the flot a former home, absolute necessities, for a dog was her only protection, and the plano was the life of the child, as it had formerly

been the life of her husband.
She stood a moment looking at the open place, and the worn copy of the 'Messlah,' on the rack, open at the chorus, 'Glory to God, noting the accentuation marks in her husband's neat hand, for he had been a Professor of music, and she, when she mar-ried him, a somewhat famous oratorio singer. How vividly she remembered those first happy years—the dainty home with its sunand flowers—the toils and triumphs shared alike—the beautiful children that came at last, singing with almost their first breath. Then came the cloud under which she dwelt alone, in allence and in angulah, fearing to tell even her husband of the deafness that was surely and steadily creeping upon her, like an enemy in the dark, blurring and blotting out all the sweet world of sound. She remembered how, with a pang that only a mother could know, she ceased singing to her little ones, lest their ears should be trained to false tones, and how in the midst of all came a darker period that she did not even allow herself to re-member, when her husband and three children sickened and died in quick succession and she in terror, caught up the one remain-ing child, and fied to a distant city, taking only the dog and the piano, making for them a home in these two attic rooms, earning their daily bread by her needle, quite cut off from all the world beside. But, after all God had not forsaken them; they had not suffered over-much, and surely He

With this thought came strength again to the fainting heart, and she unrolled and assorted the package of work. As the thriftily folded the newspaper to put it

away, the announcement of the Harmony
Hall chorus caught her eye.

Oh! she thought, drawing a very deep
breath, how the child would like that if she could go—if I dared let her go."

And after a moment of sharp examination, she added: 'Have I the right to keep her so entirely to

myself—so entirely alone and unprepared to face life if any harm should come to me? Am I not selfish and faithless? Ought I not to trust him with this too? Presently, with a sigh of relief, she re-It is likely that child has not sufficien

training—her father trained her till he died, since then she has had no training, and her method must be faulty and incomplete.' As if in answer, down through the open skylight poured a clear, high voice, singing, 'Glory to God—Glory to God in the highest,' the very chorus open on the plane. If the mother could but have heard that voice she knew the child was singing by the up-lifted ears and attentive attitude of the dog, and she said:

'Cyclops, bring her down.' The dog ran nimbly up the ladder leading to the roof-he knew he would find his young mistress somewhere among winging clothes lines that crossed the roof hither and thither like the rigging of a ship, for the flat roof of the long block was the clothes yard of the numerous families huddled beneath its shelter.

The woman watched her as she came-a slip of a girl with a slender throat, colorless face, brilliant gray eyes, and straight black lashes; not a handsome face, certainly, but a face of rare promise.

'So slight, and almost seventeen!' thought the mother, to whom she now was, and ever would be, simply the 'child.' Her heart emote her, remembering what a joyless existence, except for her music, the child's life had hitherto been, and she nervously handed her the paper, pointing to

The girl's face kindled as she read, and she looked at the date, remembering that it was now November 5th. Surely, there was still time, and facing her mother, she said, impetuously:

*Mother I can sing—let me try!
The woman knew perfectly well what the child had said, for she had taught her eyes to read every motion of those sensitive lips; but the eagerness of the girl pained her, and the old, jealous dread of letting her go out

'Let me try.'
'There is only to-night—it is a long way o Harmony Hall, and I am very tired,' said 'You need not go at all. I can find the way—and Cyclops is better than a guard of soldiers.'

The hands she laid on the child trembled,

but her voice was steady, when at length she said: 'It is already five o'clock; you can make a fire, for we must have supper before we go. She helped the girl put on her one presentable dress, plain black, with bands of white about the neck and sleeves, brushed the dark hair back from the colorless face; and tied it back with a black ribbon, rejoicing in her heart that the girl would be consider ed plain in every eye but her own. She put

on her own shawl and prepared to go out, but her knees trembled, and a deathly faintness crept over her. 'Sit down, little mother. You are too tired. Cyclops will bring me safely back.' There was no other way, she must let the child make her first venture alone, and when the door closed upon her, the mother drop-

ped on her knees-miserere nobis. Several ladies were waiting in the conduct ors's room and as he bowed the ladies out, he passed the girl at the door, who now rose and turned her face to him. He stopped and said kindly: 'Is there anything I can do for you?'

'I came hoping to be admitted to the chorus,' answered a clear, earnest voice, 'Thank you for coming, but I am sorry to say that the chorus is already full. He saw the gray eyes grow misty and the sensitive lips quiver as she turned to goand he never knew just what made him

'Wait a moment. What part do you sing? for he had fully resolved to accept no more voices that season? 'Soprano.'
'Would you like to have your voice tried?

If it is sufficiently mature you might, per-haps, join us another year;' and going to the plano he added: 'Select something you are familiar with. 'She took at random Haydn's Third Mass (the Imperial) and opened to the Kyrie.

He struck the opening chorus on the piano, and she, removing her hat af if she were en tering a divine presence, began singing the soprano solo:

'Kyrie eleison—christie eleison,' in a voice that quivered at first, but that gained stead-

iness without losing its sweetness and pathos as she went on. He played the accompaniment lightly, with a listening face, and when she atruck with precision and without effort the high A, he turned his face to her with a quick look, and thence on to the end watched sharply the moving lips and swelling throat. When she had finished, he said, 'Let me see where your voice registers;' and beginning at low C, and from thence she went on alone, giving clearly and sharply the tones and semi-tones, to a sustained high E, and

stopped, but with evident reserve force, The conductor said, after a pause: move, and although the chorus is full, I will if you wish me to do so, make a place for you among the first sopranos.'
'I do indeed wish it,' she answered, lifting her shining gray eyes to his face.

'Very well?' and going to a deak he wrote a line in a book of entry and another line on a card which he handed her, adding: 'That is your number-thirty-nine of the first soprano. Our rehearsals for the season begin to-morrow evening at 7.30. When you come in, stop at the deak at the entrance of the hall and repeat your number—thirty-nine and your seat will be assigned you. We shall sing the Messiah at the first concert.

'She is devoted to her art and has a right to be reserved. There is great promise in her if she lives, but it is a large if -noting the slight figure and white face.

He began to suspect, too, that her home, wherever it vas, could not be a luxurious home.

home, for she wore always the same plain, black dress, and did not seem over well nourished. He had, however, no liberty to ask questions.

The anticipated first concert came off on the night of December 24.

The blazing lights, the grand orchestra brilliant audience, the hushed expectation gave the child a strange sense of exultation, not altogether unfamiliar, either; it was as f she had suddenly re-entered some previous but hitherto forgotten period of her exist-ence. She breathed deeply as if she had at last found a breathing space.

The conductor saw the kindled, spiritual.

ized face and knew the gray eyes were glow-ing beneath the black lashes—but being not altogether spiritual himself and caring something for the personal appearance of his chorus, he saw too, and disapprovingly, the same plain, black dress and ungloved hands. The numbers went on in dignified succession till the soprano soloist gave the recita-tion, 'There were shepherds abiding in the field,' eading with 'And there were with the

praising God and singing.'
Then came the soprano solo, 'Rejoice Greatly O Daughter of Sion,' and as the soloist rose in her place she grew suddenly ill and would have fallen if she had not been assisted from the platform. The conductor went out and returned with a troubled face. 'It was only a temporary illness but she would not be able to sing immediately. Would not some one among the chorus so-

prano take her place for this solo?' After a breathless, expectant moment, a small figure stepped into the soprano soloist's place; a small figure in a plain back dress and with ungloved hands, moving as if not of its own volition. The conductor was startled but not wholly surprised, and without waiting an instant,

raised his baton. The violins swept in with

out that clear voice with its strangely resonant, sympathetic quality, singing, 'Rejoice, rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion.'
The stirred audience held its breath, perin the world, came back, and she answered, discouragingly.

'Only trained singers are admitted to such a chorus—you would fall.'

The stirred audience held its breath, persons rising in their sests to see this small figure in black with floating hair; but she achorus—you would fall.'

The stirred audience held its breath, persons rising in their sests to see this small figure in black with floating hair; but she saw only her mother's face in a distant cor
Grand Seminaire and appointed a member

now drew back into her place in the chorus ranks. When the concert was ended, some enthu slastic persons in the audience gathered about the conductor to inquire concerning the impromptu solo singer. He gladly told them the little he knew and the more he suspected, and from that night the child's for-tune was assured. There was no lack of interest or means to procure her the best pos-

And truly happier days had come. The poor mother laid aside her needle and lived to see the child the most celebrated singer in the land.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

A CANADIAN CARDINAL.

Despatchee from a source which can usual ly be depended upon in such matters announce that at the next consistory the Pops will confer the red hat of a cardinal upon Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore and Archbishop Taschereau of Quebsc. The late archbishop of New York, Cardinal McCloskey, was the first American prelate who was raised to the cardinalate, and it was generally expected that Archbishop Gibbons would succeed him in that dignity, having been the papal delegate who presided over the national council of the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States held a year or two ago. It is, however, the first time that a Canadian has been made a member of the sacred college, and the appointment is a landmark in Canadian history. The diocese of Quebec was the first established by the Roman Catholic church on this continent, the second being that of Baltimore, whose archbishop is now named in conjunction

with Mgr. Taschereau as a new cardinal.

The sacred college of cardinals, when complete, consists of seventy members, divided into three ranks—cardinal bishops, cardinal priests, and cardinal deacons. This does not mean that those of the second rank are lways priests or those of the third always eacons. On the contrary, as a rule the cardinal priests are bishops and the cardinal descons are priests. For example, Mgr. Manniog, the archbishop of Westminster, is a cardinal priest, and the celebrated John Henry Newman, who is a priest of the ora-tory, is a cardinal deacon. The cardinal shops are only six in number, and hold what are known as the six suburban sees, that is, sees in the suburbs of Rome. The cardinal priests were originally the parish riests of Rome itself, and those who now

hold that office are given what are called the "titles" of Roman churches. They are fifty in number. The number of cardinal deacons is fourteen, You have a voice of some promise, but your method is faulty and your tempo deficient, evils that correct training will redeacons is seldom complete, that of the priests is frequently incomplete, in consequence of the death of so many cardinals in the course of each year, but the cardinal bishops are never long without their full com-

At the present day, apart from the princely dignity which membership in the sacred college conters, the great point in the position is that the cardinals elect the Poys, and form his advisory council. There are now four English speaking cardinals, namely, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of West-minster; Cardinal Howard, who is one of the

alone, except for the ugly dog, and unknown except to the conductor, and to have as they soon understool an unusual voice, but she as it doubtless will be, will be recognized as a soon understood an unusual voice, but she wrapped herself with reserve as with a garment, and no one penetrated beyond the fact that she was Thirty-nine of the first soprane.

The conductor said, watching quietly:

body.
The Most Rev. E'zear Alexandre Taschereau is the sixteenth archbishop of Quebec, which see was founded in 1658. He is descended from Thomas Jacques Taschereau, a French gentleman who emigrated from Tourine to Canada in the early part of the seventeenth century, and is the son of the Hon. Thomas Taschereau, a preminent member of the old assembly of Lower Canada, He was born at St. Marie de la sauce on the 17th February, 1820, and is consequently only sixty-six years of age. His brother was formerly one of the judges of the supreme court, and his nephew is now one of the judges of the superior court of Quebec. The young Taschereau, when only sight years was sent to the Onehee semieight years, was sent to the Quebec semi pary, where he soon became distinguished for his diligence and eleverness. In 1836,

for his diligence and eleverness. In 1950, when in his seventeenth year, he visited Rome in company with the Abbe Holmes, of the seminary, and in the following year received the tonsure at the hands of Monseigneur Piatti, Archbishop of Trebizonde, in the Basilica of Archbishop of Trebizonde, in the Basilica of Archbishop week. St. John Lateran. Later in the same year he returned to Quebec and commenced ion till the soprane soloist gave the recita-tion, There were shepherds abiding in the field, eading with 'And there were with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and singing.'

The numbers will the sological studies, which, with other branches of learning, occupied his attention for about six years, when, though he was still under canonical age, he was ordained a priest. His ordination took place at his native village on the 16th of September, 1842, in the presence of Mgr. Turgeon, then coadjutor, and subsequequently successor to Archbishop Sigeal. Within a short time after his ordination he was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the seminary, and this position he held for twelve years. In 1847,

quarantine island in the St. Lawrence where he attended to the spiritual wants of the un- give fortunate Irish im nigrants prostrated with fever. He caught the disease, but recovered. His conduct at this time en-deared Father Taschereau very much to the Irish Catholics of Quebec. In 1854, he proceeded to Rome, charged by the second Provincial Council of Quebec to submit its decrees for the Pope's approval. the introductory mevement and then poured | He spent two years in the eternal city, studying the canon law and in July, 1856, the Roman semisary conferred upon him the decree of doctor of canon law. Soon aftersaw only her mother's face in a distant corner of the hall and the conductor's baton swinging steadily like the hand of fate. She stood with the closed score in her clasped hands perfectly still, with uplifted fact, and swelling throat singing with a marvelous conception of the spirit of the theme on to the closing, 'Behold thy King cometh unto thee.'

And to the vast audience he seemed verily at hand. There broke cut an uncontrollable storm of applause and the child frightened, now drew back into her place in the chorus

his diocese conjointly with Vicar-General Cazeau. On the 19th March, 1871, he was consecrated Archbishop of Quebec by the Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by several bishops of Ontario and Quebec. Since that date, Archbishop Taschereau has fulfilled the duties of his high office, and, though he has had to contend with many difficulties, and has been the subject of some attacks on the part of some of his co-religionists or

matters of a strictly theological or adminis-trative nature, he has been regarded by everyone as a prelate of high personal worth, strong ability and strict discipline. N. B. AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Farmers' Discussions-Horse Importation-The Crop.

(No. 1.)

Secretary Lugrin's report on agriculture for the year 1885 has been laid before the legislature. In opening his report, Mr. Lugrin expresses gratification that the past season has

been on the whole favorable to the farming interests of the province. The average of of olden time with their war interests of the province. The average of all crops has been good and the quality of the produce generally better than usual. As evidence of the growing appreciation of the advantage of raising improved stock, Bakewell, the celebrated horse, cattle and are the old Pictou academy with the late ing the best methods of cultivation, the sec retary points to the manner in the funds of the majority of the agricultural societies are employed, as contrasted with the former method of frittering them away in paltry premiums. He admits that healthy rivalry is stimulated by well conducted fairs and shows, but holds that "a show the prize takers at which can from year to year be told in advance, and at which competition is rather discouraged than encouraged cannot do any real good and may be productive of

Some agricultural societies have adopted the plan of offering rewards for growing crops, that is for the best field of wheat, oats, etc., and the experiment has proved very satisfactory. Mr. Lugrin suggests that the experiment might be carried further and tasteful diploma given in lieu of a money prize, the successful competitor to furnish full particulars as to soil, seed and cultivation for publication in the secretary's report In this way, we believe, a large body of valuable information might be provided for our farmers, information of a local character not to found in current agricultural jour-

Touching the discussions at the board of agriculture and at the Provincial Farmers Association (not league as the secretary erroneously styles it), Mr. Lugrin suggest that verbatim reports, revised by the speakers, and published in connection with the annual report of the board would be very valuable.

"The discussions of the New England Farmers Association are reported in extenso from year to year, and so are those of similar associations in Ontario and elsewhere. It is and your seat will be assigned you. We shall sing the Messiah at the first concert.

You must provide yourself with a copy.'

'I have a copy,' she answered, and gravely returned his salutation as he bowed her out.

There was at first a little curiosity in the chorus concerning her, for she seemed quite

minster; Cardinal Howard, who is one of the cardinal Newman and cardinal Newman and cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia. The recent death of Cardinal Moran are found in the cardinal Moran in mossible to read these reports without being such a course in Ontario and elsewhere. It is impossible to read these reports without being such a course in our own province. The cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great. At the most \$100 would defray all the expenses of reporting the cost would not be great.

to find a way in which that amount of money could be expended with a likelihood of better results. Annexed to the report are published the

following papers read before the Farmers'
Association at Sackville, last January:

"Chemical Manures"—by R. E. McLeod "Our Hay Crop"-by R. E. McLeod of

Also, extracts from a paper on "Meat Production," read before a meeting of farmers in the New England Agricultural Hall, Boston, by H. C. Burleigh of Fairfield,

BORSE IMPORTATION.

There is a very general desire throughout the province for improvement in horse stock. Several of the agricultural societies purchased horses last year, and others will do so the present year if their funds permit. While admitting that much good will follow from this action, the secretary favors a provincial importation on the ground that the majority of societies are unable to pur-chase first class animals by reason of the limited amount of money at their disposal. In this connection the secretary gives deserved prominence to the efforts of the St. John society to that end—efforts which resulted in the board of agriculture adopting the following resolution :-

Whereas, It is desirable that a number of high-bred draught or agricultural horses should be imported into the province for breeding pur-

Whereas, The board is not in a position to make such importation, therefore,

Resolved, That the board respectfully reques: the government to import a number of stallions in time for service next season, such

most suitable for the purposes intended. In the discussion leading up to this resolution, the majority of the board favored the importation of Clydesdales and Percherons. Both these breeds, says the secretary, are deservedly popular. As a general purpose he proceeded with Father McGavran to a draught horse, Low, in his standard work on British farm animals, is disposed to

> THE CLYDES the first place. In common with all the other breeds and varieties of draught horses, be descended from some Flanders stallions imported many years ago by one of the dukes of Hamilton. In western Scotland, the home of this breed, it has been kept er, Col. Lang, of North Vassalboro, Maine, in a letter to the secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture, published in the report of the year 1867, said that he considered this length of stride an objection-able feature in the Clydesdale. Col. Lang expressed very strong preference for the Percherons. In this connection I may re-fer to the article on Roadster and Draught Horses, published in the agricultural report for 1867 and also to a letter from Hugh Mc-Monagle, published in the report for 1868, in both of which a great deal of valuable and interesting information upon the subject now under consideration will be found.

THE PERCHERONS. like the Clydesdales, trace their lineage to the great black horses of medieval times, and it is claimed, with how much truth no one can now say, that they owe their color to crosses with the Arabian horses and mares left in France at the time of the disastrous defeat of the Saracens by Charles Martel. The Percherons are highly esteemed by many persons well qualified to judge of the merits of draught horses. Like the Clydesdales they are very

well known throughout the province. Two members of the board expressed a preference for what are called SHIRE HORSES. None of the standard authorities upon horses, so far as I can learn, refer to any breed or variety under this name, and I have reason to think that it is only another name for what is called in the books, "the Grert English Black Horse." This is un-

doubtedly the oldest breed of draught sheep breeder. This breed, which in some of its varieties furnishes the largest horses in the world, has been crossed with high bred mares and by careful selection a type of horse has been produced, which is large, strong, active and courageous. This is the sbire horse, and there is no doubt that a careful selection from this variety would probably give as valuable a sire, to be crossed upon the ordinary mares of this country, as could be wished. As well as I have been able to gather from the books I have consulted upon the subject, the shire horse is simply the great English cart horse developed in a direction which renders him better suited to ordinary draught and farm purposes than his enormous relatives, the dray and cart horses of the cities. One member of the board expressed a preference CLEVELAND BAYS,

not of course for draught purposes but with the view of producing large and stylish roadsters, such as would be readily saleable as coach horses. The best authorities place the Cleveland Bay as a distinct breed, but it is admitted that it is nearly, if not quite, extinct as such. The Cleveland Bay is the result of a cross between the thoroughbred race horse and the common mares of the country, one authority says between Norman mares and Arab stallions. Many of what are low known as Cleveland Bays are the result now known as Cleveland Bays are the result of crosses between the eld representatives of this stock and hunters and thoroughbreds, the result being a lighter horse than the original Cleveland Bay, but one that is more active and even better suited for the coach. The Eucyclopædia Britannica says that this crossing has been carried to such an active the terminal forms. extent that many of the coach and four-inhand teams in England are very nearly

thoroughbred. One member of the board expressed a preference for the SUFFOLK PUNCH. This great breed is the result of a cross between the Norman horses and Suffolk

mares. It was at one time regarded as fadiatinct breed, but as such it is now nearly extinct. The original Suffolk Punches were tough, hardy, low set and somewhat coarse, with great courage and docility. The modern variety is more lofty and indeed it has been developed in some interaction. has been developed in some instances inte fine coach horses. It is generally admitted that with these changes, which no doubt make the Suffolk Punches better adapted for general purposes, the stock has lost some of its characteristics. They are not now enomesally strong or so bigh spirited as a rule, yet they are in many respects an admirable breed, I am told that good results have followed from the importation of Suffolk Punch stallions into Northumberland

and Albert counties some years ago. THE CROPS OF 1885. In response to circulars issued early in the summer, the secretary was advised from all sections of the province, except Char-lotte County, that last winter was exceptionally severe upon the grass land. The suggestions as to preventatives for this evil received from about one hundred correspondents, are divided by Mr. Lugrin under three heads: Drainage, fall top dressing and keeping cattle off the grass land. The first of these preventatives is a radical one, in that it removes the cause as far as possible. The object of fall top-dressing in this con-nection is to protect the grass roots until the snow falls in sufficient quantities. Again, f cattle are allowed to go upon the meadows, cropping the grass short in one place and loosening the roots in another, it is evident that they will leave the sod in a poor condition to face an unfavorable fall and win-

Out of fifty reports received, nine, putting the hay crop above the average, were chiefly from Charlotte, St. John, Albert, Westmoreland and Restigouche. Twenty-one correspondents, principally in Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, Northumberland and Gloucester, state that the crop was below the average. In Madawaska and Gloucester especially the hay is reported as exceedingly short. As the hay was remarkably well saved, the secretary considers it safe to estimate the yield of hay the pro-vince over, taking quantity and quality into consideration, as fully up to if not a little the Clydesdale traces his genealogy to the great black horses which were common all over Europe in the earliest historic period, but as a distinct breed they are claimed to have been nearly 100 per cent. in 30 years. Says Mr. Lugrin: "Nothing demonstrates more clearly than this the progress which New Brunswick agriculture is making."

The grain crops all over the province, the secretary considers to have been better than very distinct; but all over the United Kingdom horses are found which are called Clydes, although they are really only crossed. The true Clyde is large, active and muscular, and is distinguished by his long stride, which makes him a rapid walk- ar Col Lang of North Vassalbore Mains. paid to the cultivation of Indian corn, cause by the demand for sweet corn at the canning establishments. The total value of the grain

establishments. The total value of the grain crop in 1885 is estimated by the accretary close to \$3,000,000.

Root crops of all kinds yielded very luxuriantly hast year. The potato crop was large and apparently excellent in quality, though a tendency to rot in the cellars is reported from many localities. Not much complaint reached the agricultural office touching the rayages of the Colorade bettle touching the ravages of the Colorado bettle, From enquiries made, Mr. Lugrin believes that the manufacture of potato starch for export would not pay in competition with the German supply. The culture of turnips is not, the secretary considers, carried on as fully as requisite, either for stock feeding or for export to the States, where our turnips

The fruit crop was very good, in some countles exceptionally so, and Mr. Lugrin is delighted to note that fruit culture is yearly receiving increased attention. Ira Cornwall reports the market in England for New Brunswick apples to be practically un-

Halifax Chronicle.)

Obituary.

DEATH OF REV. DR. ROSS SKETCH OF HIS The death occurred at his residence in Dartmouth on Monday morning, after a severe illness, which has been previously referred to, of Rev. James Ross. D.D., recently retired principal of Dalhousie college and one of the oldest and most eminent divines of the Presbyterian

church.
Deceased was as on of the late Duncan Ross, 76th year. He was educated with his father and at the old Pictou academy with the late Rev. Dr. McCultoch. He married a Miss Matheson and two of his children survive him—James Ross, M. D., of Moncton (who is at present home in Dartmouth), and a daughter, Miss Lelia, who attended her father in his last illness. Another daughter—Helen—was the wife of the Wm. Howe (son of Hon. Joseph Howe), and she, dying, left two children who have been brought up by their grandfather. Rev. Ebenezer Ross of Turo is a brother of deceased. Though perceptibly failing physically in the past few years, the reverend doctor seemed to be about in his usual health till some ten days ago, when found in his room

doctor seemed to be about in his usual health till some ten days ago, when found in his room in a kneeling attitude in a fit of paralysis. It was his first attack of that malady, but an enfeebled constitution at his advanced age could not withstand the shock, and—his powers further lessened through sciatica—he steadily declined till he passed peacefully away.

Rev. Dr. Ross was one of Nova Scotia's sons who has done very much for her welfare, and to whom a large proportion of the population owe a debt of gratitude. Not only to the denomination to which he blonged, but to the age and generation in which he lived, did he devote faithful service and no mean talents and abilities. He was one of the foremost educationists the province has ever had, and in the minds of very many of the ministry and of other professions today will rise tributes of the most sincere respect to his memory, while his genial presence and benignant occupancy of the presidential chair at Dalhousie's convocations will not soon be for-Dalhousie's convocations will not soon be for

Bonnal, the French portrait painter, is estimated to make \$100,000 a year with his

The official reporters in the house of representatives have decided that congressman Mills of Texas is the fastest talker in congress. In his speech last week he advocated silver at the rate of 215 words a minute for over an hour. No man whose life is true, pure, and just is afraid of all the newspaper presses in America.
They are the best detective force in the country are the best detective force in the country are the base nunctured more shame. try today. The have punctured more shams. The only ones that will be hurt will be the shams and frauds.

CALL AND THE REAL PROPERTY.

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 loss of money by mail. 2624

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.

THE SCOTT ACT ELECTIONS.

The electors of St. John, Portland, and this county will be called upon next month to decide a very important matter. They will be asked to enact or reject a prohibitory liquor law for the two largest cities of New Brunswick and for a large section of country

There are conflicting opinions on this Scott Act business. Some object to prohibition as an infringement on the popular liberty. Others hold that prohibition is justifiable but not practicable. Still others profess to believe that while it would be possible to carry out a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale, it is not possible to enforce the Scott Act. Many say that the time for prohibition has not yet come and that it is vain to legislate in advance of public opinion.

We are not of those who insist that all men should have a right to sell or drink intoxicating liquor. It has long since been decided by the people of this country that through both houses last year, thousands of very few persons shall be allowed to sell liquor, and we see no reason why the liberty of the present sellers is more valuable than that of the thousands who would like to go into the business and are not allowed to do so. We leave to others the task of arguing that it is desirable that the use of intoxicating liquor should be discontinued in this country. The best sentiment in this country, and it might safely be said the universal sentiment among unbiased persons is, that it is desirable that drinking should cease.

The purpose of the Scott Act is to bring about this state of affairs, or that failing, the nearest possible approach to this state of affairs. It cannot be said that the Scott Act has exterminated the liquor business in any large town, or can it be said that any license law has been so carried out that said to be in favor of the abolition of the legis the sale of liquor has been confined to licensed lative council. The provincial secretary where the zeal was shown in enforcing its learn the nature of the difficulties which Act and the Canada License Act have operated against the enforcement of any liquor law. These difficulties, there is some reason to believe, will be cleared away before this time next year, when the Act will if accepted be brought into force. This, however, is one of the risks which the promoters of the St. John movement have taken, and which the electors must consider and decide

upon for themselves. THE SUN has no hesitation in taking lits position. Whatever influence this journal has will always be thrown with those who are laboring in the best interests of humanity. It is a heavy undertaking to try to prevent the sale of liquor in cities like St. John and Portland. The thing cannot be done in a day, or a year, or many years. But steady progress can be made in that direction, and since the temperance men and women at large, by whose efforts so much has hitherto been done, have chosen their line of action, it is the duty of all good citizens, unless they believe the choice a bad one, to give such help as they may. The choice is good if the men and women who made it will realize that their work has only commenced, when the act is accepted. In taking the affirmation side on the question THE SUN assumes that the moral forces of this constituency will be actively and constantly in favor of the Scott Act as well after the canvass s ended as before.

THAT LETTER.

We are further in a position to state that s prominent Conservative in this county recently wrote a letter to the St. John Sun for publication, speaking in pretty plain terms of the Inch Arran ticket scandal, and intimating that the Conservatives of this county would decline to Conservatives of this county would decline to condone or become politically responsible for such transactions. It is needless to say so far the Sun has not ventured to publish that letter.—Moncton Transcript.

A worthy gentleman living in Westmereland who is, we believe, a Liberal Conserv ative did some time since send a letter to THE Sun desiring that the letter should be published anonymously. The writer did not state that the Conservatives of Westmoreland would decline to be responsible for such transactions as the Inch Arran matter, but asked that a commission be appointed to see whether there was any truth in the Transcript's story. He mentioned certain persons who would compose a satisfactory committee of investigation.

The communication referred to other matters besides Inch Arran and reflected on one person in regard to a totally different subject. The editor of THE SUN wrote to the correspondent offering to publish the letter if the personal reference were withdrawn, or to publish the whole letter if the correspondent would allow it to appear over his own name. The writer did not see fit to reply, and the letter has not appeared. THE SUN does not mutilate correspondence, nor incur needless libel suits.

PRECEDENTS FOR THE STATHER

The Stather case is still a subject of conroversy in the Halifax papers. Several was the duty of the New Brunswick court, in case it was shown that there was no proper warrant for Stather's detention, not to set him free but to detain him until a proper warrant of commitment was produced. A prepedent not cited by the Halifax Herald, but introduced yesterday by Mr. McCoy in his discussion of the Cadby matter before Judge Palmer, has a distinct bearing on the question. This case is reported in 33 Upper Canada Q. B. reports, page 106. It was there decided on appeal that a man was detained in the penitentiary not only on an illegal warrant, but also that the conviction and sentence as recorded were illegal. All these papers stated that he was convicted on two counts, whereas the prosecution on one of the counts had failed. The court after

hearing the case on habeas corpus ordered

the prisoner to be sent to the jail of the

county where the trial had been held, and

directed the judge who had tried the case

to re-sentence the oriminal in accordance with the facts.

MTHE Minister of Justice has gone somewhat explicitly into details connected with Riel's trial and the conduct of the government subsequently. His speech fairly covers the ground of Landry's resolution. It does not matter whether it was or was not a brilliant address. It matters more, that for the sake of those few French members who may honestly believe that Riel should have been spared, the actual circumstances of the case should be made perfectly clear and that the demands of justice and the claims of good government should be distinctly set forth. It appears that the Minister of Justice has done this well. As for the other members who are Rielites for profit, neither facts nor arguments are useful in their case.

THE local government was obliged to broaden its franchise bill on the lines of the Dominion act. Had the local act got safely citizens who will now be voters would have been left out in the cold. The Dominion has set an example which all the provinces are constrained to follow. It is a pity the

sioners on the public treasury." But the \$1.90 per cwt.; grey do. expression is found in the official report of Mr. Ellis' speech.

THE provincal government can scarcely be

than ready to allow the right of suffrage to widows and spinsters in municipalities which have petitioned for it. The proposal is to make the privilege general as far as regards municipal elections. But why not as well in elections for the local assembly?

OUR Ottawa special shows that the present low state of Sir John's health is causing grave anxiety to his physicians, who have recommended "quiet rest and great care." Fortunately, adds our correspondent, Sir John is able to take nourishment.

Provincial Appointments.

The Royal Gazette of this week contains the following appointments:-

John J. Forrest to be a notary public, In the County of Yerk - John B. Grant to be Labor Act Commissioner for the parish of Southampton, in room of James K. Pinder, removed; John B. Grant to be selzing officer. In the County of Northumberland—Joseph B. Benson, M. D., to be a coroner; Chas. A. Ramsborrough and Bernard Porrier to be justices of the peace.
In the County of Kent. - Pierre McCoy,

Jacques Comeau, Robert B. Noble, Rufino A.
DeOlliqui, and Jean Baptiste Lamothe, M.
D., to be Justices of the Peace; James P.
Caie to be Commissioner of the Civil Court for
the Parish of Carleton; Robert Boteford, M.
D., to be a Coroner; Stephen Duon to be an
Issuer of Marriage Licenses for the Parish of
Harouret Harcourt,
In the County of Carleton.—Randolph K.
Jones to be Judge of Probate in the absence of
Lewis P. Fisher, Esquire.

Temperance Notes.

St. Martins Division No. 164, S. of T., held a grand public temperance meeting in their hall on Monday evening, 18:h inst. Cudlip Miller, D. G. W. P., took the chair and after a few remarks introduced the following proa rew remarks introduced the following programme which was successfully carried cut. Opening chorus; opening speech—Mr. T. Cassidy; instrumental music, Miss Annie Cassidy; song, Mrs. Tocque; reading, Mrs. A. H. Sherwood; instrumental music, Miss Aunie Skillen; recitation, Mrs. S. Vaughan; song, Miss Henry; reading, Rev. Mr. Debrisay; instrumental music, Mrs. Tocque and J. E. Black; God Save the Queen.

Grand Manan's Public Library.

In the last issue of the Island Press, Dr Cameron gives a rather discouraging report of the condition of the Grand Manan Public Library. He says: "The library is controlled by nine trustees and is in charge of the librarian; but he has never been able to conduct the workings of it satisfactory to himself, as he had no legal authority to enforce the rules the memo. of the association never having re-ceived the fat of the attorney general. At present there are about 300 volumes in the libpresent there are about 300 volumes in the library and a number in the hands of some of its members, which they have forgetten to return. "Some few years ago, there were sixty-saven volumes sent to Boston, where they were rebound and returned to Grand Harbor, but not one of them has yet been placed in the library. Unless the library becomes incorporated soon, ere long it will be looked upon as one of Grand Manan's institutions of the past."

Isolated as Grand Manan is during a con-Isolated as Grand Manan is during a considerable part of the year, the usefulness of a well conducted circulating library at that place

would be very great. The Sun hopes that the librarian will be granted authority to enforce

will require but little effort to increase its use

its rules, believing that when this is done, it

A Hudson's bay dog train, consisting of four sledge dogs and a toboggan, arrived at Portage, Man, recently. The train carried an inspeclands, and came there from the Cumberl house, north of Lake Manitoba.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE FRANCHISE IN KINGS .- A correspo ent states that the revising officer has informed precedents have been cited to show that it him that nearly 300 new voters have applied to him to be added to the list in Kings county under the Franchise Act.

Louison Division, S. of T., has been organized at River Louison, Restigouche county, with the following officers : Donald Stewart, W.P.; Isabella Carmichael, W.A.; Annie Mo-Leod, R. S.; Angus Carmichael, A.R.S.; John Archibald, F. S.; David McNair, T.; John Winton, Chap; Jas Beattie, C.; Nancy Car-michael, A. C.; Robert Miller, I. S; W. Beattie, C. S.; Donald Stewart, D. G. W. P. FIRE AT NARBOWS, Q. C .- A handsome

dwelling house owned by Charles Robinson, of the Narrows, Queens Co., was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The house was entirely new, having been finished only a short time ago, and the owner was preparing to occupy it this week. George Hughson, the builder, lost a full set of carpenter tools. Mr. Robinson had no insurance.

AT THE Baptist ministers' union conference t was decided to petition the legislature in favor of prevision being made to more efficiently enforce the Scott Act. Owing to the anfavorable state of the weather, the attendance was small, but encouraging reports were given by those present of the work being

ACCIDENT. - Hugh Finley, jr', while at work in his brush factory, Waterloo street, lost four fingers of one of his hands by being caught in some of the machinery.

The Country Market.

With the exception of Friday the supply produce in the country market has been very small. Considering that the travelling has been good, this condition of the market is somewhat unexplainable, except that the produce is not in the country. Butchers meat and smoked meat make up the greater part of the supply in the market. Eggs are very plenty, due in a great measure to the fact that dealers will not purchase any large quantities while the price is on the decline. Small lots of poul-try are on hand. Thursday, over three hun-dred weight of turkey, chickens and geese came to the market, but the deputy clerk refused the consignment admittance as it was totally the consignment admittance as it was totally unfit for sale. This lot had undoubtedly been unit for sale. This lot had undoubtedly been killed in the winter and held too leng. Good butter continues scarce and will readily command 26c. to 28c., while the quality usually to be found in the market is plenty at the quoted rate. Potatoes are not at all plenty, due to the extensive shipments to the American market.

an market.
The quotations are: Country beef, 4 to 63 are constrained to follow. It is a pity the example had not been a still better one.

The Sun will be glad to hear from J. V Ellis, M. P. P., at any time. His recent letter complaining that The Sun had misrepresented his views on education led us to prove that his statement was much stronger than we had represented it. The Sun never charged Mr. Ellis with speaking of the provincial teachers as "pen-licented to state the state of the provincial teachers as "pen-licented to state the state of the provincial teachers as "pen-licented to state of the provincia

Carleton County.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,)

WOODSTOCK, March 19.—The annual meethouses. But the Scott Act has, we believe, voted against the resolution. We gradually in the parlor of the Gibson house, Woodstock, Carleton light infantry, was held last evening where the zeal was shown in enforcing its provisions, considerably reduced the quantity of liquor sold and the amount of drunkenness. The unfortunate conflict of jurisdiction and the uncertainty as to the legality of than ready to allow the right of sufficient to the support of the partor of the to a sumptuous supper, in which the well known catering capabilities of mine host and Mrs. Gibson were efficiently displayed. Lieut. Col. Raymond presided with his usual suavity of manner. Conversation and speeches marked a very pleasant evening. It is evident that Col. Raymond deservedly enjoys the respect

Col. Raymond deservedly enjoys the respect and confidence of his officers.

On Wednesday last, Judge Stevens, as revising barrister, held his court for the preliminary revision of polling list for the electoral district of Carleton. About 1,000 names were added and nearly three hundred other applications were not considered as there was not any representation at hand to substantiate the claims, probably a thousand more will be added at the next session. The mode adopted in preparation of the first list would have been improved upon had the polling or revisors' list been taken as the basis instead of the assessment roll alone. At all events it seems some way should have been found to prevent the annoyance and trouble people are being subjected to. mense quantities of produce are now be-

ing moved. The railway station and ware-houses of buyers present a busy scene all day

Maugerville.

MAUGERVILLE, Sanbury Co., March 15. - The Rev. G. F. Miles occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church yesterday, preaching very acceptably to a very large and attentive congregation. The rev. gentleman retains the same fire and vivacity he had when occupying the same pulpit over twenty years ago.

Marvin Smith cut one of his feet severely

Marvin Smith cut one of his feet severely while chopping cordwood. He was immediately taken to Fredericton for treatment.

Mrs. McGarighal, an old and respected resident died on the morning of her 85th birthday. She had been ailing for some time, but on Wednesday last she was better than usual. She requested the family to retire early that night and get up at the dawn of the next morning, when she passed away.

Cole's Island Notes. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cole's Island, March 16. BASKET SOCIAL -The ladies of this vicinity neld a basket social in the church Friday last, The weather was all that could be desired. A large crowd was present and everybody seemed to be enjoyed. They raised in the neighborhood of \$50, proceeds to go to liquidate the debt on the church organ and chandeliers. In the evening the audience were treated to a literary and musical entertainment, Rev. Mr. Higgins, our popular pastor, in the chair. The entertainment, which was gotten up with great care, was a complete success, which praise is due Mrs. C. B. Parker, Mrs. A. Vincent and others for their unceasing efforts to make the

affair a success,
Lumbering — Almost all our lumbermen have come out of the woods for some reason or other. Some have completed their year's oper-ations and others find it difficult to work owing to the superabundance of snow. The season, till lately, has been all that could be desired for to prosecut this industry. NEW STORE. -The new store

Long's creek, promises to be a rival to the older established firms. It is managed as a branch store of F. Keirstead & Sons, of Kings county, who deserve credit for their energy displayed in serving the public.

TO PROTECT OUR FISHERIES. The Dominion Government's Warning to all COURT NEWS-CURLING-ST. PATRICK'S DAY Foreign Fishermen.

The government steamer Lansdowne, with Capt. Scott, R. N., commander of the Canada marine police, sailed on Saturday last to the fishing grounds about the coast. The Lansdowne has been supplied with two six

pounders. The officers and crew which numper 33, including the commander, are supplied with arms, etc., the officers having swords and navy revolvers and the crew navy revolvers and cutlasses. The steamer, although pro-visioned for about one month, will not likely be gone over two weeks, in which time Capt. Scott will distribute copies of the following to all captains of foreign fishing vessels cruizing

WARNING

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The government of the United States having by notice terminated articles 18 to 25, noth in-clusive, and article 30, known as the fishery articles of the Washington treaty, attention is called to the following provision of the conven-tion between the United States and Great

Britain, signed at London on the 20th Octo

Article 1st. "Whereas differences have arisen States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between ever, in common with the subject of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of tannic Mejesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpen Islands on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along isle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors if the

"And the United States hereby ren forever any liberty heretofore bejoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles, of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and fer no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish prevent their taking, drying or curing therein, or in any manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them." Attention is also called to the following pro-

visions of the act of the parliament of Canada, cap. 61, of the acts of 1868, an act respecting "fishing by foreign vessels."

2ad, "Any commissioned officer of Her 2ad. "Any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's navy, serving on board of any vessel of Her Majesty's navy, cruising and being in the waters of Canada for purpose of affording protection to Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries, or any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's navy, fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate on board of any vessel bediary ma of Canada and employed in the service of pro-tecting the fisheries, or any officer of the customs of Canada, sheriff, margistrate or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board any ship, vessel or boat, within any harbor in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of

any of the coasts, bays, creek or harbors in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance.

3rd. "If such ship, vessel or boat be bound elsewhere, and shall continue within such harbar, or so hovering for twenty-four hours after the master shall have been required to depart, any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring such ship, vessel or boat into post and caresh mentioned may bring such ship, vessel or boat into port and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall forfeit four hundred dollars; and if such ship, vessel or boat be foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and have been found fishing, or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada, not included within the above men-Canada, not included within the above mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel or beat under the first section of this act, such ship, vessel or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof shall be forfeited."

"All goods, ships, vessels and boats, 4th. "All goods, ships, vessels and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo liable to forfeiture under this act, may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section of this act, and every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this act, or aiding or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit eight hundred dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years."

years."

Therefore be it known, that by virtue of the treaty provisions and act of parliament, above recited, all foreign vessels, or boats, are forbidben from fishing or taking fish by any means whatever within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks and harbors in Canda, or to enter such have between and ada, or to enter such bays, harbors and creeks. except for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and obtaining water, and for ro other purpose whatever; of all of which you will take notice and covern water. take notice and govern yourself according w Gronge E. Foster,

Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, 5th March, 1886.

The see of Quebec, whose archbishop, Taschereau, will be made a cardinal on April 12, was erected in October, 1674.

The New Hampshire legislature next year will be colled upon to authorize a constitutional convention to amend the state constitution. Louisiana sugar planters are rejoicing over the prospect of exemption from excessively high water this season. Crop prospects are The finest collection of tropical flowers eve

seen in America will be exhibited at the great floral exhibition at New York on March 24. Tom Hughes' Rugby colony in East Ten-nessee, is beginning to have some vitality after languishing for some years. The colony's suc-

The woollen knit goods manufacturers of Connecticut have formed a mutual protective association agreeing to shut the wheels of all the mills in case of a strike, While David Strong of Medway, O., was eating his dinner one Tuesday, the upper set of his false teeth fell into his throat and he was choaked to death.

The "Maine law" is still supposed to be in force in Maine, yet of 1,933 arrests reported for last year by the City Marshal of Portland, 4,320 were for crimes directly resulting from

Jersey City, N. J., politicians are testing the constitutionality of a law passed by the last legislature placing in the hands of the mayer the power to appoint school trustees.

Bathurst.

CELEBRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BATHUEST, March 18.—The March term of the county court opened on Tuesday last, that took place will undoubtedly have its BATHUEST, March 18.-The March term of Judge Wilkinson presiding. The enly civil effect on the country, and will lead to discase on the docket was the Union Bank of cussions in the press and on the platform Halifax v. John H. Mann, DesBrisay & DesBrisay for plaintiff. This case was undefended and the damages were assessed at

grand jury, as follows: Reg. v. James Lanigne for assault on J. LeBeriteller; Reg. v. McCarthy, for assault on —— Seely. In the first case a true bill for assault was found and the case a true bill for assault was found and the prisoner pleading gulty was sentenced to only 10 days jail in consequence of his having been in jail awaitin trial for the past three months. In the second matter the grand jury found no bill, and when presenting this to the court, the foreman, John E. O'Brien, addressed his honor, saying that he had been asked by the jury to request his honor to give some address. jury to request his honor to give some advice to magistrates in reference to sending such trivial cases for trial to the county and circuit courts, thereby entailing heavy expenses upon the county. His honor, in reply, said that he hardly knew how he could discreetly and judiciously get the matter before the magistrates, but hoped that the few words he would now say would be published. He instanced certain cases in which the magistrates had authority to dispose of summarily, and said that it was the aim of the legislators and the spirit of the law that these cases should be so dis-posed of. The difficulty arises, he said, through the magistrates not knowing where to draw the line and do not knowing where to draw the magistrates not knowing where to draw the line and do not know the full extent of their own powers. The learned judge read from the Dominion criminal law in reference to summary convictions, and administered some wholesome advice to instince which it is some advice to justices, which it is to be hoped will be acted upon. In conclus he said that the great trouble seemed to be to get good intelligent justices, who had such a knowledge of law as would enable them to

CURLING. - The medal presented te the Juvemile Thistle club, by Messrs. Stewart, Black, White and O'Brien, was played for on Monday last, and won by Master T. Barron. "Johnnie" fought well, but was defeated. Better luck next time, "Johnnie!" Sammy was

Our popular hotel keeper, J. H. Wilbur our popular hotel keeper, J. H. Wilbur, who has been running the Wilbur house here for some years past, has lately sold out to T. F. Keary of Chatham, who will take possession on 1st May next. While regretting the loss of such a genial host as Mr. Wilbur, we have the satisfaction of knowing that in Mr. Keary the town will not only have a good citizen but also town will not only have a good citizen but also a first-class caterer to the wants of travellers and others. Mr. K. has had experience for several years in the business, having been con-nected with some of the leading hotels in Bosou and elsewhere.—Success.

St. Patrick's day was duly observed here. In the morning high mass was sung in the Church of the Sacred Heart by Rev. T. F. Church of the Sacred Heart by Kev. T. F. Barry, and an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Father Boucher of Eel river. In the evening the pupils of St. Bridget's academy, which is under the direction of the Sisters of the "Congregation de Nation Description of Propriet and literary on Notre Dame" gave a musical and literary entertainment in the church, which was tastefully decorated. When the curtain rose the appearance of about fifty children, whose ages ranged from four to sixteen years, presented a very pretty picture. The programs was well carried out, but the great feature of the evening was "Erin Forever," in living letters. To see the little ones march and form each letter is it. with such excellence as to bring forth rounds of applause. The tableaux was very rich and was presented to good advantage. The village band was in attendance and played well. It is steadily improving and added not a little to last evening's enjoyment. The object was readed. proving and added not a fittle to have evening and enjoyment. The church was crowded and your correspondent learns that the receipts amounted to over \$100. The following was the programme : -

Little Girls' Greeting. be yet further increased as the demands upon the revenue become more pressing and

La Retour de la Marquise..... Piece Comique Band. Kathleen Mayourneen.....

Kathleen Mavourneen Solo Erin Forever! In Living Letters.
The Fairles' Call Solo and Chorus.
The Greatist P.ague in Life A Farce.
National Airs Piano and Organ.
The Harp of Tara. The Exile's Wishes....

Springfield. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., March 22. - Diph heria still prevails in Midland. It is now in the homes of Mr. Gray and Mr. Pendergras. Mr. Pendergras buried one child last week. Four more in the family were then ill with the Some of the lumbermen have finished their

Some of the lumbermen have finished their work and come out of the woods.

Mr. Sherman Johnson, who is about to enter into copartnership with Jas. Price at Norton Station, sold his stock and farming utensils last Saturday.

The special services (conducted by F. A. Wightman) in the Belleisle Creek Methodist church, were held all last week, and continue through this week.

Although the snowstorm on Tuesday last made the travelling rather bad, a full house greeted the concert held at Springfield Corner, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst. It was a grand success in every way. The programme, which had been made longer since the 3rd inst., consisted of tableaux, solos, chorouses, recitations, etc. etc., and was well performed.

Rev. B. Colpitts has been holding meetings in the Midland F. C. B. Church.

Woodstock Items.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) WOODSTOCK, March 19.-The court for the evision of the preliminary electoral lists was held here yesterday. All the parishes were represented except Kent. On proper application being made the following additions of new names were made to the preliminary list for

the several parishers: Northampton 32
Wakefield 96

This revision, although far from complete, adds nearly one thousand to the total vote of the county. A large number of applications from parties in the parish of Kent will have to stand over until the next revision, there being stand over until the next revision, there being no one present from this parish to verify the applications. Moreover, in all the parishes there are numbers who, through indifference and want of knowing how to proceed in the matter, have failed to make the necessary application to have their names placed upon the lists. The final revision, therefore, will show large additions to the present lists for the several parishes.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

A test of public opinion has been had in New Brunswick on the question of holding

biennial sessions of the legislature, and though the result has not been what might BY TH that will tend to influence the public mind in favor of a change that should prove as ad. vantageous to the provinces of the Canadian, as it has done to the states of the Ameri can, confederation. The division was brought about by Mr. Pugsley, one of the members for King's. This was peculiarly appropriate. In his ante-election canvass he had made his favoring this idea one of the platform, and had been appropriated to the platform, and had been appropriated to the platform, and had been appropriated. the planks of his platform and had been fairly met by his opponents. He had been returned by a large majority and in keep.
ing with his pledges introduced a resolution declaring the principle one that should be incorporated in the constitu tion of New Brunswick. This he supported with a forcible speech, dwelling mainly on the economy that would be secured and the rare occurrence in a community with estab. ished laws of cases where legislation was se urgently called for that it could not be deaved for twelve months without serious dis. advantage. And in these respects his arguments, though based on the peculiar condiditions of New Brunswick, apply in large measure to every member of the confedera. tion. In all the provinces the need of increased revenue or a curtailment of expense is urgently felt; in most of them a financial deficit is either existing or threatening, and in all the expense of legislation and adminis-tration consumes by far too large a propor-

tion of the revenues. These two items, Mr. Pagsley showed, in his province cost \$62,000 per annum, one-tenth of the entire receipts of the government. There is no question that in a country with great natural resources to develop much more profitable employment could be found for such a sum than paying legislators for unnecessary attendance at the capital, and even if but a fraction of it could be saved under the proposed system no small advan-tage would be obtained. He was able, too, to point to the experience of a people, living under practically the same conditions as the people of Canada, with laws based on the

same broad principles and just as righteously administered as those of this country, in proof that no evil results would follow its adoption here. He had correspondence with gentlemen prominent in official life in twenty-three of the thirty-two states of the Union, where biennial sessions are the rule, and in but one was dissatisfaction expressed with its working; in all the others the change from annual was held to be a wise one. Illinois with its three million, and Pennsylvania with its four million and a quarter inhabitants, have their affairs administered and the rights of the people safeguarded by legislatures; that assemble but once in two years; and New Brunswick, with but a third of a million, would not be likely to suffer if her law makers, too, enjoyed the same long rest be

The speakers against the resolution cannot be said to have advanced any convincing arguments why its principle should not be adopted. One thought it would encourage corruption and foster fraud; another that it would be a blow at responsible goverement. But it is not evident that corruption would be easier or fraud more prevalent under the one plan than the danger to responsible government lies. In fact, the weight of the opposition to the idea seems to arise in most part from the spirit of conservatism that is always strong in legislative bodies under the British system, which always looks with suspicion on any change from the existing order of things, and though in the present instance Mr. Pugsley's resolution was buried under a majority of ninetsen in a house of twenty-seven, the support it has received outside the legislaive halls indicates that next year, when it s again likely to come up, it will receive the support of a stronger element, that will

the necessity of economy more evident. MR. LANDRY'S SPEECH.

Says the Montreal Star (independent):-Mr. Landry of Kent followed with the best speech so far on the government side. It was not an eloquent speech, nor a striking speech, nor a fascinating speech; but it continued a nor a fascinating speech; but it continued a most unparliamentary amount of solid common sense. Mr. Landry is a good deal like Ald. Jeannotte in personal appearance, but the resemblance ends there. He is the fastest talker in the house of commons. He is a verbal Niagara. He talke 220 words a minute right along, and when he is on his feet the Hansard reporters are in a fever, and life is not worth living in the press gallery. He spoke for an hour and a half yesterday, and what he said, if fully reported, would fill about twenty columns of the Star, and yet he said very lettle that was not worth listening to.

ng to. As the leader of the French Canadians of the maritime provinces, Mr. Landry claimed that the Quebec agitation was one dangerous to the well being of his race and of the country, because while the leaders gave the agitation a constitutional aspect in parliament, the mass of the people in Quebec were inflamed by appeals to race and creed. He supported this by quotations and extracts. He blamed the Mail. but he blamed equally L'Electeur of Quebec. Mr. Laurier's paper, for utterances just as virulent and dangerous as those of the Modi, and he read a lot of them. He denounced Eiel

who misled the half-breeds into rebellion, and he showed t hat out of 1200 or 1500 half-breeds he shewed t hat out of 1200 or 1500 half-breeds in the Northwest capable of bearing arms not more than 300 supported Riel which proved that the half-breed grievances were not very extensive. In this connection he defied any member of the house to point out one single case of oppression or ill-treatment of a half-breed by the government in the whole Northwest. He claimed that the outcry about the half-breed grievances was due simply to the fact that the half-breeds could not get more than other people. He defied any member of the house to cite one single actual instance of interference by anybody with the religion, the free speech, cite one single actual instance of interference by anybody with the religion, the free speech, the liberty, the land or the livilhood of any half-breed in the Northwest. Their complaints might have been neglected, he said, but he asked if the neglect of complaints about griev-ances which were not of the nature of oppres-sion justified men to rebel and shed blood. He said not, and that no rebellion would have taken place but for Riel.

Regarding Scott, he said he was a past issue

taken place but for Kiel.

Regarding Scott, he said he was a past issue in 1885, and that Kiel should not have been and was not punished for it, but he claimed the right of the government to do what every judge in the country did, namely, take into consider ation the antecedents of a convicted man in passing sentence on him. This was his answer to the recommendation to mercy. Finally, he recomplimented Mr. Laurier's, speech, but regretted that it was in a bad cause so far as it referred to Riel, and he dwelt upon the effect its beautiful language and lofty spirit would have if they were on the side of confederation—on the side of law—on the side of the martyred missionaries—on the side of the murdered settlers—on the side of the volunteers who died for their country and left behind them hereaved oner the side of levels. who died for their country and left behind them bereaved ones—on the side of loyalty and justice, instead of on the side of a selfish and revengeful criminal like Riel.

The Grits have been saying here that they don't want anything better with which to stump Ontario than Mr. Laurier's speech. The tories are able to say about as much of Mr. Landry's.

(Montreal Gazette.)

March 24

A Barn and C PETITCODIAC. day a fire broke formerly occupie At the time of th

used as a barn by three valuable co some farming in other property wence of the fire he ence of the fire i will, in all proba Judge Herrett ton was put forth whof Chip. Keich, a

Another Liberal Norther

CHARLOTTETOWN Conservative party terday, in the elect legislative council jority is 107; a gai was a very keen c sidered a great v ment. Irish circles are The Northern 1

tween Georgetown CANA Bodies Recovered

TORONTO, Marc yesterday and thi found floating in Miss Alexander, mysteriously di the other that of way employee, w January 3rd. In pected, and their accident. The local legisle nesday. With the the Northwest, the and devoid of inter Labor troubles penters say they demanding that e

nours instead of are restless, as s been discharged a Saturday, and an TORONTO, Marc today states that merce, the most in the United 1 petitioned the Canadian Pacific the opinion that in this new route The boycott twenty months p

union office. ST. THOMAS. Boggs, deputy po different charges was sentenced to penitentiary on e ly. The prisoner post office for sixt borne a good char PICKERING, On recent heavy rais above high water

to dwellings and had to be rescue flats. One large been carried away that some others the greatest know is still very high. TORONTO, Mar mencement of the Toronto is threater have the effect of r lathers yesterday tomorrow mornin ployers to grant th per day. Last y a strike and the tarded for three i

Joe Elliott, a arrest in New Yor by a clerk in the here, as the Wa three banks here by means of forge BOWMANVILLE, Aldworth, a your ning yesterday me chimney, ran dow striking the bed in

were sleeping. T injury.

Sir John Very S OTTAWA, March

ed in Dr. Howard him on Sir John's from sciatica and on a severe bronci debiliated condit rendered it advise had. The doctor and recommend Fortunately Sir

THE I London, March of Norfolk is dead Mme. Heilbron

leaves a daughter of £120,000. WILMINGTON, Kane a leading brother of Dr. K him a participant tion, died this m brother-in-law of eminent in his pro London, March bold, M. D., F

MARIN London, March

from St. John, March 10, in lat. waterlogged and hi New York, M. Stafford, which ar ports Jan. 30, A overboard from the Feb. 5, during a Jeseph Cullen ar were washed o split sails and had from the decks. SMITHVILLE, I

treal Gazette.)

opinion has been had in o opinion has been had in in the question of holding of the legislature, and has not been what might encouraging, the debate will undoubtedly have its atry, and will lead to discuss and on the plate. and on the platform nfluence the public mind ge that should prove as ad-provinces of the Canadian, the states of the Amerin. The division was
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platform and had be platform and had been opponents. He had been ge majority and in keepprinciple one that orated in the constitu-wick. This he supported eech, dwelling mainly on would be secured and the a community with estab-where legislation was se that it could not be deonths without serious disthese respects his argu. d on the peculiar condiunswick, apply in large ember of the confedera-covinces the need of ina curtailment of expense most of them a financial ting or threatening, and legislation and adminisfar too large a propor-These two items, Mr. in his province cost m, one-tenth of the the government. There that in a country l resources to develop le employment could be than paying legislators tendance at the capital, action of it could be saved system no small advanrience of a people, living same conditions as the ith laws based on the s and just as righteously lose of this country, in results would follow its had correspondence with ent in official life in

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RY'S SPEECH.

Star (independent):t followed with the best overnment side. It was n, nor a striking speech, ch; but it continued a y amount of solid com-dry is a good deal like ersonal appearance, but of commons. He is a talks 220 words a minute he is on his feet the e in a fever, and life is the press gallery. He is a half yesterday, and lly reported, would fill us of the Star, and yet

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by L'Electeur of Quebec, for utterances just as us as those of the Mail.

REVENGEFUL MAN reeds into rebellion, and able of bearing arms not rted Riel which proved evances were not very house to point out of oppression or half-breed by the whole Northwest. He y about the half-breed ply to the fact that the get more than other member of the house to aligion, the free speech west. Their complaint omplaints about griev of the nature of oppres-rebel and shed blood. no rebellion would have

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March 24, 1886. BY TELEGRAPH.

PETITCODIAC. A Barn and Contents Destroyed by Fire

(Special to THE SUN) PETITCODIAC, March 18 -At 4 p. m., to day a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by the late Moses Lockhart. At the time of the fire the building was being used as a barn by M. W. Walsh and contained three valuable cows, a quantity of hay and some farming implements. The cattle and other property were destroyed in consequence of the fire having started from the inside of the building. Its origin seems a mystery and will, in all probability, be investigated before Judge Herrett tomorrow. A determined effort was put forth which prevented the dwellings of Chip. Keith, and L. Trites, and the public

P. E. ISLAND.

Another Liberal Conservative Victory-The Northern Light Running.

(Special to THE SUN.) CHARLOTTETOWN, March 16.—The Liberal Conservative party scored a great victory yesterday, in the election of Boyver for the second legislative council district of Queens. His majority is 107; a gain over the vote of 1882. It was a very keen contest and the result is considered a great victory for the local govern-

ent. Trish circles are busy preparing for the celebration tomorrow.

The Northern Light is running regularly between Georgetown and Pictou, and nearly all passengers take that route.

CANADIAN NEWS

Bodies Recovered-Labor Troubles Expected

(Special to THE SUN.) TORONTO. March 18.—The ice left the bay yesterday and this morning two bodies were found floating in the water. One was that of Miss Alexander, an estimable young lady who mysteriously disappeared on Jan. 19th, and the other that of John Cochrane, street railway employee, who was last seen alive on January 3rd. In neither case is suicide suspected, and their drowning is attributed to accident. The local legislature will prorogue next Wed-

nesday. With the exception of the debate on the Northwest, the session has been very tame and devoid of interest.

Labor troubles are looking up here. Car-

penters say they will strike on April 1st, unless the nine hour system is adopted, and the brick-layers will soon follow suit. Bakers are also demanding that each day shall consist of eight demanding instead of twelve. Street railway men are reatless, as several of their number have been discharged since returning to work last Saturday, and another strike is feared shortly. TORONTO, March 19.—A cable received here today states that the London chamber of commerce, the most important body of the kind in the United Kingdom, has this afternoon

petitioned the government to support the Canadian Pacific steamship line, and expressed the opinion that there is a great value to imperial commercial interests of Great Britain in this new route to Australia and the east. union office.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 19.-George N. Boggs, deputy postmaster, convicted on four different charges of stealing registered letters, was sentenced to five years in the provincial penitentiary on each charge to run concurrently. The prisoner had been employed in the post office for sixteen years and had heretofore borne a good character.

Pickering, Ont., March 21. - Owing to the recent heavy rains the water rose twelve feet above high water mark, causing great damage to dwellings and mill properties. The people had to be rescued from their houses on the flats. One large bridge near the railway has been carried away and fears are entertained that some others will follow. The floods are the greatest known for many years. The water is still very high.

TOBONTO, March 21.-Just at the commencement of the season's building operations Toronto is threatened with a strike which will have the effect of paralyzing other trades. The lathers yesterday decided not to resume work tomorrow morning owing to the refusal of employers to grant them an advance of 25 cents per day. Last year at the beginning of the season the bricklayers and laborers went out on a strike and the building operations were re-tarded for three months.

Joe Elliott, a notorious forger, now under arrest in New York, has been fully identified by a clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, as the Walter Gardiner who swindled three banks here in June, 1883, out of \$15,000 by means of forged drafts.

OTTAWA.

Sir John Very Sick-A Consultation Held.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, March 22. - Dr. Powell today called in Dr. Howard of Montreal, to censult with him on Sir John's case. The premier is suffering from sciatica and lumbago, which supervening on a severe bronchial attack that left him in a debiliated condition, causes great pain and rendered it advisable for a consultation to be had. The doctors agree about the treatment and recommend and recommend quiet, rest and great care. Fortunately Sir John is able to take neurish-

THE DEATH ROLL.

London, March 22.—The dowager Duchess Mme. Heilbron, prima donna, is dead. She leaves a daughter 13 years old, and a fortune

WILMINGTON, Del., March 22 -Dr. J. H. Kane a leading practitioner of this city, brother of Dr. Kane of Arc.ic fame, and with him a participant in the north pole expedition, died this morning. The deceased was brother-in-law of Secretary Bayard and was eminent in his profession. eminent in his profession.

London, March 22 — Thomas Spencer Cobbold, M. D., F. R. S., the distinguished scientist is dead.

MARINE DISASTERS.

London, March 22. The British bark Gloire, from St. John, N. B., Feb. 16. was passed March 10, in lat. 42 N., long. 41 W. She was waterlogged and had been abandoned.

New York, March 22.—The bark James Stafford, which arrived teday from Havre, reports Jan. 30, Adolish Kline, a seaman, fell overboard from the jibboom and was lost. On Feb. 5, during a hurricane, Charles Mortz, Joseph Cullen and Hector McLean, seamen, were washed overboard. She also lost and were washed overboard. She also lost and split sails and had everything movable washed SMITHVILLE, N. C., March 22.—Steamer Enchantress of Sunderland, Eng., from Baltimore to Havana, is ashore on Frying Pan Shoals and with carge will probably be a total loss, Crew were saved.

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA. March 16-The house met at three Tupper introduced a bill relating to Pictou bank, and Kinney a bill respecting the Nova Scotia Steamship Co. The introduction of public bills and government orders were passed

On public bills and orders being called, Allen moved the sesond reading of the act to extend the jurisdiction of the maritime court of Ontario.
Sir Hector moved in amendment that the

Blake objected that Allan's bill would be dropped if the amendment succeded.

Langevin said if Allan would withdraw his bill he would withdraw his amendment, provided the leader of the opposition agreed to make no objection for the house going at the

vided the leader of the opposition agreed to make no objection to the house going at once to the Reil resolution.

This proposal was agreed to by Blake.

Rykert spoke on the Riel resolution. He referred to the charges against the government for moving the previous question and showed that the effect under the rules of the house was to bring about a direct vote on the resolution of censure of the gevernment. There could now be no shirking of the vote by the opposition, while the fullest opportunity was afforded for discussion of the resolution. The "previous question" was not, as in England, intended to prevent a vote on the main issue. It was to prevent the introduction of side issues encumbering the real question. Rykert complained that Blake, as usual, had not given expression to his views on this subject. He showed that the Macdonald-Cartier government never proposed amnesty this subject. He showed that the Macdonald-Cartier government never proposed amnesty for Riel in the first rebellion, and that Riel came on the second occasion into Canada for mercenary motives. Quoting from Girouard's speech, last session, he showed that there were no grounds for rebellion among the Metis. Quoting from Mackenzie's speech, some years ago, he showed that Mackenzie took the broad principal that neets of the government institute. ago, he showed that Mackenzie took the broad principle that no acts of the government justified rebellion, and that Cartwright had declared no man could have sympathy with a rebel who should start a rebellion in an Indian country. Yet Laurier had declared he would have taken his musket and fought alongside of Riel. Other French Rouges, allies of the Grits, had declared the rebellion justified. He followed the opposition from point to point in the various attitudes they had assumed to wardt the Riel matter, and showed that one and all had wanted Riel hanged when they thoughs the government was not going to hang him, and had turned sharply round when the governhad turned sharply round when the govern-ment had vindicated law and order by allow-ing these things to take effect, and condemned he government for the execution. After

spoke for a short time. He admitted that the Rouges could not rely upon the recalcitrant Bleus, who he doubted not would go back to the Tory party. He declared the French would not be put down by other nationalities, admitting, however, that the French speaking minority had received justice and fair play from the English majority.

The question being called and no one rising, the deputy speaker ross to put the question.

the deputy speaker rose to put the question. LAURIER sprang up at the last second amidst much laughter and spoke to the question. He de-clared many bitter calumnies had been written against the French and English speaking journalists, and taunts had been thrown cut that French Canadians were aiding and abetting the rebellion. He denied it. He also deting the rebellion. He denied it. He also denied that the Parte National was a French

party. OTTAWA, March 17.—In the commons, Pope an amnesty. The boycott, which has been for the past twenty months placed upon the Mail, was removed tonight by the Trades and Labor colonial railway into Pictou, and stated the Council, that paper having again become a object of the bill was to empewer the government to expropriate lands required. In answer, White, minister of the interior

> said the number of homesteads entered within the C. P. R. belt up to 31st. Dec. last, was In answer, Thompson said the government

had received from their counsel in the North-west rebellion prosecutions, facts with respect to the active encouragement of the rebellion by white men in Prince Albert. by white men in Prince Albert.

In answer, Pope said the government had entered into an agreement with a company to construct a railway from the Intercolonial to Paspebiac, and that the agreement would be submitted for the approval of parliament.

On Amyot moving fer copies of all telegrams, asking that sentence of death against Riel should not be commuted, Sir Hector following the usual course, moved in amendment that the house proceed to discussion on

ment that the house proceed to discussion on Landry's motion of censure. Edgar moved in amendment that the papers Edgar moved in amendment that the papers connected with the trial and all other papers asked for should be at once brought down.

Mr. Speaker ruled that Edgar could not move such amendment under the rules of the

Ouse.

Blake insisted it was within the rules. Mr. Speaker read from parliamentary pro-cedure that both in the Canadian and English parliaments, such amendment to amendment could not be moved.

then spoke to Sir Hector's amendment, attacking the government for not producing the papers. He wanted some of the opposition to study the papers with the government, and decide what should be produced.

White of the Interior, said the public of Canada would know what inference to draw

by means of forged drafts.

Bowmanville, Ont., March 21.—Alfeed Aldworth, a young farmer, was killed by lightning yesterday morning. The fluid struck the chimney, ran down the stovepipe and flew off, striking the bed in which he, his wife and child were sleeping. The other two escaped without government, suppressed documents. What documents? Let them mention! The government are bound, in the interest of the country, to withhold documents which would affect injuriously any persons outside of the government. He (White) would say that if the private communications to Sis John was vate communications to Sir John were published it would be found that individuals might be affected, but that the government would stand all the stronger in public esteem, though some friend of the opposition might suffer. There was no connection between the papers connected with the Northwest Metis papers connected with the Northwest Metis grievances and Louis Riel's execution. Blake would not dare say that all the grievances of the Metis justified the rebellion. The public would insist upon a straight vote on Riel's ex-

Blake explained that he said it would be very much more satisfactory to the house and public if documents relating to the Northwest rebellion were brought down before the Riel resolution. He did not mean that he and the public could not arrive at a sound conclusion as to Riel's execution with the documents already in their possession. He, himself, had already made up his mind on Landry's mo-

This giving away of himself by Blake was received with cheers by the government side. White's speech had drawn Blake out of his shell and compelled him to come out and openly state that he had all the material he wanted to enable him to arrive at a conclusion.

Cameron taunted the government for withholding papers, and declared the only inference was that the papers were suppressed be-cause the government were afraid to bring them down.

Desjardins thought the government ought to

bring down the papers connected with the re-bellion, even if they threw no light on Riel's Amyot followed in the same strain. A division being taken, there appeared for Langevin's motion 116 and against 75, making a majority of 41 in favor of going on with the debate. The former French speaking supporters of the government who voted against the government numbered thirteen.

Caron rose to speak to Landry's motion at half-past five and till six o'clock made introductory remarks.

ductory remarks, referring to the responsibility of the advisers of the crown in the case, etc. House adjourned at six o'clock. There was no night session.

been sent to the government by Orange lodges praying that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel for high treason be commuted; also, that no copies of resolutions were sent to the government passed by either the Grand Orange Lodge, the district, county or private lodges, to the same effect. The only docu-ments of the sort the government received in this matter was one letter from a member of parliament transmitting a petition of one Orange ledge, two petitions from the Northwest and one private letter.

The house then renewed discussion on

andry's censure motion, SIR ADOLPHE

continuing his speech. He disputed Riel's claims to be considered a hero and a martyr. He had a letter from Bishop Grondin to him-self, showing the craft and skill of the rebel. self, showing the craft and skill of the recei.

How he (Rie) turned everything to his advantage in the preliminary arrangement; how he sought at first the aid and moral support of the priests; how, when he found they did not sympathize with him, he set to work to undermine their influence by assuming the most devent and saintly style making long. did not sympath 20 with him, he set to work to undermine their influence by assuming the most dovout and saintly style, making long prayers and giving out that he was a special messenger from God; how, by these means, he won the half-breeds over and moulded them as instruments to do his bidding; how then he turned to the Indians and planned and schemed to draw them to his support; how, after having, as he believed, prepared the weapon to his own satisfaction, he began a series of efforts designed to help him tyrannize over law-abiding half-breeds, threatening and punishing severely those who stood out against his will; how, at length he threw off the mask and raised the standard of revolt. Sir Adolphe read letters from other priests, all showing the cool, crafty disposition of Riel, the persistency with which he followed up his plans, regarding neither the sufferings of his victims for the obligations of the church; yet this was the hero who it had been atyet this was the hero who it had been attempted to set up on a pedestal and to crown with a martyr's crown. This was the man to save whom from the scaffold his friends had set up the plea of insanity—a plea, the force of which was utterly destroyed by the acts of the man by his letters to his wife and mother, and by his letter of recantation of religious errors. He (Caron) then turned to the consideration of the action of cabinet and showed that from the first the government decided to allow the law to take its course; that in consequence the law to take its course; that in consequence of Riel's counsel declaring Riel's mental condition had changed since being sentenced, the government had sent three medical men to ascertain and report upon his mental state. If they had reported Riel to have become insane after the sentence the government, would have after the sentence the government would have intervened. They reported otherwise and the government held to their intention in behalf of people of Canada to uphold law and order. Sir Adolphe continues, explaining his presence at a Winnipeg banquet; stated he made no agreement that if they gave him a banquet he would telegraph Riel must be hanged. It was well understood by members of the cabinet before he left Ottawa that Riel would be hanged, provided the report of the medical men was that since being sentenced he had not become insane. Sir Adolphe read, amidst great nsane. Sir Adolphe read, amidst great aughter, telegrams and letters received by him from Amyot, praising him for the management during the rebellion, congratulating him on deserved honor received from the Queen. He also read Amyot's letter suggesting that the proper plan to put down the rebellion was to send 500 scouts to fight the rebels and leave volunteers to guard the provisions. Five hundred scouts were, he wrote, better than two thousand volunteers. Sir Adolphe also read affidavits of men who captured Riel, showing that he did not surrender at all, and therefore ed a prisoner of war, or to have been promised

DESJABDINS spoke after recess, and read articles from the spoke after recess, and read articles from the Mail attacking the French and complained of their tone. Desjardins complained that Sir Hector Langevin had misled his supporters in Quebec into a belief that a constitutional agitation against Riel's execution would result in good. He complained also that some English papers in Canada had stated that the French were only tolerated in Canada and would not be allowed to have the privileges continued to them which were granted by treaty.

LANDRY, KENT,

said Desjardins had in a public meeting in Quebec declared he would unmask the member for Kent for his statements in St. John. He had heard a great deal about the Riel He had heard a great deal about the Riel question, since that meeting, but all he had heard only strengtened his belief then expressed. He believed the bolters were led unthinkingly into the agitation and were sorry now that they had made so many appeals to prejudices and passions. At any rate they were no such appeals in parliament. He believed in teaching his people in New Bruns, wick the value of moderation and that the way the Metis had acted in the Northwest was not the way to obtain redress of grievances. He could not tell his people that the way to secure attention of the government was to resort to firearms. Mr. Landry then turned to Desjardin's arguments. First, the government, Desjardins complained, had not taken the public into their confidence Parliament was the place to do that, and at the earliest possible moment after the meeting of parliament the government had given precadence to this vary question. The next arguments. The next arguments argument at the confidence of the insurrection, had had recurwards became sane, and subsequently, at the time of the insurrection, had had recurrence of insanity. Riel's case, he considered, was insanity with lucid intervals. He read a letter from one of the jurymen, stating that after they had listened to the evidence and judges charge, the jury went out and the foreman asked, first, was Riel guilty, and second, was he sane? To both questions they answered immediately—"Yes." The recommendation to mercy was because they thought there had been grievances. Blake said he did not asken the jurymen about the insanity. Blake finished by stating that it was deeply to be regretted the execution was allowed to take place, and he would vote for Landry's motion. Ottawa, March 22.—The house met at three, of parliament the government had given pre-cedence to this very question. The next argu-ment was that the Mail newspaper had attack-ed the French. He (Landry) did not support the Mail in its course, but the papers on the other side had been violent first, and had no right to expect a monopoly of violence. The battle was fought on both sides in pretty much the same style. The next argument was that Riel had been sacrificed because he was a Frenchman. He did not believe it, ne was a Frenchman. He did not believe it, but even if it was so, did that justify the Rouge organ, L'Electeur, the day after the execution, urging the French to engrave in letters of blood on their hearts the word "Revenge?" Did that justify the appearance of Rouge papers in black for Louis Riel, the martyr.? Louis Riel did not die for the French Cause. It was folly to uve the French Cause. martyr? Louis Riel did not die for the French cause. It was folly to urge the French Canadians to revenge for such a martyr. He (Riel) represented his own cause, and no other. When he was forcing the Metis into rebellion by threats, was he representing the French cause? He said he could not believe that the government had sat down coolly and cal-culated whether the one course or the other would bring them the most votes. Responsible to the country under their cath of of.
fice and bound to look after the lives of every man, the government had every motive to do

Breton would be laid on the table as soon as man, the government had every motive to do man, the government had every motive to do right, and he believed they had done right. The man, Riel, was as same as any man that ever led a rebellion. He came over to speculate on the rebellion. The Metis had no wrongs which justified their rising. No man had been interfered with or the exercise of any right of free speech and free worship of any right in recently. The convergent he right of free speech and free worship of any right in property. The government, he thought, had done too much for the No thwest to the exclusion of the other provinces. They should not have given the Metis the scrip. Mr. Landry, at the close of his able speech, received a great ovation. The consideration among the members in the corridors is general that Landry showed a grasp of the subject and a freshness of ideas in dealing with and a power of presenting his facts, which made his speech one of the best yet delivered. He fairly surprised the house.

Dr. Guay followed in French.

ment's consideration.

In answer, White said it was the intention of the government to establish one or more national parks along the line of the C. Schumbia. Also, that the government did not intend to make explorations of the upper waters of the river Yukon in the territories.

In answer, Thompson said all documents had been brought down asking that Riel should not be pardoned or sentence not commuted.

The house then proceeded with the debate on Landry's censure motion.

OTTAWA, March 19.—House met at three. After preliminaries house proceeded to the further discussion of Landry's motion.

MACINTOSH referred to the French Canadian element as generous and noble of disposition. The agitators had soized these good qualities and found them in the wrong direction, stulifying their own record in many cases. Laurier, for instance, had declared he would have taken up his musket and fought by the side of Riel, yet when he was a member of the government took was the same as Blake would have had to take if he were minister of justice. There is no parliament in the British realm which arrogates to itself the right to decide upon matters relating to the administration of justice. In the nature of things parliament could not, ought not to be the when he was a member of the government he had declared he hated rebellion and that rebellion under no circumstances was justifiable.

No one with a head on his shoulders believed the partial of the common could not come to the question with the calm deliberation necessary. Blake had complained of when he was a member of the government he No one with a head on his shoulders believed

in the Northwest council. They were not independent judges, because the government
could remove them of its own motion, as had
been done. He stopped at call of six o'clock,
up to which hour he had not given any inkling
of how he was going to vote en Landry's

Blake dealt at once with the question of Riel's sanity. He admitted Riel's guilt; admitted that there was a divergence of opinion between lawyers and doctors respecting the degree of insanity which might accompany the responsibility, the lawyers holding stronger views than the doctors, and quoted largely from medical works to show what insanity was. He then presented the doctrines of the law on insanity, and from that passed to the evidence at the trial. The first point, he said, was that Riel had undoubtedly been insane: that he after-

OTTAWA. March 22.—The house met at three, when the following bills were referred to their Bow River Coal Mine and Transportation Company, respecting the Pictou Bank, amend-proper committees: To incorporate the ing the act of the Nova Scotia Steamship Company, and reducing the capital stock of the Union Bank of Halifax. Union Bank of Halifax.

In answer Langevin said the government was considering the Brooklyn breakwater, in Queens county, Nova Scotia, but had not yet decided whether to put on merely ordinary re-

decided whether to put on merely ordinary repairs or change the location altogether.

In answer, Thompson said documents had been laid before the executive council before the execution of Riel in favor of mercy. They had been transmitted through the usual channel and had been laid before the house.

In answer, Costigan said parliament will be asked to vote a sum of moreover to pay the commissioners and inspect. will be asked to vote a sum of money to pay the commissioners and inspectors appointed under L'quor License act 1883, and also to reimburse parties who paid fees under section 16 of the same act.
In answer to Campbell of Victoria, Pope

Landry's censure motion.

on rising was received with great applause. He said the charge that Landry's motion was framed by the government was not true. The executive would if it framed such an indictment against itself he unfaithful to the trusts generous and noble of disposition. The agita. placed in its charge. The position the govern-There was no night session.

Ottawa, March 18.—The house met at three o'clock. Several bills were introduced.

In answer, Chapleau said no petitions had

race and creed against creed, as their only hope of success as a party. He pointed to the Grit and the pass upon Catholics; to Blake's specifical list in 1870, contrasting it with the passes unclouded judgment, if with the questions of the exercise of the prerogative there were also as the pass upon Catholics; to Blake's specifical list in 1870, contrasting it with the passes of the prerogative stores of the prerogative stores of the prerogative stores of the precedity of the crewn as secure circles. He (Macintash) discussed the security of the crewn as the passes of the prerogative of the crewn as the passes of the passes of the prerogative of the crewn as the passes of the passes of the prerogative of the crewn as the passes of the passes of the prerogative of the crewn as the passes of the passes of the prerogative of the crewn as the passes of the passes of the prerogative of the crewn as the passes of the pa

at all upon Landry's motion. There were many reasons to be urged in favor of the wisdom of such a course. Those who urged such a course might abstain if they pleased. He had reached a conclusion, clear and wellfounded. He held the government responsible for every pang that had been suffered in consequence of the rebellion, for every life sacrificed, and for every death, whether on the scaffold or elsewhere. He admitted Riel was guilty of high treason. No matter how long the grievances had been endured, or how great in number or degree, provided he was mentally responsible. The government counsel at the trial had stopped enquiry into the grievances and prevented it rightly. The question at the trial was complicity in the insurrection, and for Riel, whether being guilty of complicity he was to be found guilty or not guilty, by reason of his insanity. He (Blake) regretted the choice of judge to try high treason: The stipendiaries of the Northwest were not as in other provinces, men of weight, dignity and authority. They were political officers, having seats in the Northwest council. They were not independent judges. because the government council the government in the Northwest council. They were not independent judges. because the government in the notions of the prisoner arrived lat the duty of the later of the counsel for defence, the statement "I think it reasonable time." It had been allowed. It was not true. The department of justice had taken no part in selecting interpreters, It agreed to true. The department of justice had taken no true. The department of justice

(Thompson) said the condemnation of the prisoner having been arrived lat the duty of the executive began. It had (1st) to consider the criminality of the prisoner. He read several extracts from the evidence showing the craftiness and wicked purposes of Riel. "Bloood, blood," saidiRiel, "is what I want," (2) His attempt to incite the Indians to rise. He proved Riel's complicity in this and closed this branch by saying the man who incites the Indians of the Northwest to rapine and murder, when he appeals to me as minister of justice for mercy will get justice. He read the depositions of Father Andre, Fourmount and others in which Riel's trickery and venality wore thoroughly exposed.

mount and others in which Riel's trickery and venality wore thoroughly exposed.

I omitted to state in its proper place that he (Thompson) dealt fully and convincingly with Blake's insinuations sgainst the tribunal and the judge before which Riel was tried. He (Thompson) thought such insinuations should not have (come from Blake, inasmuch as Blake was minister of justice when the law was placed on the statute book providing for trial by a stipendiary magistrate and six jurors. The statute originally passed in 1875, providing for trial by judges of the superior court of Manitoba and eight jurors had been changed in 1877, handing over the trial to the stipendiary and reducing the jurors to six.

Thompson sat down at six o'clock amidst lond applause. The galleries were crowded. loud applause. The galleries were crowded. All say he has laid out Blake cold, and made a great reputation for himself.

AFTER RECESS Thompson dealt with further evidence of Riel's criminality. He referred to this as his second offence and ridiculed the idea that the first offence should not be considered. There are many statutes which prescribe severer pun-ishment for the second offence than for the first. It is incumbent upon the executive, folfirst. It is incumbent upon the executive, following the English practice, to take into consideration the previous offence. He cited instances to show that previous history must be enquired into. Entering upon that record to show what opinion had been held by eminent men, he cited Lord Carnarvon, Lisgar, Blake, etc. He then turned to consider the circumstances under which Riel got into Middleton's camp. Riel was captured after he found he could not escape but was surrounded. He then dealt with the statement that Riel should have been dealt leniently with because his was a political statement that Kiel should have been dealt leniently with because his was a political offence. He defined clearly the class of political offences to which clemency was extended, and showed that Riel's was not a political offence and that he would not under English precedent be considered a political offender. Blake him. be considered a political offender. Blake him-self demanded the extradition of Riel for the self demanded the extradition of Kiel for the 1869 70 rebellion, which could not be entertained by any lawyer if the crime was only a political offence. He (Thompson) quoted from the report on capital punishment by the English commission, and showed that Blake had not read the whole that many What he (Rlake) had left out just statement. What he (Blake) had left out just covered Riel's case. The commissioners state that they are of opinion that in treason felony, where accompanied by overt acts of rebellion, where accompanied by overt acts of rebellion, the extreme penalty of death must be retained. He took up the insanity plea and showed that Lord George Gordon's case was not parallel with Riel's. Lord George was acquitted; Riel was convicted. That was the essential difference. The rule laid down was that when full opportunity had been given to enquire into the sanity of a prisoner and conviction fol-lows, the executive goes not behind that

sanity of the prisoner. TO WALLACE ROSS.

verdict. In Riel's case the Manitoba appeal court reviewed the trial in Regina and all judges declared that Riel was thoroughly sane.

He entered most fully into the question of the

McKessport, Pa., March 22. - John Teeme champion carsman, offers to row Wallacs Ross three or four miles with a turn for \$1,000 a side. He suggests a sweepstake race between Hanlan, Ross and himself, each to put up from \$500 to \$1,000, and the race to take place on

CHAMPION CHESS.

NEW OBLEANS, March 22. - The eighteenth game of chess for the championship, between Steinitz and Zukertort, was played today, and was won by the former on the fortieth move. The opening was Ruy Lopez. The contest now stands: Steinitz, 8; Zukertort, 5. According to the original terms of the contest, if the IRISH AFFAIRS.

Gladstone and His Irish Reform Scheme. Justin McCarthy Uniting Nationalists and Orangemen.

LONDON, March 17.—Attorney General Russell, barquetted in London this evening by some of his constituents, said Englishmen might rest assured that Gladstone's Irish scheme would be just and equitable, and would unite the Liberai party and strengthen the best interests of the empire. Coercion, he said, had failed, and it would therefore be wise to give Ireland judicious home rule. If Chamberlain should resign his seat in the cabinet, the country would accept his resignation.

Justin McCarthy, M. P., speaking at Glasgow this evening, said the Nationalists wished to welcome the Orangemen, because Ireland should be a country in which the Irish should

should be a country in which the Irish should sink all differences of opinion.

Belfast, March 19—The Belfast liberals, in convention just held, adopted resolutions pledging themselves to oppose the granting of home rule to Ireland, and to advocate extension of the local government system.

LONDON, March 19.—It is stated that Gladstone will not be prepared to present his scheme of Irish reform to parliament before the first week of April. The cabinet will not meet again till next week. again till next week.
London, March 19.-Mr. Gladstone said

London, March 19.—Mr. Gladstone said this afternoon in the house of commons he hoped to be able, during the coming week, to name a day for presenting a statement of his Irish proposals. In reference to the current rumors about the nature of the scheme of the Irish reform, he proposes to submit, Gladstone asked the members of the house to exercise a prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a government bill to carry to carry plans into effect. Gladstone also asked that members exercise wholesome scepticism in regard to the rumors of some scepticism in regard to the rumors of dissension in the cabinet. Some of the lobby frequenters think this indicates that the diference between the premier and Chan has either been arranged or is in fair way being arranged. The conservatives, however, in view of the vagueness of Gladstone's language, incline to think that the breach is beyond repair.

Lord Randolph Churchill is highly displeased at the political importance attached to his conference of yesterday with Chamberlain.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 22.—Gladstone occupied his usual place in the house of commons this afternoon. He appeared in excellent health and

spirit.

H. Campbell Bannerman, secretary for war. H. Campbell Bannerman, secretary for war, announced that the government had withdrawn the British troops on the Nile to Assouan.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, replying to Goschen said the government was not disposed to appoint a special committee to examine into and report upon the silver question, because the special commission which was now er quiriculated the special commission which was now er quiriculated the special commission which was now er quiriculated. ing into the causes of the depression of trade would, in all probability, cover the silver ques-

tion in its work.

London, March 22.—It is sfiirmed this even-LONDON, March 22.—It is surfment this even-ing by persons believed to know that there never has been any foundation for the state-ment that Gladstone intended to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out the real estate owners of Ireland. It is now declared that the premier in his scheme proposes the appointment of a commission of experts to fix the value of the various land properties in Ireland, which at these valuation are to be handed over which at these valuation are to be handed over to the government in exchange for consols. In this way Ireland is to be made debtor to the empire for entire amount paid to landlords, together with interest, the whole sum to be repaid into the imperial treasury by Ireland in instalments within a term of fifty years, at the end of which term the lessees become owners. This plan involves a domestic arrangement between the government of Ireland and the tenants, Ireland becoming a tenant of the empire and subletting to occupiers at sums whose aggregate will include rent, taxes and levy to meet interest on consols and create a sinking fund for their final liquidation. It necessarily involves home rule.

BURIED ALIVE.

POTTTVILLE, Ps., March 22.—This morning in the tunnel of the Pottsville and Mahony R. R. at Horse Shee curve, a fall of top rock took place burying about twenty workmen, mostly Italians. James W. Wright and an Italian known as "Number 5" were killed outright. Samuel Backers, L. W. Ruber, John Coller and a steam driller were seriously injured, the three last it is thought fatally. A dozen others sustained painful scalp and flesh weunds.

A WILD CYCLONE. FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 22.-A cyclone passed through the northern part of the country last night visiting the village of Williamsport with the greatest effect. Two churches were destroyed, many dwellings damaged and every barn in the village overturned. A number of cattle were killed.

THE KAIZER'S HEALTH.

Berlin, March 22.—The Emperor William's complete restoration to health is ascribed to the warm weather now prevailing. Today is the 89th anniversary of the emperor's birthday, and the newspapers take occasion to pay him most fervid tributes.

BURMAH.

RANGOON, March 22. Gen. Pendergast, in command of the British expedition to relieve Yemethen in Burmah, telegraphs he has met and dispersed a large body of insurgents at that town. He adds that the people in the vicinity are friendly. are friendly.

A BIG STORM.

MARQUETE, Mich., March 22.-A furious snow storm raged all over the peninsula on Sunday and two feet of snow has fallen. All the railroads are blockaded. No trains were run yesterday and few today.

New York, March 22.- The arbitration committee between the manufacturers of cloaks and their employes after a conference this afternoon were unable to reach a satisfactory adjustment and the cloakmakers have tonight been ordered out. Tomorrow 3,000 operators and their helpers will be en a strike.

STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS.

The Chinese are leaving Texas and

Frenchmen have subscribed \$50,000 to ad for the proposed hydrophebia n Paris. Forrest, a reformed gambler and drunkard, is running a highly exciting revival meeting in

The doctors of Tunkhannock, Pa., have excited popular ineignation by blacklisting de-Miss Kin Kato, a stylish young Japanese lady, has become a student at the Salem, Mass., normal school.

A woman in Wing's Station, N. Y., has given birth to twenty-five children, and she is ot fifty years old. Gov. Robinson says Massachusetts has spent \$28,000,000 in soldiers' aid since 1861, Kossuth, at 84, amused himself hugely with the late carnival festivities at Naples. The American Art Association of New York has invited English artists to exhibit in its gallery next winter.

G. H. Thompson of Reading, Pa., has patented a model stable, designed to facilitate the escape of stock in case of fire. The police commissioner at Ludwigsshafern, Germany, has been jailed for embezzling money collected from dog licenses.

The Weekly Sun,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1886.

MR. GEORGE McLEOD ON STUMP.

We republish Mr. George McLeod's views on the stumpage question, rather for the reason that as a leading lumber operator his views may be taken as those of his class, than because of any new facts presented by him. THE SUN has already shown by the statistics of the lumber trade that the decline of the industry in New Brunswick is not due to the depression in the lumber business generally. Mr. McLeod goes over the same ground, proving clearly enough that no other timber country has suffered as has this province from the decline of the lumber business.

We do not accept the doctrine that the timber on crown land should be free to every man who is disposed to cut it, but we insist that it is an abuse of power to make those engaged in the industry pay one third the net value of the lumber as the price of the trees when standing. The government's course is destroying a great industry which affords a subsistance to many men, and the higher rate is not, as far as can be learned from the returns, bringing an extra dollar into the treasury.

We have been obliged to differ from Mr. McLeod in regard to matters connected with the welfare of the country at large. But where the interests of the lumbermen are concerned, we are not surprised to find Mr. McLeod on our side. By all means let the lumbermen be protected from the ravages of the government.

FATHER ANDRE'S TESTIMONY.

The following extract from the evidence given at Riel's trial by Father Andre has already been published in THE SUN, but in view of the position taken by Mr. Blake and his party it will bear repetition. Father Andre was Riel's spiritual adviser, and at one time his most familiar friend:-

Q. Will you please state what the prisoner asked of the federal government?

A. I had two interviews with the prisoner

A. I had two interviews with the prisoner on that subject.
Q. The prisoner claimed a certain indemnity for m the federal government, didn't he?
A. When the prisoner made his claim I was there with another gentleman, and he asked from the government \$100,000. We thought he was excribitant, and the prisoner said it a little, I will take, at once, \$35,000

And en that condition the prisoner was him \$35,000?

Yes, that was the condition he put. When was this? This was on the 23rd of December, 1884.

Q. There was also another interview between you and the prisoner?
A. There has been about 20 interviews be-Q. He was always after you to ask you to

On these two occasions only.

That was his great occupation?

Q. That was his great occupation?
A. Yes, at those times.
Q. Is it not true that the prisoner told you that he himself was the halfbreed question?
A. He did not so say in express terms, but he conveyed that idea. He said: "If I am satisfied the Half breeds will be" I must explain this. This objection was made to him that even if the Government granted him \$35,000, the Half-breed question would remain the same, and he said in answer to that: "If I am satisfied the Half-breeds will be."
Q. Is it not a fact he told you he would even accept a less sum than \$35,000?

accept a less sum than \$35,000?

A. Yes, he said, "use all the influence you can, you may not get all that, but get all you can, and if you get less we will see."

THE STUMPAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Telegrah :-SIR, -I am not aware whether the local government contemplate granting any relief to the lumbering industry by a reduction in the excessive stumpage duty under which the trade is now suffering, but the necessity of their doing so is so apparent and so argent, that, if the question be judged on its merits, they cannot reasonably refuse to 1883 :comply with the request of the operators

who are seeking relief from such a high stumpage duty, which, in my judgment, the trade can no longer endure.

The largest proportion of the stumpage duty is collected from the operators in the four porthern, counties of four northern counties of the province— chiefly in the Miramichi district. When the expert duty was abolished the local govern-ment received \$150,000 per annum from the Dominion government as compensation for its removal, and the question arises whether, having this \$150,000 per annum as compensation, the local government have a right to impose this export duty in another form, by charging \$1 25 per 1,000 superficial feet on the logs, when formerly the export duty on the large lumber manufactured from the logs was 20 cents per 1,000 superficial feet, and rothing or small lumber. and nothing on small lumber. So that while the local government are compensated for the removal of the export duty to the extent of \$150,000 per annum they re-impose it fully ten fold greater by calling it stumpage

By this course they are curtailing the export trade in lumber, and hence also our-tailing the imports from which the Dominion government derives a revenue, for, as our exports are thus decreased by the action of the local government, so in a degree is our ability to import thereby diminished to the prejudice of the revenue of the Dom-

In view of these facts the question suggests itself, whether the stumpage duty should not be abolished, since the local government agreed to accept \$150,000 per annum for its removal; as export duty and stumpage duty is the same thing under another name. Those interested in the trade can fairly claim that, as the local government have received equitable consideration for its removal, they cannot in justice reim-

The prosperity of this, our chief export, affects every other industry we have. The timber lands of the province had but little commercial value until lumber operators erected mills-when no stumpage existedfor comparatively few mills have been built since its imposition. The mill owners can fairly claim that they have interests at stake which entitle them to fair consideration since, by the erection of the mills, they imparted a value to the crown lands which previously they did not possess. The present stumpage duty of \$1 25 per 1,000 superficial feet (besides a mileage of \$2 per square mile per annum) is so excessive that some relef should be afforded. (BICHUED)

It is no answer to justify the present rate of the stumpage duty charged by the local government by pointing out that private owners of timber lands charge \$1.50 per 1,000 superficial feet for the privilege of cutting off their lands, for the lands owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company and other owners have been most carefully selected with the special object of having the best timber lands that could be had taking the best and leaving the worst-hence operators prefer paying \$1,50 per 1,000 superficial feet for the privilege of cutting off these private lands, than take government lands at 80 cents or even less. Seeing therefore that what remains of the crown lands may be classed as "refuse" compared with the specially selected lands of private owners, the comparison of the two rates charged, when used in justification of the rate charged by the local government, does not hold good. But, apart from this, should the present high rate of stumpage be maintained because it is in effect for the benefit of any rich corporation or private individ-

I am aware that, while the government may admit the necessity of reducing the rate, they may use the plea that they cannot afford to lose the revenue derived from the stumpage duty. It is unfortunately too true that the reckless policy of the previous government, in granting in some cases use-less railway subsidies, and, in others, subsidies which, if useful, the province could not afford, has so placed such a burden of debt upon the province as to make it a serious matter to deal with; but this is no justification for the unfair imposition and exaction of an extortionate special tax on one industry alone—and that industry the most important in the province and one hav-

ing so many interests depending on it.

The reckless manner in which railway subsidies were granted by former local gov, ernments of this province must now be universally condemned, as it has placed the finances of the province in an embarrassed condition and saddled us, so far, with a rail-way debt of over one million three hundred thousand dollars. It is high time that such useless appropriations were stopped, as many of these branch lines have been built, not because the people in the districts through which they ran were clamoring for them, but because their promoters (who generally became the contractors) desired to make noney out of their construction.

If these lines were really a necessity as plaimed by their promoters the inhabitants of the parishes through which they run should have been assessed to pay at least a fair proportion of the cost of construction.

Had this plan been adopted there would not have been so many applications for railway subsidies for the construction of lines which can never possess any, but a nominal com-

mercial value. It appears that the present local government have followed the evil example of their predecessors in this respect. I will take one instance, perhaps the most absurd, among others, of the grant for the construction of a branch line from Richibucto to St. Louis in the county of Kent, a distance of seven miles. This branch line had already received from the dominion government a grant of \$3,200 per mile, and the local government supplemented this by a grant of \$3,000 per mile. It is very well kown that, considering the easy location of that branch, the dominion subsidy alone was ample to build it, and yet in the face of this, our local government squandered \$21,000 on the building of this road, for the construction of which no one was anxious, with the excep-Q. He was always after you to ask you to use your influence with the Federal government to obtain an indemnity?

A. The first time he spoke of it was on the 12 h of December; he had never spoken a word of it before, and on the 23rd of December he spoke about it again.

Q. He talked about it very frequently?

A. On these two occasions only. from Richibucto to St. Louis is now and has been for some time in such a condition that it is dangerous to drive over it after dark, when the yearly interest on the sum wasted on this St. Louis branch would have been sufficient to keep the roads and the bridges in the northern portion of the county in ex-cellent repair, and this would be far more in the interest of the people there to whem a good wagon road would be of much more service than this branch line could possibly be. The reason why I have referred at some length to these useless railway appropriations is that, had it not been for such a waste of the provincial funds, there would not now

> of the province in order to provide a revenue to pay in part these reckless and indefensible expenditures.
> In order to show you how the excessive stumpage duty is crowding out the trade from the North Shore ports, I will now give a statement of the export of deals, boards scantling and ends from the counties of Kent, Nerthumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche with the combined shipments of the several shippers from the several ports during the years 1883, 1884 and 1585, showing a marked decrease in each year since

be the necessity of taxing the export trade

Total	arious other shippers	Kstate Wm. Muirhead.	& W. Brait	onn McNair.	eorge Burchill & Sons	Walker	& T Jardine,	ienry C'Leary	reorge Monat	New Brunswick Trading Company	lex. Morrison	& J. Kitchie.	F. Burns	Guy, Bevan & Co	J. B. Snowball	George McLeod.		Shippers.
217, 467, 516	5,682,458		2,105,290	2,022 887	2,566 000	2,881,700	4,458 500	690, 200	5,189 956		7,446,000	7.865.000	15,058 728	35, 348 850	28 131,066	40.717,871	57.994.225	⁸ p. ft. Deals, etc.
158,196,068	4,041,040		654,000	1,835,939	612 000	2,065.100	3,070,000	3,514 869	6,187,617	*****	4,512,178	9,166 000	11,727.569	22,558,765	21,392 083	26 880,238	89,978.870	ete Sp. ft. Dea s, etc. Sp.
126,290,322	8,392,255	4,177,921	719,200	1,885,015	2,946,000	2.111,450	1,468,000	5,892 098	8 057 942	12 245 168	1 433,278	10.637.327	6 502,029	10.195,757	19,480 997	26 658,000	14 727.109	ft. Deals,
501,953,906	13,115,753	4,177,921	4,538 400	5,243.871	6,124,000	7,058 150	8,996 500	10.097.167	11 8:7, 465	12 245 168	18,891 456	27.668 327	83,288,321	68,102,772	69,004 186	93 255 6:9	112 000,204	ote. Superficial feet.

Total decrease in two years 91,177,194 sup. feet. Comparing the total deal shipments for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885 from the ports of the above named northern counties, with the total deal shipments for the same three years from the port of St. John, I find them

from St. John 499,000,000 superficial feetwhile the decrease in the shipments from th northern ports named is over 91,000,000 superficial feet since 1883, and the decrease

from the port of St. John in the same period is only 29,000,000 superficial feet.

Now there must be some cause for the great difference in the decrease in the shipments between the two portions of the pro rince compared, which cannot be attributed to the general depression in the lumber trade for, if so, this depression would act equally on both sections of the province, and this cause is the excessive stumpage duty exact-ed by the local government which is mainly collected from the four northern counties. We know that the cost of manufacturing umber is greater on the North Shore than i is in St. John, for to St. John shippers and nillowners the American market is available for the disposal of small lumber, which about pays the cost of sawing. The difference is the cost of manufacture was recognized at the time when the stumpage duty was first imposed, for the stumpage on lumber ship-ped from the north was 25 per cent. less than the stumpage on lumber shipped from the western portion of the province, being 60c. per 1,000 superficial feet in the first and 80c. per 1,000 superficial feet in the lat-Subsequently these rates were equal-

It may be argued that the falling off of the deal shipments from this province is due to the general depression in Great Britain. which is our principal market, and that the decrease cannot be attributed to the burden of the stumpage duty. If this be the case, how is it that the shipments from the Nova Scotia ports increased last year over ten millions superficial feet above what they were in 1884, and two millions superficial feet above the shipments for the year 1883? In the province of Nova Scotia the shippers are not crushed by an extortionate stumpage duty, which explains why the Nova Scotia ipments have not decreased.

Again, it may be stated that the decrease in the deal shipments from this province is due to the want of demand; but this is not the case, for other woods from the north of Europe are gradually supplanting our woods in the English market by reason of their heaper production in countries where the shippers do not labor under the same disadvantage as the exporters of this province.

I find on examination that the tonnage which entered the port of Liverpool (the principal market for New Brunswick spruce) with cargoes of lumber from the Baltic was

greater in the year 1885 than in any previous year since 1871, with the exception of the years 1873 and 1883, and in these two years the excess over 1885 is exceed-Again, on looking at the importation of deals and battens from the Baltic to Liver-pool, I find the quantity imported in the year 1885 to be double what it was in 1884, and the consumption of the same woods in

the Liverpool market in 1885 was greater

same market, the importation and consumption of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals was less in 1885 than in any vear since 1881. Now let us look at the Bristol channel market, and we find that the importation to Bristol of New Brunswick spruce deals was less in 1885 than in any year since 1882, while the importation of deals from Norway and Sweden in the year 1885 was more than

double what it was in 1881 and greater than in any year since.
Were I to refer to and examine other markets in the same way as I have done to Liverpool and Bristol, the statistics would tell the same tale, that importation of spruce deals has decreased, and the importation of Baltic deals has very greatly increased, showing clearly that we are losing the market on which we mostly rely for the sale of our

lumber. It is evident that the present burdens under which our lumber trade labors, absolutely prevent our exports from competing with the Baltic shippers on anything like even terms, and unless the local government come to the relief of the lumber industry, the production and export of our staple product must continue to decrease to the prejudice of the presents of the province and dice of the prosperity of the province, and to the injury of the many interests depend-ing on the condition of the lumber trade.

For the past few years many mills in the northern counties have been idle—more will be idle this year, ewing to the decreased production of logs, caused by the heavy stumpage duty, thus throwing hundreds out of employment who have hitherto depended applets on work in the wardows wills the state of the sta solely on work in the various mills in sum-

mer for existence.

If the representatives from the northern counties do not urge the local government to do justice to those interested in the lum. ber trade and grant the relief, which is most imperative, they will be recreant in this duty to their constituents and false to the best interests of the counties they represent. However, if they do not use their utmost endeavors to accomplish this end, the approaching elections ought to remedy the defective rep-

basis of the arrangement for the abolition of the export duty, under which the province received \$150,000 per annum. The local government of that day, acting in the best interest of the province, parted with their right to impose an export duty. They received good and valuable consideration for this surrender and having received such value they cannot legally or equitably reimpose the duty they surrendered. Even if they reimposed the duty not in excess of the former rate, it would be bad enough, but when they reimpose it ten times greater than when they reimpose it ten times greater than the export duty, then it becomes too great an imposition to submit to any longer, and a repeal of the duty in toto should be de-

manded as a right.

I regret that the importance of this question has compelled me to trespass at such length on your valuable space, and with thanks for the same,

I am, sir, yours respectfully, GEO, McLEOD, St. John, March 13, 1886.

A HEARTLESS CANARD. - On the 21st of January, THE SUN republished from the Fred-

exicton Reporter the following: DIED. At New York, on the 15th of January, Louisa Bonneil, aged 42, of lung fever, daughter of late W. f. Bennell of N. Y., formerly of Gagetown.

From information received some time after the above appeared in our columns, The Sun ascertained that it was an utter falsehood, both Miss Bonnell and her father being still alive and enjoying good health. A careful investiascertained that it was an utter falsehood, both Miss Bonnell and her father being still alive and enjoying good health. A careful investigation of; the circumstances under which the notice first made its appearance revealed the fact that the Reporter had been victimized by one Bertha Bonnell, who we are informed, assured the management that Miss Louisa Bonnell was a near relative, and entered somewhat fully into the particulars of her alleged death.

The Reporter has since done all in its power to make amends for the grievous insult which a woman's malice inflicted upon a most estimable family, and will we feel sure join with THE Sun in expressing deep regret for the publication of a bogus notice of that character.

ter.
Just what legal action will be taken, touching the heartless perpetrator of the fraud, is yet undetermined.

to be nearly equal—the total deal shipments from the North Shore ports being in round is now ready for the press. The entire series numbers 502,000,000 superficial feet, and is to consist of 125 volumes.

(From Daily Sun, 17th) CHEAPER SCHOOLS.

Last Night's Merry Meeting

A Small Audience, but Lots of Talk.

Ald. Potts and his Little Resolution.

The public meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute last evening to consider the School question was attended by about only one hundred and fifty persons. His Worship Mayor Deveber and Alds. Skinner, Baird and Potts occupied seats on the platform.

Mayor DeVeber in taking the chair said he regretted very much that there was not a larger attendance of citizens, as several members of the Common Council had given a great deal of attention to the question and were willing to in a certain sense educate those who had not examined into it as fully. It was had not examined into it as itnly. It was believed that an injustice was being done the taxpayers of the eastern side of the harbor. The meeting was called at the requisition of the council. He called upon the meeting to select a chairman.

Ald. Skinner said the Mayor had complain-

ed to him of feeling ill.

On motion of Ald. Skinner, Geo. Robertson was elected chairman. Mr. Robertson, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He then called

who said that some time ago application was made to the common council for a certain amount of money to cover back school debts. The council would not accept the responsi-bility of granting the required amount to the school trustees, but passed a resolution urging the trustees to keep down the cost of the pub-lic schools as much as possible. A committee was appointed by the council to petition the legislature to enable the council to reduce the cost of running the public schools of the city cost of running the public schools of the city. Before, however, going to the legislature, the council decided to call a public meeting of citizens, in order that they might go to the legislature backed up by the ratepayers. That is what this meeting is called for. The committee had decided not to prepare any resolutions, leaving it for the citizens to express their own opinions and draw up their own resolutions. The council would know whether the ratepayers were prepared to pay these bills in ost of running the public schools of the city. tions. The council would know whether the ratepayers were prepared to pay these bills in the future as in the past. If you are, then the whole matter drops; if not, we want you to say so candidly and freely tonight.

THE CHAIRMAN than in any year since 1881, while, in the said that having heard from Ald. Potts the object of the meeting, it would now be in order for the citizens to express their views. W. W. TURNBULL

thought there were many in the audience like himself, who were not familiar with the question, and it would be well for some of the aldermen to explain the whole matter. ALD. POTTS

then drew from his pocket the following reso-Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the school system, as carried out in St. John, is far too expensive for the results obtained, and that this spoke would, efforts they make to reduce the expenditure in conplace a

would, however, in a simple way endeavor to place a few truths before the meeting. He never saw Ald. Potts in a schoolhouse and how can he tell the children are "stuffed." Ald. Potts complains bitterly about the course of studies. Up to the 7th or 8th grade the cost to the press of the city, which was supposed to lead public opinion, appeared to be controlled by those who either did not understand the matter or were endeavoring to mislead the public. There was a vast difference between the principle of free schools and the details in carrying them out. It was with the details that he found fault. When the citizens of St. John voted in favor of free schools they did not point out that we would be expected to do this, the law was the result of treachery and fraud. The people were not bound by the law if it was a fraud. When we voted for free education the belief was that the rich would pay for educating the children of the poor man. In 1884, the people of the city of St. John (asat side) was that the rich would pay for educating the children of the poor man. In 1884, the people of the city of St. John (east side) contributed over \$5,000 for the education of the children on the western side of the harbor, and in addition gave 22,000 free passes to children crossing from Carleton to attend school on this side of the harbor. So long as Carleton is a part of the city we have to do that. In 1884 we in the city of St. Jehn centributed \$2,326 for the education of the children of the taxpayers of Portland and the following amounts to educate the children of residents in the different parishes in the county: Lancaster, \$558; Simonds, \$785; St. Martins, \$439 and Musquash \$371, making in all \$4,481 paid by us to educate the children of those who were in no way directly or indirectly connected with us in the city of St. John. Since the introduction of the school law St. John has paid \$100,000 to resentation of the counties which are mainly affected by this crushing stumpage duty. I have always contended that when the stumpage duty was first imposed it was a staken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the calculation had taken from us connected with us. Recent legislation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the original school law which was voted to us. He did not know what the city members of the legislature were doing when this amount was discontinued, but it would be worth the taxpayers while to ask them. He did not believe that in voting for the law the citizens realized that they would be taxed in such a manner, and if they did not they would be justified in asking that the expenses be cut down, when the law was made the course of studies that should be laid down did not form a part of the law. The law authorized the appointment of a Board of Education which drew up a curriculum of studies, and the people knew nothing of it. A man reading that curriculum would not for a moment believe that the most sanguine disciple who fought for the law conceived that such a course would be laid down. It would be impossible for him to discuss it, but he proposed to give some points on it. A child was sent to school at five years of age, the bill of fare being as follows: language, form, natural history, numbers, geography, minerals, plant life, animal life, colors and objects. The precoclous child began with these studies before having even learned the alphabet. (Laughter.)

A voice—Experience shows that a child gets on better under this course.

Ald. Potts continued, stating that he could not agree with the person who had interrupted him.

The same voice—The children are not such A voice—There must be something of the

Ald. Potts said the more grades and the more studies there were the more books were required and he was informed by parents that the books needed now cost much more than before the free schools. There was a difference and he was told no inconsiderable one, between the prices paid for the books by wholesale dealers and retail dealers. If superintendents and teachers got them at wholesale prices and retailed them they made immense profits. This he thought was the only practical side of the question. (Laughter). He claimed that if the state gives an education to the children it should be a practical one, not containing such a course of studies. What was required was an education that would fit a child for the position in life which it would from force of circumstances occupy. It should not be educated position in life which it would from force of circumstances occupy. It should not be educated for a position which neither nature nor its ability fitted it for. It was utterly impossible for any child to learn these outside branches, and even if it did, no practical use could be made of that knowledge by nine-tenths of the children. If the schools at present are of any value, it was for the rich and not for the poor for whose benefit they were established.

A voice—Is book-keeping taught?

Another voice—Oh, mercantile forms is the same thing.

same thing.

A third voice—That is a high-toned name for

A third voice—That is a high-toned name for it. (Laughter.)

Ald. Potts said the rich were the only people who could afford to keep their children at school until they reached the age of 20, and, therefore, they reaped greater benefits. The poor man was compelled to take his children from school at the age of about twelve, and they went out to earn a living for themselves. These children had, while at school, learned nothing of use to them in life, as the sciences were of no practical value to them. The time spent at school by the children of the poorer classes was time; ill-spent, as the stuff taught actually drove out the elements of a good education. Was it any wonder people took their children from school and sent them to private teachers, and that others actually refused to allow them to rom school and sent them to private teachers, and that others actually refused to allow them to attend the public schools? One of the errors of this high-toned education was unreasity, as the common sense was virtually educated out of the pupils. In asking the government to make a change, we did not ask them to change the law. It was to be wondered at that the board of education did not make this bill of fare general. Surely if it was a necessity in one part of the province it was required throughout it. This was not done, however. Why was it that we had twelve grades in the city and only four in the country districts?

A voice—There is no difference. In the country there are six grades.

Ald. Potts denied this, and there was quite a disturbance.

A voice—You know nothing about the matter, you block head.

Ald. Potts continued, stating that the reason

Ald. Fotts continued, stating that the reason we had twelve grades was that St. John was looked upon as a rich pasture for school teachers to luxuriate upon. (Laughter.) In the city thousands of books are sold and somebody reaped a rich harvest. The present system was a moral failure and an educational failure, and we should demand that it be reducted to a basis of common sense. Children would then get the elements of a good sound education. which they could not possibly education, which they could not possibly obtain now.

He concluded by appealing to the people to decide upon a course of action, which ought to be to sustain the council in drawing the line where it should be drawn. If this was done a

HENRY TOWN, a school teacher, amid considerable uproar, rose to speak, and by request took the platform. He did not pretend to able to make a flowery speech like Ald. Potts, as he never spoke from a public platform before. He would, however, in a simple way endeavor to place a few truths before the meeting. He

saving of 30 per cent. would be effected.

like botany, is borne by the teacher.

A voice—How can that be?

Mr. Town repeated his statement that the expense of the science subjects were mainly borne by the teachers. It was never intended by the board of education that any pupils in the lower grades should become botanists. Teachers provide themselves with all the minerals they can find, plants, text-books, etc., and with the aid of these (all provided at their expense) go to work and develop them. The teacher tries to awaken the powers of observation to the characteristics of these subjects, which the pupil could not otherwise obtain and which occupies little of the school time. All lessons up to the 3th grade really cost the parents nothing, and if reference is had to the 1st book it will be found that some of the subjects spoken of by Ald. Potts are there mentioned in the simplest manner. Ald. Potts rather discouraged industrial drawing being taught in the schools. He would like to know what is more beneficial to the mechanic than the understanding of how to the mechanic than the understanding of how to draw a plan of any work, which mechanics are frequently required to do. That is the object of teaching drawing.

Several persons in the audience at this point

attempted to interrupt the speaker, and, after a great deal of uproar, the chairman secured order and Mr. Town proceeded. He would appeal to the gentlemen

the chairman secured order and Mr. Town proceeded. He would appeal to the gentlemen in the audience if it was not right to teach in school, pupils to distinguish between a wholesome plant and a poisonous one.

A voice—No, you can tell by the smell. (Laughter and loud applause.)

Mr. Town—The woods of our own province, of which such an excellent display is made by Messrs. Howe, is another subject our children should be made familiar with. Is it not most valuable that our children should be enabled to distinguish the various woods of our forest? How many in the audience would be able to distinguish the different woods if put on the table before them? How many men who work in the city today could pick out the different woods?

A voice—How about bricks?

Mr. Town—Well, something is taught in the schools about bricks and clay. (Laughter and applause.) He would most emphatically declare that any man who would stand on a public platform and accuse any government or board of trustees of appropriating money to their own pockets was a most unfair speaker.

Ald. Potts had alluded to him (the speaker) as a high salaried official.

high salaried official.

Ald, Potts—I did not.

Mr. Town—You certainly made such a state-

Mr. Potts—The statement is false; I made use of no such words.
Several voices—That's so Potts, you didn't.
Mr. Town—Any man who works from Several voices—That's so Potts, you didn't.
Mr. Town—Any man who works from
twenty minutes to nine in the morning till
twelve, midnight, dearly earns from \$400 to
\$700 a year.
A voice—Oh, you don't get pay enough.
Several voices—You don't work any such

Mr. Town-He was not asking for more pay, Mr. Town—He was not asking for more pay, but simply alluded to it in reply to Ald. Potts. The latter had not been in any of the schools, knew nothing personally about the schools and spoke entirely from hearsay. In concluding, he said he was sure the board of school trustees would be pleased to have the members of the council and citizens visit the schools, and he would tender to Ald. Potts an invitation to visit his school in the Centennial building any day and inspect the work. ALD. SKINNER

thought it only fair that the position of the council in the matter should be presented. A short time since the school and arithmetic. When the pupil reached the age of nine, Latin, French, German, civil government, geometry, algebra, mensuration, mercantile forms, chemistry and physics were added to the curriculum. In all there were twenty-nine studies. A pupil studying history was expected to give biographical sketches of four men, bringing out prominently the moral principles underlying their actions. (Laughter) A pupil thirteen years old was expected to understand the circulation of the blood. It was a pity Dr. Harvey who discovered this had not lived in St. John when young, as he would have found no difficulty in making the discovery. In reading over this curriculum he had at first thought it was the work of some wag, or the production of a lunatic. (Laughter.)

But on examining it he found the coat of arms at the top and was compelled to admit that it was the production of a rational being.

A Voice—It must have been a crazy one.

Ald. Potts said the more grades and the more grades and the more grades and the council.

A voice—You're always finding fault with

Ald. Sears—I have.
A voice—You're always finding fault with Ald. Skinner said the people were unable to pay the same amount of taxes as they were called upon to pay previous to the great fire. It was important that a reduction be made in the school assessment. He was willing to work towards that end. The council appointed

towards that end. The council appointed some of the trustees, but have no control over them or the amount they ask to be assessed.

V. S. White asked what was the amount of the deficiency in the public schools.

Ald. Skinner explained that the whole assess. ment levied each year had not been collected, and that the amount had accumulated each year until it had reached \$77,000, and the debt

V. S. WHITE had opposed the school law from the ontset. He had talked with residents of the United States, where similar laws were in force, and they all agreed that such a law was worthless and a curse to the country. He related the circumstance of a poor man, the father of seven children, coming into his shop one day and complaining bitterly of the manner in which he was burdened by the school law. This man had several children at school, all of whom one morning had applied for various sums, a little girl wanting to get a Latin book. The man did not complain of the cast so much as they all agreed that such a law was worthless girl wanting to get a Latin book. The man did not complain of the cost so much as the fact that the little girl was ordered to purchase the Latan book before she really knew English. (Laughter and applause.) The result of all this expensive school school system is that property is overtaxed. A good English education is what is needed and a reduction of the expenses. He would second the resolution.

ALD. SEARS

believed the school trustees were blameable for the extravagance. He spoke of the trustees issuing six per cent. bonds and the Globe's statement that they were only five per cent, how he enquired at the school trustees office and was informed that the editor was speaking as such and not as a school trustee, and how on the night following in an obscure part of the paper appeared a "local" correcting the state-ment. Who is responsible for that monstrosity on the corner of Duke and Sydney streets and on the corner of Duke and Sydney streets and that monstrosity on Brussels street? The school trustees. When the trustees get into a tight place they come to confer with the council, but they did not do so when they were issuing bonds. After a reference to the want of the trustees of \$6,000 to put the grounds around the Centennial building in order and for placing an extravagant iron fence around the huilding the

extravagant fron fence around the building, the speaker declared it was an indelible disgrace upon the citizens that when the mayor of the upon the citizens that when the mayor of the city calls a public meeting to discuss school matters there are to be found mere empty seats than full ones. Ald, Potts and himrelf had done all they could to have it well advertised, and had kept continually at the mayor until he called the meeting. He called at The SUN office and that paper had kindly complied with his request, and called attention to the meeting editorially, and Ald. Potts had secured a like mention from the Telegraph but the a like mention from the Telegraph, but the Globe, whose editor is a school trustee, never

Robert E. Armstrong took exception to the statement of Ald. Sears in reference to the Globe, and stated if he looked over the columns of that paper he would have found a notice of

the meeting.
Ald. Sears said he believed if the editor of the Globe was home the meeting would have re-ceived editorial notice. After a reference to the Globe's criticism of the council's action in refusing to entertain the proposition of the school trustees and to the costly school buildings, he remarked that it was very singular that on anything affecting St. John the press of the city had little to say. The school trustees should be elected and not appointed, which would bring ratepayers. The school law oppresses the poor man more than the rich, and direct taxation for school purposes was not the correct thing.

BEV. MR MATHERS REV. MR MATHERS
said the course to pursue was to ascertain from
the parents and the employes of labor what
they think of the system. The effect upon the
children should be ascertained—whether the
boys were better fitted for positions in life,
and what was of more importance, whether
they were more willing to work than the boys
were before the free schools.

Chias of no no

Cries of no, no. Rev. Mr. Mathers said of thirty applications recently received from boys by a merchant for a position in his store, there was not one in which the spelling was correct. He then spoke of the difficulties under which the teachers labor—their inability which the teachers labor—their inability to give the necessary attention to each pupil on account of the large classes and the want of power of correction in schools. The teachers in the city were badly handicapped, the discipline being bad. It could not be kept as it was in the rural districts where the pupils are more willing to learn. State education should be of a limited character, and he believed the old style of the three R's was of great importance. It was a very good thing to cultivate in old style of the three K's was of great impertance. It was a very good thing to cultivate in children the power of observation. Boyc seldom find a thing for which they are searching unless it is pointed out to them, and this would apply to them when they went into business. With the free schools there should be compulsory education and until we have With the free schools there should be compulsory education, and until we have that we will not have good results. Boys should be taught to be useful, and to accomplish this something should be given them to do after school. In St. John there was really no place where boys could find amusement and the result was that they lounged about the corners and in many cases got into mischief. He objected to the reduction of the assessment for schools, but favored the establishment of work shops, where the lads could find employment for their hands. If such an institution was had, the number of criminals would be reduced and the boys would be infinitely benefited.

A. D. Boyne moved that the matter be given a three menths' hoist, but it was not seconded.

seconded.

After speeches from John Montgemery, (Carleton), Patrick McCarthy, Edward Willis, W. W. Turnbull and W. P. Dole, the chairman put Ald. Potts' resolution, which was declared carried and the meeting adjourned. Several of the speakers were interrupted near the close of the meeting and just as the resolution was being put quite a number left the hall. It was after eleven o'clock when the meeting broke up. eeting broke up.

Union Baptist Education Seciety.

At the convention held in December last, in the interest of the Union Baptist Education Seciety, it was decided to request all the churches of the Baptist denomination in New Brunswick, and of the Free Bsptist in N. B. and N. S., to make a special collection in behalf of the funds of the seminary. At a meeting of the directors, held on the 13th inst., I was requested to further this movement at once, as the institution is in urgent need of funds. Will you please urge a special collection in all churches under your care, on the 28th inst., for the purpose named. The interest of the seminary is that of our denominations, and asks for your earnest support. At present nine young men are studying in the institution, with the ministry in view, and hence are exempt from Tuition fees. These fees if paid would amount to about \$450 per year, and while the seminary is doing this work for the churches, surely the churches will be glad, by special effort, to thus help the institution. Will you carefully think the matter over and use your best influence to thus help forward a good movement.

Please forward the amount of your collection to me at Fredericton, and acknowledgments. Brunswick, and of the Free Baptist in N. B.

tion to me at Fredericton, and acknowledgements will be made through the denominational papers.

Yours fraternally,

W. G. GAUNCE, Fin. Agent.

Since Grant' tomb was located at Riverside Park property in the vicinity has advanced rapidly, unimproved twenty-five foot lots selling f.r \$15,000 each.

A Maine man kept an average of 85 fowls for a year. He got 1049 dezen of eggs, of which he sold 929 dezen for \$174 01, and \$54.08 worth of pouttry. He says it cest him 25 cents a day to feed the flock.

Her white litt On the arm
And he thinks
That makes

Her eyes into And he think That make

Her pretty fac

And he think That makes Oh, spirit that Take courage
A life?—why a
When millio

When millions One fragile and

A life? Why

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One life is th

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Christ's Tempt Then was Jesus le

It is disputed our Lord's temp Evangelists, are really taken pla or whether the vision that pass ing what he wo ecuting his med be said on both we intend not. discussion of it. ed-whichsoev -to regard the being a sort of Lord's entire co a summary, epitome of his presented his f lime panorama. It cannot be Saviour should of the public pictorial exhibi come fully acque encounter. His clear view of th awaited him, H ful on his part could not but the triumphant Jesus, as divin can readily vice would be r was human, by of the whole of

scribed. (1st.) Let us Lord's temptat ness. Why mu to be tempted? have answered to view it as that the tempt lar locality? doubt design, place. And fixing on such a a design to effec man, in his stat and thus to sho state of man, w

faithful and reb to fight our bat and to rescue u ruin, he had to woe into which grasp the evil thell, and break ground, and del . A glance o the wilderness on the otherlet us see how l Jesus had to en us. (1.) Eden was No doubt everyt

senses, and min

would be there. awaken feelings would be every give the highest around would h upon man, to fi How different there but barre yawning ravines alarm. It is no and doleful plac sounds most around would l (2.) Eden was it was a place there everything delight of man satisfy all his co his compound b words addresse variety would !

tles of incarna would be flowing It was vastly There, all was was nothing in afford sustenan fasted forty day might be other one seems to haing to eat. Sating better than might, as best h them. How aw regards man's expended. regards man's s destitution and in his lost and to (3.) Eden was mony and joy. nothing to destr the Lord; and t pollute or distu

Nothing would

dominion over a they all submitt gentie obedience their lord. The around him in the ng manner. A It was very wilderness. W of the desert; a "Jesus was with they howled and most terrific m seize him as th pieces. Such o as regards man' ever exposed is liable to be d more terrible ti

wilderness. (4) Eden was blessings of precious as the

d with the schools as at Ie had no fault to find

rays finding fault with people were unable to of taxes as they were evicus to the great fire. reduction be made in He was willing to work
The council appointed
at have no control over ey ask to be assessed. blic schools.

d that the whole assess had not been collected, had accumulated each ed \$77,000, and the debt s about \$37,000.

WHITE sidents of the United aws were in force, and ch a law was worthle ntry. He related the an, the father of seven his shop one day and the manner in which school, all of whom one r various sums, a little the cost so much as Latan book before she (Laughter and apthat property is overeducation is what is of the expenses. He

SEARS tees were blameable for spoke of the trustees onds and the Globe ere only five per cent. he editor was speaking hool trustee, and ho an obscure part of the correcting the state for that monstrosity d Sydney streets ar the trustees get into a confer with the counso when they were r a reference to trustees of \$6,000 ounds around the order and for placing an round the building, the s an indelible disgrace when the mayor of th ting to discuss school be found mere empty lld. Potts and himrel to have it well adver tinually at the mayor ting. He called at THI er had kindly complied alled attention to the Ald. Potts had secured he Telegraph, but the

g took exception to the ars in reference to the looked over the columns elieved if the editor of

meeting would have re-After a reference to the council's action in the proposition of the ecostly school buildings, is very singular that on ohn the pressjof the city ed, which would bring der the control of th ch, and direct taxation not the correct thing. TATHERS

was to ascertain from ployes of labor what b. The effect upon the tained-whether the for positions in life, importance, whether to work than the boys

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labor—their inability ttention to each pupil handicapped, the dis where the pupils are State education should r, and he believed the 's was of great import od thing to cultivate in oservation. Boyc sel-or which they are is pointed would apply apply to went into business, there should be comults. Boys should be id to accomplish this ven them to do after here was really no place

musement and the reged about the corners into mischief. He ob-of the assessment for establishment of work culd find employment ch an institution was inals would be reduce nfinitely benefited.
d that the matter be hoist, but it was

John Montgomer Carthy, Edward Willis, W. P. Dole, the chairsolution, which was deneeting adjourned. ters were interrupted ceting and just as the at quite a number left eleven o'clock when the

ucation Society.

ld in December last, in ion Baptist Education d to request all the lenomination in New Free Baptist in N. B. pecial collection in be-seminary. At a meet-id on the 13th inst., I er this movement at is in urgent need of urge a special collec t of our denominations to four denominations, as support. At present studying in the indicatory in view, and witton fees. These fees about \$450 per year, is doing this work for churches will be glad help the institution. nk the matter over and o thus help forward

mount of your collecton, and acknowledg-ugh the denomination rs fraternally, JAUNCE, Fin. Agent.

as located at Riverside

icinity has advanced venty-five foot lots sell-

average of 85 fowle 049 dezen of eggs, of for \$174 01, and \$54.08 e says it cost him 25

ONE LIFE. Her white little hand is resting On the arm that held it of old. And he thinks it is only the night breeze That makes it so soft and cold.

Her eyes into his are gazing— Hver, ever so faithful to him, And he thinks it the silvery moonlight That make them so strange and dim Her pretty face turns toward him; Ah, when did her face turn away? And he thinks it the silvery moonli That makes it so faint and gray.

Oh, spirit that lingers and falters,
Take ceurage and whisper "Good-bye."
A life?—why a life is nothing,
When millions each minute die.

When millions each minute dying, What matters one life or death? One fragile and tender existence? One tremulous passing breath

March 24, 1886.

A life? Why a life is nothing! What matters the one burn dim? Alas, for the folly of reason— One life is the world to him!

(Evangelical Union Literature.) SERMON.

Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil—St. Matthew IV. I.
It is disputed whether the incidents of our Lord's temptation, as recorded by the Evangelists, are to be understood as having really taken place, just as they are narrated. or whether the whole scene was merely a vision that passed before his mind, indicating what he would have to endure in prosecuting his mediatorial work. Much might be said on both sides of this question. But we intend not, at present, to enter upon a discussion of it. We think we are warranted—which soever view may be the correct one to regard the extraordinary event itself as being a sort of proleptic outline of our Lord's entire conflict and triumph. It was a summary, so to speak, or a condensed epitome of his contest and victory. It re-presented his future career in a kind of sub-

ime panorama. It cannot be deemed unimportant that our Saviour should thus have had, at the outset of the public part of his ministry, such a pictorial exhibition of his work placed before his mind. His humanity would thus become fully acquainted with what he had to
having a connection with a threeencounter. His human mind would have a clear view of the nature of the conflict that awaited him, He would see what was needful on his part to ensure success. And he could not but be cheered by the prospect of the triumphant end of the whole. Though Jesus, as divine, knew all beforehand, we can readily conceive that great service would be rendered to him, in so far as he was human, by giving him a miniature view of the whole of his career in the manner de-

(1st.) Let us consider the scene of our Lord's temptation. It was in the wilderness. Why must he be led thither in order to be tempted? Would not any other place have answered the same purpose? Are we to view it as a merely incidental matter, that the temptation took place in a particu-lar locality? We think not. There was no doubt design, wise and gracious, in selecting the wilderness rather than any other a design to effect a contrast to Eden, where man, in his state of innecence, was placed; and thus to show the difference between the state of man, while he remained faithful to his God, and his state after he became unfaithful and rebellious. When Jesus came to fight our battle, to bear the curse for us, and to rescue us from our degradation and ruln, he had to follow us into the depthslof woe into which we had fallen. He had to grasp the evil that bound us to death and hell, and break it into pieces. He had to contend with the enemy on the enemy's ewn ground, and deliver us from the waste howling wilderness into which he had enticed us. A glance on this side, and on that—at the wilderness on the one hand and at Eden on the other—will show us the contrast, and let us see how low we had fallen, and what Jesus had to encounter in order to rescue

(1.) Eden was a place of bliss and beauty. No doubt everything that could regale the senses, and minister to the delights of man, would be there. There would be nothing to awaken feelings of pain or sorrow. There would be everything that was required to give the highest gratification. Everything around would be pouring forth its treasures upon map, to fill him with joy of the most exquisite description.

How different the wilderness! Nothing

there but barren rocks, frightful precipices, yawning ravines. Nothing but what was calculated to fill the mind with gloom and alarm. It is not certain which wilderness it was into which Jesus was led. But it seems to be certain that it was some drear and doleful place. Sights the most terrific ! sounds most weird and alarming! All around would be as the shadow of death.

(2.) Eden was not only a place of beauty, it was a place of plenty. Not only was there everything to minister to the emotional delight of man, there was abundance to satisfy all his corporal wants and to sustain his compound being. "Of all the trees of the garden thou mayest fully eat," were the words addressed to man by his God. What variety would be there! What abundance! othing would be wanting that the necessitles of incarnate nature required. Plenty

would be flowing in from every side.

It was vastly different in the wilderness There, all was sterility and death. There was nothing in the wilderness that could afford sustenance to man's body. Jesus fasted forty days and forty nights. There might be other reasons why he fasted; but one seems to have been that there was nething to eat. Satan seems to have had nothing better than stones to offer Learns that he ing better than stones to offer Jesus, that he regards man's spiritual condition ! Spiritual

destitution and death are all he meets with in his lost and undone state.

(3) Eden was a place of peace and harmony and ion:

The spiritual condition 1 Spiritual session of the glory at once, and not remain any longer the poor solitary and humble man in the wilderness. mony and joy. There was nothing to hurt; nothing to destroy. It was the garden of the Lord; and there was nothing in it to pollute or disturb or distress.

(3.) The third temptation was, that Jesus should worship satan and he would give him the kingdoms of the world and all their pollute or disturb or distress.

the wild beasts. These were the monsters of the desert; and how striking the words, "Jesus was with them." It may be that they howled and roared around him in the most terrific manner, ever threatening to sales him as their prey and the sales him as the sales hi most terrific manner, ever threatening to selze him as their prey and tear him to

Control of the second

soul of man drew nearer to its God, and

his glad heart.

Alas, how different was the wilderness Jesus was shut in there, and his only conversable companion was the foul fiend of hell. This fiend was his companion to harass and torment and tempt him. It is awful to think of our Lord-the second Adam-being confined to such a place, and shut in with satan to be exposed to all his malice and rage and wicked wiles—to be led hither and thither by the devil and compelled to do battle with him in his own den! Yet such is some part of man's wretched condition, while away from God. God has been forsaken, and satan has been chosen as a master. Satan's service has been preferred to that of God's and now he drags his willing victims through the mire of sin, down to the depths of woe.

II. We would now notice the temptation itself. The end why Jesus was led up into the wilderness was, "that he might be tempted by the devil." It was not that he might be there in mere solitariness. It was not that he might merely endure privation and suffering. The object was that he might come in contact with satan, and en-counter him, and overcome him. Satan had opposed God. He had deceived man and led him astray. He had succeeded to a lamen-table extent. Man had been ruined by him. But shall he continue to triumph? Is there no power able to grapple with him, and over-whelm him, and rescue the lawful captive out of the hand of the mighty? Yes, there is Jesus, the captain of our salvation, the appointed Messiah. He is able and he is willing to contend with the dread foe. As our mediater, he must—and for this purpose he is "led up into the wilderness." In that wilderness satan is allowed to put forth his utmost skill, to exert himself in all the mightiness of his power. He avails himself of his liberty. He buckles on his armor for the contest. It must be "now or never" with him. Jesus must be tempted and tried to the utmost. If satan can only suc seed here, then all he aims at is gained

Nothing, therefore, must be left untried.

The temptation of Jesus was of a threefold character, and this three-fold element may be viewed as connected with a three-fold condition of our Lord when in the greater wilderness of his greater and life-long conflict. It may also be considered as fold action of man, while he was in Eden; and, in addition, a connection with a three-fold glory, promised to the Redeemer of

(1) The first temptation presented to the mind of Jesus was, that he command the stones to be made bread. The power of the temptation lay in the condition which Jesus found himself at the time. He was hungry. He had passed through a long period of fast ing; and now the cravings of hunger were intense. In the wilderness, there was nothing to satisfy these cravings. Satan pointed Jesus to the stones, and told him that he

to satisfy these cravings. Davantos and told him that he us to the stones, and told him that he ad not hunger any longer. It has not food, he could easily convert the sones into bread, and satisfy himself.

In looking at Jesus thus situated, we are led to look back to man's primitive condition, when he was surrounded with plenty of everything that could afford him sustenance and pleasure. May'e we not supposes that this conflict must be gone through, what strength would be made and pleasure. May'e we not supposes that this hunger of Jesus had a bearing on man's fulness in Eden? Though man was the was led immediately into his wilderness.

Then, he was alone. He had not yet chosen his disciples, Entirely by himself was he thus the mendment was a his disciples. Entirely by himself was he thus the many of the excession of the franchise to personal the comfort in the same and the wet there seems some little comfort in "he lill as amended who agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "his disciples were not far" he lill as amended who agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "his disciples were not far the "Administration or justice in a demonstration of legal advice can be used to be a supposed to hear his hon, friend from Northumberland speak so boldly as he now does. He remembers the seems some little comfort in "he lill as amended who agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "him and the excession of the franchise to person the far he him as amended was a same ded was agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "him and the excession of the franchise to person him in the score of his disciples were not far the himself and the same as that the himself and the same and the himself and the same and the himself and the same and the himself and the himsel ance and pleasure. And among many reasons God may have had for on such a place, there may have been light to effect a contrast to Eden, where in his attate of innecence, was placed; thus to show the difference between the of man, while he remained faithful to God, and his state after he became unful and rebellious. When Jesus came agint our battle, to bear the curse for us, attant presents to him the hard flinty stones of the things of time. These he bids him in IV. We would now observe that in this conflict with the enemy, Jesus obtained a new flict with the enemy Jesus obtained a new flict with the enemy Jesus obtained and had to strug-

the cravings of his immortal nature.

Then it must also be kept in mind, that
Jesus was promised full and ample satisfaction for the work of love, which he had un-dertaken on man's behalf. "The pleasure of the Lord" was to "prosper in his hand. He was to "see the travail of his soul and be satisfied." He had "a joy set before him." Satan brings this to bear upon his present condition of hunger and destitution; and tempts him to exert his power in freeing himself from that condition, and in procur-ing for himself the satisfaction which was promised him.

(2) The second temptation to which esus was subjected was, that from the pinnacle of the temple he should throw himself down, in the presence of the people, and shew his divine glory, by preserving himself from all harm; or by making it manifest that he was borne up by angelic hands and kept from receiving injury. The power of this temptation lay in the fact that Jesus was at the time entirely destitute of all apparent glory. He was a poor, lowly, and lonely man, away in the wilderness. Satan suggests to him the folly of remaining thus

might, as best he could, make bread out of them. How awfully true is this the case as regards man's spiritual condition 1 Spiritual father's will. Satan tempts him to take pos-

the Lord; and there was nothing in it to pollute or disturb or distress. Man had dominion over all the inferior creatures, and they all submitted to him with a willing and gentle obedience. All looked up to him as their lord. They played and gamboled around him in the fondest and most endearing manner. All was amity and peace.

It was very different from this in the wilderness. We read that Jesus was with the wild beasts. These were the monsters of the desert; and how striking the words, "Jesus was with them." It may be that

pleces. Such companionship suggests much as regards man's fallen condition. He is would. All things were given into his hand.

the joy which Adam would feel in communion with him. It was God that constituted the centre of Adam's blessedness. The tuted the centre of Adam's blessedness. The withheld. He must have this too. And found enough to satisfy it to the full. All thus, by his act of eating what was forbid-his affections gathered round about God, and untold peace and satisfaction were poured into wanders over earth, the

now he wanders over earth, the meanest and poorest slave, with Satan ever whispering in his ear, tauntingly and wickedly, "only worship me, and I will give thee the kingdoms of the world and all their glory."

Then, too, we must remember, that Jesus, as the messiah, was promised dominion,—and dominion over the whole earth. The kingdoms of the world were to be his. The uttermost parts of the earth were promised him, as his possession. Universal dominion was set before him. All were to submit to his sceptre; "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth." Why not, then, according to Satan, take the glory which is properly his due?

It is thus, that the life of Jesus on earth was one of privation, suffering, meanness, and sub-

It is thus, that the life of Jesus on earth was one of privation, suffering, meanness, and subjection, as contrasted, first with man's former condition, and secondly, with the promises made to himself as to what he was to become. One part of his strugle was to go through all this privation, suffering, meanness, and subjection; and to wait patiently for the coming giory, that he might lift man to glory with himself, in the future kingdom.

III. We would now notice the means by which Jesus was thus brought into the wilderness to be tempted. He was "led by the spirit," or "carried away by the spirit: The spirit is employed in conducting Jesus into the place of his temptation.

We are in this reminded, that in carrying out the work of man's redemption—in making

we are in this reminded, that in carrying out the work of man's redemption—in making a propitiation for the sins of men—Jesus became a servant. 'He "took upon him the form a servant." He gave himself up to be led or carried away, that he might do or suffer whatever the will of the father and the salvation of men required of him. In this he submitted cheerfully and unreservedly, to be the servant of the godhead. He "came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." Well may we stand amazed and admire the loving condescension of

our Lord. Farther, we see the interest that the Gedhead took, and still takes, in the redemption of men. By the appointment of the father, the spirit led Jesus into the sphere where he was to perform his work. Jesus was not merely sent by the father and then left to find his way as best he could, and work his work in any way that seemed best to himself. All was under the guidance of the Spirit. The Spirit conducted him into its sphere; showed him what he would have to endure in working him what he would have to endure in working out a way of salvation for man; and pointed out the glory that was to result from the work. The Spirit did all this too, by the appointment of the Father. This reveals to us, in no dim or uncertain manner, the intense interest that the Godhead—Father, Son, and Spirit—takes

The time when Jesus was thus led, also claims our notice. It was just after his bap-tism, when the heavens opened, and the voice of the Father was heard proclaiming, "Thou of the Father was heard proclaiming, "Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased," and the Spirit descended upon him in the form of a dove. Jesus was thus solemnly and gloriously set apart to his work; and then was he led by the Spirit into the wilderness. How great the contrast between the two scenes! Yet, how needful that the one should precede the other. No doubt what took place at the baptism, was intended to prepare the way for the terrible conflict in the wilderness. And no doubt it did so. We may conceive something of what Jesus would feel in being led immediately from the one into the other. How vast, how awful, the change! yet how well timed is

flict with the enemy, Jesus obtained a new victory. As Jesus was alone, and had to strug-gle alone, and battle with the foe alone, so, gle alone, and battle with the foe alone, so, alone he obtained the victory. The triumph and the glory are altogether his. It is to Jesus and to Jesus entirely, under the direction of the Godhead, that we owe our salvation. Had there been any of his disciples with him, it might have seemed as if they did a part. Had there been angels with him, it might have been angels with him, it might have been aupposed that they did a part. did a part.

But the angels ministered to him only after

the victory was gained. Even the spirit took no share in the work; he only led Jesus into the wilderness. Thus, alone, Jesus triumphed. Jesus was ever undismayed before the tempter. There was no doubting as to whose tempter. There was no doubting as to whose side he was on. There was no qualling with fear in the presence of the foe. There was no hesitation in his grapple. There was not the smallest uncertainty as to who should gain the victory. Jesus betrayed no agitation. There was no trembling anxiety, lest all might be lost. Jesus manifested that calm and noble dignity which became him; and, sure of victory from the first, he dealt blow after blow, that made the enemy reel and stagger and fall. Calm, collected, undismayed, he proceeded step by step, till he could say, "It is finished."

suggests to him the folly of remaining thus lowly and unknown, thus destitute of all glory. Why not go to the pinnacle of the temple at once, and manifest his glory there, in the presence of all the people, by showing his miraculous power?

The victory was obtained by relying upon and wielding rightly the word of God. "It is written," was the weapon employed so effectively by Jesus. This is "the sword of the spirit," which always has been and which always will be terrible to the powers of darkness.

pleces. Such companionship suggests much as regards man's fallen condition. He is ever exposed to danger. Every moment he is liable to be devoured by what is infinitely more terrible than the wild beasts of the field, and over the earth and over the tempter much to cheer and bless our souls. Adam was a representative, and so is Christ. We are connected with Adam, and so is care we wild flow and favor. Amongst all the blessings of Eden none could be more precious as the manifest presence of Ged, and the figure of the construction of the interval of the cause the one fell; we are subjected to evils blessings of Eden none could be more precious as the manifest presence of Ged, and the figure of the condition. He is the and Jesus shall be the living centre of the manifest presence of the set into his law and Jesus shall be the living centre of all.

We have in Christ's temptation and triumph to cheer and bless our souls. Adam was a representative, and so is Christ. We are connected with Adam, and so if the earth were to yield to him, submit to his blessings of Eden none could be more sked for in the bill of the hon gentles when the sum of \$65.916.20 specified under the bealt of the beast of the field, and over the fields and over the fields and over the fields and over the tempter much to cheer and bless our souls. Adam was a representative, and so is Christ. We are connected with Adam, and so is Christ. We are connected with the house into committee on the bill the sway, and obey his will. Only one little blessings of Eden none could be more sked for in the bill of the hon gentles when the sent the would not be afraid to put him against to the sattle and the would not be afraid to put him against of elucation in the wild not be afraid to put him against of the beat sent the minute of the set when the swing the several persons the billing report of the tirule of the hous count to Feb 5th. 1886. We are connected with the would not be afraid to put him against to elucation in the wilder. We have in the wilder of the

heavenly."

Adam in Eden stood not only for himself, he Adam in Eden stood not only for himself, he represented the human family. And thus we suffer and die because he fell. Christ in the wilderness fought not for himself but for man; and through him we may be delivered from the power of satan, and from all the consequence of our own transgressions. Our consent to suffer the transgressions of Adam's fall was not asked. But as we have become sinners by our own actual transgressions.

plan of mercy, in order to share the blessings and glory of Christ's triumph. D. D. B. LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 16 -All bills introduced yeserday were read a second time. Messrs. Hanington and Turner were granted leave

of absence till Friday.

The bill to extend the franchise to widows and pinsters in the city of Portland was read a third

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Leighton, to enable Carleton county council to aid in the

ton, to enable Carleton county council to aid in the erection of a woollen factory; by the same, a bill relating to the taking of county valuation in Carleton Co.; by Mr. Morton, to legalize list of electors polling district No. 2, parish of Stucholm, Kings Co; by Mr. Killam, to enable the town council of Moncton to raise money by way of loan for the further constructin of sewers and for other purposes.

Mr. Stockton presented a petition of Rev. Robert Wilson and eleven other Methodist ministers praying for an act to enforce the Canada Temperance act; also the petition of Robert Connors, W. H. Murray and forty others in favor of the bill to incorporate the St. John River Leg Driving Company.

Hon. Mr. Speaker called attention to the fact that temorrow will be the last day for the introduction of private bills.

The house went into committee on a bill to authorize the town council of Woodstock to consolidate its debenture debt. Mr. Leighton explained the object of the bill after which progress was reported so that the bill might so before the municipality committee.

Hen. Mr. Mitchell moved house into committee to

of the same.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie moved the house into committee
on a bill to incorporate the Ladies of the Sacred
Heart of St. John. Mr. Kitchie explained that the
object was merely to allow the Ladies to hold an pe Mr. Wilson moved house into committee of the bill relating to coroners and justices of the peace. He explained that the bill, which had originated with the York county council, provided that all evidence taken at inquests and not forwarded to the crown officers be sent to the office of the clerk of the crown.

crown officers be sent to the office of the clerk of the crown.

Mr. Wetmore said the law committee had considered the bill and did not agree with the section which provided a penalty, the committee feeling that the withholding of the fee would be sufficient penalty in case the evidence was not filed as provided.

In answer to Mr. White, Hon. Mr. Blair said croners would not have to make extra copies of evidence. They coud send the copy taken at the inquest

Hon. Mr. Ritchie moved that a section be added to the bill repealing the statute limiting the number of coroners in the city and county of st. John.

This caused considerable discussion in which Ritchie, Pugsley stockton, Adams, McLelan, Colter and Wilson took part.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie said the bil was the same as that passed by this house list year and defeated in the upper chamber. It provided for the appointment by the governor in council of referees who would discharge all the duties now performed by barristers.

Mr. Wetmore strongly opposed the bill flow. Mr. Alair said this bill had been brought in to take out of the hands of the judge in equity the power of appointing referees. This step had bean found necessary because of some of the appointments made by the judge, which appointments were rather in the interest of individuals than in the interest of the public.

the public.

The first section was carried on division by the fol-The first section was carried on division by the following yote —
Yeas—Blair, Gillespie, Mitchell, Ritc ie, Quinton, Killam, Nadeau, Glasier, Heiherington, Leblauc, Labillois, Wulson, Rlis, Park, Stockton, McManus, Hibbard, White, Murray, Pugaley, Palmer.—21.
Nays—Weimere, adams, Colter, Dr. Black, Humphray, Morton—6 phrey, Morton -6
The bill was then agreed to with amendments.
Mr. Killam committed a bill to incorporate the

MONOTON W. C T WNION. Mr. Killam supported the bill, and it was agreed to with amendments.

The house went into committee on the bill to enable the common council of St John to exempt from taxation property connected with lighting of the public streets in Carleton.

explained that the object was to enable the common council to relieve from taxation the electric light plant in Carleton

Mr. Betherington vigorously opposed the bill, which he declared was like all other such bills, in the interest of the rich and sgains; the poer.

After mu h discussion, Mr. Eliis consented to having progress reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. McManus introduced a bill to cancel certain grants erroneously issued, and to authorize the issuing of grants in lieu thereof to the persons pr perly entitled to the same.

and manifest his glory there, it is presented in the presence of all the people, by showing it is the presence of all the people, by showing it which always has been and which all the glory that God could better the presence of all the people while the stress of dark and the presence of all the people while the people while a presence of all the people while th

was very similar to the franchise act which had received the agent of the committee last year. There were a few changes in this bill In reference to the revising commissioner, it was deemed advasable to ask the house to consent to a different proposal than that in last year's bill. It was proposed to vest in the chief justice the appointment of that officer. It was also thought well to dispense with having the lists printed. That matter would be ference to the revising commissioner, it was deemed advable to ask the house to content to a different proposal than that in last year's bill. It was protosed to vest in the chief justice the appointment of that officer. It was also thought well to dispense with having the lists printed. That matter would be left with the revisors, whose duty it would be to make up the lists. They would also have the power to hear complaints and to add or strike off names. In the event of any one being disstissied with the decision of the revisor, appeal could be made to the revising commissioner. He would be happy to make explanations while the different sections were being considered. The measure was a broad and liberal one and was calculated to commend istself to the careful consideration of the house and country.

MR ADAMS our own actual transgressions, we must yield to the strivings of the spirit and consent to the

said that all this machinery should be done away with and every British su ject over 21 years of age, or naturalized citizen who pays his taxes should be entitled to vote. He claimed that under the system of franchise in the United States there was no chance for fraud. There all persons who register their names fourteen days before the elections are entitled to vote. He thought as the government were prepared to go so far as they were going, they should go the whole way and give the people universal sufferage. That would give the young men of the country an interest in the government of the country and make them better citizens. He read from a speech of Hon Peter Mitchell in the Dominion parliament on this subject, and agreed with the broad views of that liberal minded gentleman. MR ADAMS

said it was useless for Canada to hold back universal sufferage much longer. Without taking up the time of the committee, he moved that if any extention be made in the franchise it be in the direction of what is understood as universal sufferage.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Adams. HON. MR. BLAIR

was not in accord with the resolution. He did not think the time had arrived when we should fall into line with the views of the United States on this question. It was not the duty of the legislature to march in advance of public opinion. With the press it was different. Better that the law should be behind than in advance of public opinion. An examination of this bill will show that every man who ought to vote is clearly embraced in this measure. Anyone will have a right to vote at elections for the general assembly who has real estate to the extent of \$100 or who has income to the amount of \$400. The son of every farmer, the class which does so much to develope the country, will have the right to vote of the bill after which progress that the bill might to before the municipality committee.

Hen. Mr. Mitchell moved house into committee to further consider the bill for the incorporation of the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Co. The bill was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to incorporate the St. John and Eastern Railway Company, with petitien in favor of the same.

he house went into committee on a bill to establish a police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in Andover and Perth. Mr. Eaird explained the object of the bill. The appointment of a police magistrate was asked for in the interest of good order.

Hen. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to enable the Bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to enable the Fredericton city council to aid in the erection of a fredericton c

All. We miles and the law committee and considerate ed the bill and did not agree with the section which provided a penalty, the committee feeling that the withholding of the fee would be sufficient penalty in case the evidence was not filed as provided.

In answer to Mr. White, Hon. Mr. Blair said corners would not have to make extra copies of evidence. They could send the copy taken at the inquest.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie moved that a section be added to the bill repealing the statute limiting the number of coroners in the city and county of st. John.

This caused considerable discussion in which Ritchie, Pugaley stockton, Adams, McLellan, Colter and Wilson took part.

After Dinner to the statute discussion in which the discussion continued. Mr. Colter was in favor of the flanchise there at different times, and many a man who did not have riches had the discussion continued. Mr. Colter was in favor of the flanchise there are largement of the would he have paupers vote. Citizenship should be the qualification. Riches did not always represent brains, and many a man who did not have riches had what was better in the government of a country—intelligence.

bered when he (Ritchie) had tabled a resolution asking for the extension of the franchise to persons a assessed on \$300 instead of \$400, that resolution did not have the support of the ex-surveyor general. It was not correct that all revisors have done their work well. A discussion that took place here in 1882 in reference to the conduct of the revisors in the city of St John, brought cut the fact that they had sat with closed doors and would not add or strike off a name unless it suited themselves. They gave as a reason that they were acting under legal advice, but we all know what kind of legal advice can be got in some cases just before a general election. The appointment of a revising commissioner would remedy all this, and this was a step in the right cirction. He was satisfied that no constitueacy was prepared to go at present for universal suffrage, and believed the adoption of the resolution would be a mistake.

MR. PARK had much pleasure in supporting the reso ution. He had supported a similar resolution last year. Under universal suffrage fraud would be next to impossible. He agreed with Mr. Stockton that the intellige see of He agreed with Mr Stockton that the intelligence of the country should have a right to exercise the franchise. The young men of the country should be given a voice in the government of the country, no matter whether rich or poor, and in this direction he paid a high compliment to the brave men who effered their services for duty in the Nerthwest during the rebellion. He believed the feeling of the country was in favor of universal sufferage and that the pressure would be such that the measure would be forced from the authorities all over the Dominion

rould vote for the bill and against the resolution would vote for the bill and against the resolution. He felt that every voter should nave some small stake in the country. He would be opposed to giving votes to persons after they had resided 14 days in the country. He would favor a reduction of the qualification for tenants. Sixty dollars was too nigh a figure in the rural districts. When that section was reached he would suggest that tenants in certain localities who pay a rental of \$20 be allowed to vote.

At six o'cleck the house a journed till ten tomorrow morning.

norning.

Frederictor, March 17.—Afterfrontine bills wer introduced : by Leighton, to authorize Carleton Co council to prohibit or regulate heroing or tethering of cattle on the highway, also regulate the construc-

MR. BURCHILL

moved his resolution in reference to Miramichi river fishing privileges, amending the dates of applications to cover from 1st of January, 1879 to 23th of feb. 1883.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—The information will be funished.—Recess.

After dinner

MR. PUGSLEY

introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of spoile or stipendiary magistrate with civil jurisdiction, at or near Newtown, in Kings, with petition in favor of the same.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented petition of Mary E Chipman and upwards of fifty others, asking that an act be passed to allow unmarried women to vote at town elections.

Hon. Mr Ritchie gave notice of motion for suspension of rule so as to introduce a bill to relieve certain persons owing and interested in property situated on Mill street and vicinity from assessment under the act to widen and extend certain public streets in the city of %t. John.

On motion of Mr Killam, house went into commistee on the bill relating to the ELGIN, PETITCODIAC AND HAVELOCK RAILWAY CO.

ELGIN, PRTITCODIAC AND HAVRLOCK BATT.WAY CO. 1 Mr. White in the chair.—Progress was reported and the bill was referred to the committee on corpora-

Mr. Murray gave notice of the following motion:-Mr. Murray gave notice of the following motion:—
Whether it is the intention of the government to
hold any inquiry into the case of claimants for grants
of land, embracing water rights or privileges upon
the non-tidal waters of the Restigouche and its tributaries, and if so, when it is likely such enquiry will
be held by whom and where
Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend chapter 56
of Consolidated Statutes relating to courts of prohate.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

House again went into committee on a bill in amendment of chapter 4 of the Consolidated Statutes of elections to the general assembly, Mr. Hibbard in the chair.

said that the impression among some hon gentlemen was that the bill was loaded down with machinery. That was not so. It had less machinery than if it provided for manhood suffrage. The government would be prepared to listen to all reasonable suggestions in reference to the provisions of the act. The suggestion of Mr. Killam in reference to the rental rate would no doubt be favorably considered when that section was reached.

mearly every man fit to exercise the frarchise would have a chance.

MR ADAMS

mittee cared the law proposed that no tenant could vote unless the law a candidate for the Dominion parism nt on a should be wired out. Ever man wao had his taxes paid for the year before should have a vote. Universal suffrage means citizenship, and he believed with the man who said, thut the people and the government is safe. The closer you bring the people with the man who said, thut the people and the government is safe. The closer you bring the people with the franchise. He referred to Hungary, Deomark, Germany, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Servis, Switzerland and other countries in all of which over one hundred and forty-two millions of people enjoyed universal suffrage. He spoke of the larve number of Canadians in the United States, and alone than in the whole of Fredericton There were no persons in this province, no class of persons who should be wired out. Ever man wao had his taxes paid for the year before should have a vote. Universal suffrage means citizenship, and he believed with the man who said, thut the people and the government is safe. The closer you bring the people suffrage when he gives farmers' sons the right to vote. In view of the inducements held out by the United States to the young men of this country, he thought that manhood suffrage should be adopted.

MR WETMORE

MR WETMORE

said he did not wish to give a silent vote on this question. There were many provisions in the bill of which he approved. He condemned, however, the appointment of a revising commissioner. He thought there was no occasion for taking the power cut of the hands of the revisors, who, all things considered, had done their work well. The appointment of a revising barrister in York would be a great hardship to this county. Take for instance a disputed case from North Lake. A man who wanted to add or strike off a name, and could not carry his point, would be obliged to bring his witnesses to Fredericton, a distance of some eighty miles. He had opposed universal suffrage last year, and saw no reason to change his mind since then.

MR WHITE opposed the motion. He thought a man should have at least some small stake in the country before

HON. MR BLAIR said the adoption of Mr. Ellis' motion would prac-tically defeat the bill and leave us as we were before. tically deteat the bill and leave us as we were before. Referring to some of the remarks of Mr. Ellis, he said that there had been a grinding despotism in france under the empire, although there was what was called universal suffrage. The same was true in reference to Germany. No one worthy of having a vote would be excuded by this bill. The income rate might be reduced. By this bill any young man in St. John assessed on an income of \$200 would have a right to vote. He did not think that those of our people who go to the United States are attracted there because of the electoral institutions of that country.

MR. M'ADAM was in favor of giving the right to vote to every British subject or to those prepared to take the oath of allegiance. He would support the resolution.

said he intended to vote on this question. This was a matter in which he had always be en interested and he would support the resolution favoring universal soffrage. There should be no taxation without representation. A man should vote because he is a man. If a man should vote because he has \$100 property, then, on the same principle, the man having \$200 worth of property should have two votes. He knew of one parish in his own county in which parish there were ever 500 taxpayers yet under the Dominion act, which was more liberal than this bill, some 242 of such taxpayers were excluded.

solid the bill was more liberal than the Domainion ast so far as the personal property, income and real estate clauses were concerned.

Hon. Mr. Speaker—The rental clause requiring a tenant to pay rent to the amount of \$30 was not so liberal as the Domainion act, which gave a vote to a tenant paying rental of \$20. He was in favor of extending the franchise to every British subject. The vote was then taken on Mr. Ellis' resolution with the following result:

Yess—Mr. Speaker, Adams, Quinton, Colfer, Me-Adam, Elis, Park, Perley, Baird, Dr. Biack—10.

Nays—Hon. Air. Blair, Gillespie, McLeilan Mischell, Ritchie, Wetmore, Killam, Najeau, Glasier, Leblane, Wheaton, Labillois, Wilson, Leighton, McManus, Dr. Lewis, White, Humphrey, Morton, Flewelling, Burchill, Murray, Pugs'ey, Palmer—24.

Mr. Hetherington who was absent when the vote was taken asked that his name be placed with those voting for the resolution.

was taken asked that his name be placed with those voting for the resolution.

The bill was then read section by section. When the 20th section which provides for the appointment of a revising commissioner for each county by the chief justice was read,

MR. WETMURAN

objected to the appointment of such commissioners. He claimed that a revising commissioner was not necessary and that such an appointment would not be in the interest of the prevince; that in York and other counties the effect would be very injurious and bear particularly hard on persons of limite; means in cases of diamets. HON MR BLAIR

claimed that the appointment of a revising commissioner would be decidedly in the interest of the public good and would have a wholesome effect upon revisors all over the country.

Mr. Colter took the same stand as Mr. Wetmore.

After further discussion in which Messrs. Morton, Flewelling and Pagaley took part, the section was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Blair, Gillespie. Mitchell, Bitchie, Nadeau, Gla-ler, Lablanc Labillots, Wilson, Leighton, Ellis, McManus. Dr. Lewis, Flewelling, Murray, Pagaley, Palmsr-17.

Nays—Wetmore, Coller, Dr. Black, Humphrey, Morton—5.

Four other sections were adopted, after which the committee reported progress with leave to sit sgain.

committee reported progress with leave to sit sgain.

Hon Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill to further amend the act to authorize the construction of a tramway on Lower Water street, Chatham.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following bills: To incorporate the Fredericton W C. T Union, to provide for more effectual repairs of roads and streets at Modadam, in the parish of Prince Wm; to establish an additional polling place in the parish of Prince Wm; to further explain and amend the incorporation act of the Northern and Western Railway Co.

Mr. Lighton introduced bills to further amend the incorporation act of the town of Woods ock acd acts in amendment thereof, and other acts to extend the franchise to widews and spinsters in the town of Woodstock.

MR. PUSSLEY

MR. PUGSLEY moved the house into a committee on a bill to allow unmarried women and widows to v te at school meetings and hold the office of school trustes. He had some doubt, he said, when he introduced this bill as to whether widows and spinsters holding property oid not aiready possess this power this present motion was to have the views of the attorney general on the subject, so that the country might thoroughly understand the law as it new stood.

HON. MR. BLAIR said he had looked into this law and found that widows at d splusters holding property had already all the power asked for in the bill of the hon gentle-

Hon. Mr. Ritchie and Hon Mr. McLellan presented petitions of St. John parties against the bill to further amend the incorporation of the St. John Gas Light Co.

Mr. Ellis presented the petition of the St. John and the state of the St. John while the state of the St. John and the state of the St. John and the state of the St. John while the state of

common council praying that a bill to amend an act to widen and extend certain public streets in St. John may not pass; also a petition against an act in amendment of chapter four of the consolidated statutes, entitled, elections to the general assembly.

MR. RLLIS

moved house into committee on a bill to further amend incorporation act of St. John Gaslight Company, Mr. White in the chair. Mr. E. lis repeated his arguments of yesterday in favor of the bill. In the face of the fact that the power to establish the electric light had been given to the Monc'on and Fredericton Gas companies it would be unfair not to give the same privilege to the St. John company. The position of the petitioners against the bill was lliogical. They say the passage of this bill will enable the Gas company to crush out the electric and thus secure a monoply of this business. In their opposition to the bill are not the petitioners advocating the principle of monopoly as far as the two organized companies are concerned. The Gaslight Company had made money because of their good management.

HON. MR. M'LBLLAN said that power similar to that asked by this bill had been given to the Moncion and Fredericton Gas companies. He treed the history of the St. John Gas Co., teld of their struggles and of their great loss by the fire of 1877. He had not one word to say against the gentlemen composing the Electric Company, they were honorable men. This house would have as much right to refuse away for the greating of as much right to refuse power for the erection of an additional Nut and Bolt works in St. John, or for another cot on mill at Marysville, as to decline to grant the power asked for in this bill. Pefore the electric companies were established the Gas Light Company made a reduction of 25 per cent. in their rates

said he was more than ever opposed to this bill. The eases of Moneton and Fredericton were different, no electric light companies having been established there. The St John electric light companies which had cone so much to reduce the the price of light, could not stand a strong competition and should be given a chance to get fairly well established, otherwise such a nowerful company as the St John Gas such a powerful company as the 8t John Gas it Co. would be able to crush cut the companies then have the monopoly of both gas and electric

said that yesterday he had thought he would not be able to vote in this matter, believing that he was in-terested in g-s light company. Since then he had explained the matter to Mr. speaker and the latter explained the matter to Mr. speaker and the latter was inclined to believe that he (Pugs ey) had a right to vote. He was simply interested in an estate owning some of the gas light company's stock. He declared that the gas light company was composed of men of the highest integrity and it was not correct that they had ever dealt unfairly toward the people of St. John.

could not understand why there should be any objection to this bill. It seemed to him to be a question as to whom the house should give the monopoly. If this bill is not carried the monopoly is practically given to the two electric light companies. MR RLLIS

said he wished distinctly understood that he was no interested in the gas light company. If he were to allow his sympathy rather than his judgment to affect him he might vote against the bill. He supported the bill, feeing that all companies should be placed on an equal footing.

was opposed to the bill. The gaslight company had been organized for twenty one years; had rather opposed the introduction of electric light, at least made no effort to introduce it till after young men had put their means into the new enterprise. Now the gas company ask the right to manufacture electric light so that they may kill out the existing commanics.

HON. MR RITCHIE

said the circumstances of the case were rather peculiar. He agreed with much that had been said by his hon. friend from St. John. At the same time there was considerable force in what the hon. member from Gloucester had stated. It might be asked if any wrong would result by not passing this bill at present, and what the effect would be if the bill be massed. It was a fact that the concennent had resent, and what the effect would be if the bill be passed. It was a fact that the gas company had reduced the price of gas before the organization of the electic light companies. It was also a fact that they were unable to pay any dividends for the first eight years of their eristence. It might be well, he said, that some consideration should be shown for the struggling electric light companies that introduced this enterprise. There were already two electric light companies, and it might be asked if these would not give each other all the competition desirable.

MR M'MANUS

MR M'MANUS said there were different kinds of monopolies—mon polies of wealth and influence which were not al-ways in the interest of the country and monopolies intended to foster deserving industries and save them from powerful corporations. He considered it desirable to protect the struggling companies until such time as they were properly established.

After some further discussion, the bill was agreed to by a vote of 18 to 8.

presented the petition of G T. Baskin. J. C. Connolly and others in favor of a bill to establish additional polling place in the parish of Prince Wi liam. MR WETMORE from the committee to whom had been referred

the committee recommended the HON. MR. MITCHRIT submitted the returns asked for by Mr. Burchill

MR. KILLAM

gave notice of resolution for the suspension of a rule to introduce a bill to incorporate the Shediac and Cape Tormentine Railway Company. HON. MR BLAIR.

house went into committee to further consider the bill relating to elections to the general assembly. Mr. Hibbard in the chair. After some discussion the bill was agreed to. A sub-section of section three gives the right to vote on an income of \$200 over and above an exemption allowed by law, and sub-section thirteen gives the right to vote to any freeman in the city of \$1. John who is assessed in the sum of \$100 for the year for which the voters' list is made up. An amendment was made giving the right to vote to every tenant paying a rental of \$20 a year.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Palmer to amend chapter 99 of the consolidated statutes of municipalities, and to amend chapter 100 of the consolidated statutes of rates and taxes, so far as it relates to ex-

emptions.

Notices of motion to suspend the rules were given by Mr. Killam to introduce a bill relating to certain marsh lands in the parish of Sackville; and by Mr. Wetmore to introduce an act relating to the Diocesan Synod of Ferdenister. Synod of Fredericton.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

FREDERICTON, March 19 - Bills introduced yesterday Bills amending the incorporation act of St. John

Gas Light Co., and relating to elections to the general assembly, were read a third time. & Hon. Mr. Mitchell gave notice of motion to suspend the rules to introduce a bill to authorize the Char-

lotte county council to convey certain lands to the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference of the Methodist church, presenting also a petition in favor of the said Mr. Ellis gave notice of like motion to introduce bill to Mr. Ellis gave notice of like motion to introduce bill to enable St. John common council to exempt from taxation certain property of the St. John cotton factory; also a bill to authorize the appointment of a commission to examine into and to report the system and

management of the department of sewerage and wa er supply in the city of St. John (East side) and Portland; also a bill to extend to women the right to wote at civic elections in the city of St. John.

Mr. Prigeley introduced a bill to place certain roads in Kinas county on the great road service. Mr. Puggley introduced a bill to place certain roads in Kings county on the great road service.

Mr. Speaker ruled that such a bill could not be considered, as it involved the expenditure of money.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved the house into committee on a bill to incorporate the Maragnadavic River Driving Co., which was agreed to with certain amend-

ments.

The house went into committee on a bill to in The house went into committee on a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen driving park association. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. stockton presented the petition of the St John common council in favor of a bill relating to the St John aims house and workhouse.

Mr. Moadam gaye notice of a motion for suspension of rules to intraduce the bill to authorize the erection of a public kall at Oak Bay, parish of St. David, Charlotte county.

David, Charlotte county.

On motion of Mr. McManus, the house went into committee on a bill to snable Gloucester county council to issue debentures to the smount of \$2,500 in aid of the erection of a building for county offices,

the rector, church wardens and vestry of Trinity church in the parish of Canning, Queens Co., to sell glebe lands.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced bill to authorize the issue of commissions under the great seal in cer ain cases and for certain purposes.

House adjourned till temorrow morning.

House adjourned till temorrow morning.

Frederictor, March 18.—All bills introduced yesterday were read a second tide.

Mr. Flewelling was granted leave of absence until Tuesday next.

Mr. Ellis moved the house into committee on the bill to further amend the incorporation of the St.

John Gas Light Co.

Mr. Park, Mr. McManus and Hon. Mr. Ryan presented petitions of residents of St. John against said bill.

As a number of the committees had to meet, the house took recess until 2 30, when, according to understanding, Mr. Ellis' motion will be the first matter dealt with.

APTER DINNER

Mon motion of Mr. Stockton, seconded by Mr. Quinton, house went into committee of havishouse of April 2nd, 1885, in reference to the claims of Messrs. Bond & Milden for wark in connectin with the St. John Exhibition buildings in 1883, Mr. Leighton in the chair. Mr. stockton explained the nature of the claim a considerable length Messrs Bond & Milden for wark in connectin with the St. John Exhibition buildings in 1883, Mr. Leighton in the chair. Milton buildings in 1883, Mr. tockton explained the nature of the claim a considerable length Messrs Bond & Milden for wark in connectin with the St. John Exhibition buildings in 1883, Mr. Leighton in the chair. Milton buildings in 1883, Mr. tockton explained the nature of the claim of several to the chair. Whilst the st. John Exhibition buildings in 1883, Mr. Leighton in the chair. Milton buildings in 1883, Mr. tockton explained the nature of the claim of several to the architect appointed by the exhibition commission. It would be a hardship if the contractors were to lose in consequence of any error of the select committee of last year be adopted and an address be presented to the Licut Governor in counci MOn motion of Mr. Stockton, seconded by Mr.

The rule having been suapended, Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to establish a common field on certain marsh lands in Harvey, Albert county.

Mr. Killam presented the petition of Sarah Cutler and other ladies, asking that widows and spinsters having property qualification be allowed to vote at the Monoton civic election. the Moncton civic election.

Hon, Mr. McLe'lan introduced a bill to amend chap.

23 of consolidated statutes of agriculture and chap. Hop. Mr. Blair introduced a bill relating to the

Hop. Mr. Biair introduced a bill relating to the offices of president of the legislative council and speaker of the house of assembly.

The house went into committee on motion of Mr. Wetmore, on a bill relating to county courts, Mr. Mo-Mahus in the chair — Agreed to.

Mr. Pugsley presented a petition of Rev. Mr. Stockton and others in favor of the bill for the appointment of a strendiary or pulse magistrate at Newton, Kings county.

Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Quinton stated that they had been absect from the house when the claim of Bond & Milden was under consideration. They wished it understood that they were in favor of the claim.

Mr. Ellis recommitted bilt to enable St. John common council to exempt from taxation certain property connected with the lighting of the streets of mon council to exempt from taxation certain pro-perty connected with the lighting of the streets of Carleton, Mr. White in the chair. Mr. Ellis strongly favored the bill.

Hon. Mr McLellan favored the bil', but would not

Hon. Mr McLelian layored the bill, but would not go for exempting more property than that actually used for electric light purposes.

Mr. Stockton supported the passage of the bill. It was only intended to exempt the plant in use for the electric light.

Mr. H-thenington could see no reason why the plant and put he weed during the day for other plant could not be used during the day purposes
Mr. Wilson supported the bill
Hon Mr. Ritchie endorsed the views of the

rincial secretary.

Hon. Mr. B'air suggested certain amendments
Mr. 8t-okton said the common council had agreed
to exempt the propercy to the amont of \$7,000.

Bill agreed to with certain amendments. Bill agreed to with certain amendments.

Mr. Wilson, in the absence of Mr. Pa mer submitted a report from the committee on municipalities.

Mr. McAdam presented the petition of Thomas
Cottrell, James A. Simpson and 150 other ratepayers
of St. David's, Charlottee count, in favor of the bill
to authorize the erection of a public hal at Oak to On motion of Mr. Pugsley, the house went into com

is on motion of Mr. Pugsler, the house went into committee on a bill to provide for better fire priection for the village of Sussex, Mr. Burchill in the chair.

Mr. Pugsley said the bill was the result of twe public meetings at Sussex. He referred to the wonderfully rapid growth of Sussex and said the proposed legislation was a necessity in the interest of sussex.

Mr. Morton had no desire to offer se lous opposition to the bill. some of its details needed amendment. He theught the propersal to use one-half the road money for fire purposes for so long a time was scarcely a proper one.

Hon. Mr. Blair agreed with. Mr. Morton and doubted the propriety of passing this bill. HOD. Mr. Biair agreed with, Mr. morton and doubted the propriety of passing this bill.

Mr. Pugsley sp. ke again, declaring that all the people were in favor of the bill.

Mr. McAdam, while anxious to give Sussex proper fire protection, thought that the present was an im-

Hon. Mr. Blair thought it would be improper to Mr. Mr. Blart thought it would be improper to use the road money for fire purposes.

Mr. Morton had every desire to s.e Sussex have proper protection against fire. He thought, however that it would be improper to use the money intended for four important roads for fire purposes in that important village.

ortant village.

Mr. Pugsley made another speech, speaking specially in the interest of tenants and merchants of Sussex in his plea on behalf of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Bair said the people of Sussex should ask authority to assess themse ves for fire purposes.

Mr. Wetmore said the object was a most desirable one He was opposed, however, to the proposal to apply the road money for fire purposes.

Mr. Pugsley consented to having progress reported with leave to sit again.

mr. Fuggiey consented to having progress reported with leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Ellis house went into committee on the bill to abolish the regislative council, Mr. Killam in the chair.

Mr. Mc Adam protested sgainst the hon. gentleman from St. John taking up the time of the house in masless discussion.

from St. John taking up the time of the house in useless discussion.

[Mr. Ellis supported his bill in a lengthy speech, a full report of which, together with considerable debate on other matters, is crowded out.]

The vote was as follows:—

Y'as—Hon. Mesers. Slair, Gillespie, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Mesers Colter, Nadeau, Glasier, Wheten, Wilson, Leighton, Ellis, Stockton, McManut, Dr. Lewis, Mr. Hibbsrd, White, Perley, Dr. Black, Humphrey, Burchill, Pugsley, Palmer—24

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Hon Mr. McLellan, Messrs.

Wetmore, LeBlanc, Labillols, McAdam, Morton—7.

Mr. Speaker said he would not order the bill engrossed until the governor's assent had beed given to same. AFTER THE VOTE WAS TAKEN

Mr. Ellis declared that he was thoroughly in earnest Mr. Ellis declared that he was thoroughly in earnest in this matter. He believed that the legislative council cannot stand in the way of public opinion and that they will be made to abolish themselves. If this house be backed up by public opinion as he believed, it will be, he had no coult the council could and would be abolished. He wished to warn the council in no harsh or offensive language that they must listen to the voice of the people's representatives and concluded by the declaretion that this should be made a test question at the polls in the coming general election.

oming general election.
On motion of Mr. McManus the bill to authorize on motion of Mr. McManus the bill to authorize the county council of Gloucester to effect temporary loans in certain cases was agreed to.

Mr Wetmore spoke of the promptness with which certain returns had been brought down, while numerous other returns called for early in the session had not yet been laid on the table.

Hon. McSrrs Ryan, McLellau and Blair mide statements in reference to the returns asked for ments in reference to the returns asked for.

In reply to a question Hon. Mr. Blair said last year's debates, being printed in Toronto, had yet

come to hand.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

bill relating to the taking county valuation in Carieton county. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the house into committee on bill to confirm a certain lease from Albert municipality to Samuel Stewart. Agreed to

Mr. Leighton moved the house into committee on bill to extend the franchise to widows and spinaters at municipal and civic elections.

Mr. Speaker—Is this a local or general bill.

Mr. Leighton—A general bill.

Mr. Leighton explained that he had introduced this as a local bill to apply only to Woodstock. There was such a feeling among the members of the municipalities committee in favor of making it apply to the whole prevince that he consented.

Dr. Black said the committee on municipalities had decided to recommend that this bill be made general on account of the feeling in that direction all over the province. The bill was agreed to.

on motion of Mr. Wilson the house went into consideration of the bill to amend the Fredericton assesment Act of 1874 and for other purposes Agreed to Mr. Leighton moved house into committee on the bill relating to the construction of buildings in Woodsteck and to provide for the proper inspection of the same—Agreed to.

After dinner, the house went into committee to further consider the bill to amend the Medical act of urther consider the bill to amend the Medical act of the the Mr. Pugsley extisined that since the bill had been committed last week it was before the law committee to further consider the bill to amend the Medical act of the the Mr. Pugsley extisined that since the bill had been committed last week it was before the law committee to further consider the bill to amend the Medical act of the the Mr. Pugsley extisined that since the bill had been committed last week it was before the law committee to further consider the bill to amend the Medical act of the them.

mitted and an amendment made at Hen. Mr. Ritchie's suggestion, so as to make the law apply beyond a doubt to civic electio: s in Et. John and Fort-Mr. Murray moved the resolution of which he had array moved the resolution of which he had given notice in reference to rights and privileges for the non-tidal waters of the Restigouche.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the attorney general had prepared a bill providin for the appointment of such commissioner. COLIMISSIONER.

The rules having been suspended, Mr Palmer introduced the bill to enable the rector, church wardens and vestry of Trinity church, Canning, Queens county, to sell their glebe lands.

Recess.

AFTER DINNER.

Mr. Stockton presented the petition of Port and city council against the bill to provide for a commission to arrange the terms of union between St. John and Portland.

Mr. Wilson moved the house into committee to consider the bill to be considerate. consider the bill to incorporate the Fredericton W. C. T. Union, Mr. Adams in the chair. Agreed to with certain amendments.:
On motion of Mr. Wetmore the bill further relating to the old burial ground, Fredericton, was agreed

with amendments

Hon. Mr. Blair moved that the bill to au horize the town council of Woodstock to conso idate its debenbenture debt be recommitted. Mr Blair propos d an amendment to the fourth section to remove certain doubts, which amendment was adopted and the bill agreed to

Hon. Mr McLellan submitted returns, asked for by Mr. Colter in reference to stock farms sales In committes, the bill to cancel certain grants erroneously issued and to authorize the issuing of grants in lieu thereof to the persons properly enutled to the same was agreed to. was agreed to.

Hou. Mr. Blair moved the house into committee

on a bill to authorize the issue of commissioners under the great seal in certain cases and for certain purposes. Mr. Wheten in the chair. Hon. Mr. Blair said this bill was necessary in order that complaints against magistrates or other officers of the crown might be investigated under oath in the places where complaints originated. It was also necessary in many other cases, some of which he mentioned. mentioned.

Mr. Wetmore th ught there was no necessity for such a measure. The governmen, whi e pretending economy, is creating a lot of new offices. Another of its bill provides for the appointment of a secretary to a general board of health. He was of the opinion

that the members of the government should investi gate the conduct of any of their officers instead o reating new offices.

Hon. Mr. Blair made a lengthy explanation to show Hon. Mr. Stair made a lengthy explanation to show that the only additional power asked by the government was the right to have witnesses examined under oath. All the other powers were already vested in the governor in council. This was not an act to create additional offices and increase expenses, but on the contrary, an act seeking to lessen expensiture and make the averaged law more effective. on the contrary, an act seeking to lessen expanciture and make the present law more effective.

Mr Adams strongly opposed the bill. The very earnestness of the attorney general he regarded as an evidence of suspicion. He condemned the appointment of so many justices of the peace and called upon the attorney general to do away with the forecastle members of the government

The first section of the bill was adopted, the vote belny:—

being:— Yeas— Hon. Messrs. Blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Killam, Nadeau, Glasier, Leblanc, Labillois, McManus, Hibbard, Morton Murray.—16.
Nays—Wetmore, &dams, Park, Dr Black, Humphrey.—5.
Hon. Mr. McLellan moved the house into committee on a bill relating to Dorchester street, in the city of Portland, Mr. Hibbard in chair. After an explanation by Hon. Mr. McLellan and remarks belon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Killam, the bill was agreed

to.

Hon. Mr. Ryan presented the petitions of Pierre Chenard and Michel Chenard in isvor of an act to remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants

Hon. Mr. McLellan moved the house into committee on a bill to amend the act relating to sewerage in the city of Portland, Mr. Morton in chair. Mr. McL. llan said there had been a question as to whether the Portland council should issue debentures for \$10,000 a year or \$5.000 for sewerage purposes. The bill hed a year or \$5,000 for sewerage purposes The bill habeen amended, making the sum \$5,000. The bill a amended agreed to.

House adjourned till Monday morning.

FREDERICTON, March 22 .- All the bills introduced on Saturday were read a second time, and all bills agreed to on that day were read a third time Hon. Mr. Gillespie moved the house into committee on a bill relating to a tramway on Lower Water street Chatham, Mr. Morton in the chair. After explanations by Hon. Mr. Gillespie the bill was agreed

to.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to provide for registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie from committee on standing rules, submitted a report.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill in add'tion to and in rules, submitted a report:

Mr. Murray introduced a bill in add'tion to and in amendment of chap. 32 of consolidated statutes.

Hon. Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill to amend enapter 100 of consolidated statutes of rates and taxes.

At 10.50 the house took recess till 11.45.

After recess. the rules were suspended to admit of the introduction of the following bills: By Mr. Killam, bill to incorporate the Shediuc and Cape Tormentine Railway Company, also bill respecting certain marsh lands in the parish of Sackville, by Mr. Wetmore, bill relating to the Dioceian Synod of Fredericton; by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, bill to authorize the Charlotte county council to convey certain lards to the N. B and P. E. Island Conference of the Methodist church; by Mr. Ellis, bill to incorporate the N. B. Anthracite Coal Mining Company; by Mr. Stockton, bill to amend incorporation act of "The Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John "by Mr. Kockton, bill to authorize the erection of a public hall at Oak Bay, St. David, Charlotte county; by Mr. Ellis, bill to enable St. John common council to execumpt from taxation certain property of the St. John Cotton Co. also a bill to authorize the appeint-

hall at Oak Bay, St. David, Charlotte county; by Mr. Ellis, bill to enable St. John common council to exexempt from taxation certain property of the St. John Cotton Co; also a bill to authorize the appeintment of a commission to examine into and to report on the system and management of the department of sewerage and water supply in St. John (east) and Portland; also a bill to extend to women the right to vote at civic elections in the city of *t John; by Mr. Wetmore, bill to incorporate the Church of Kngland Institute, city and county of St. John; by Mr. Morton, bill to enable certain parishes in Kinga county to establish an alm's house and poor farm for the support and maintenance of their poor; by Hen. Mr. Giliespie, bill relating to street and fire zervices in the town of Chatham; by Mr. Ellis, bill to provide for a commission to arrange the terms of union between St. John and Portland; by Mr. Leghton, bill to provide for the sewerage service of the town of Woodstock; bill to amend act to authorize Woodstock town council to provide a system of water works for sold town; also, bill to empower the trustees of St. Andrew's church, parish of Woodstock, to seil and convey certain lands.

Mr. McManus moved for the appointment ef a committee of five to investigate all matters c nuected with the building of a bridge over Little Pass, County Gloucester, in 1834 and last year.

Mr. McManus said the contractor had told him that

Mr. McManus said the contractor had told him that

In raply to a question Hon. Mr. Biair said last year's dobates, being printed in Toronto, had yet to get one to hand.

House adjourned fill tomorrow morning.

Freedrich, March 19—Bills introduced jesterday were read a second time. All the bills agreed to yesterday except that abolishing the legislative by esterday except that abolishing the legislative by the property of the council, were read a stord time.

Mr. Lybillois introduced a bill to revice and continue the act authorising the construction of a boom faces are she Jacquet River, Restigouche.

On motion of Mr. Lieghton the house went into committee to further consider the bill to authorize the town of Woodstock to consolidate its debenture debt. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Stockton, the house went into committee on the bill to empower the city council of Portland to make regulations regarding the placing of poles and running of telegraph and telephone wires in said city; Mr. Burchill in the chair. On a bill to empower the city council of Portland to make regulations regarding the placing of the bridge of poles and running of telegraph and telephone wires in said city; Mr. Burchill in the chair. On a bill to empower the city council of Portland to make regulations regarding the placing of the bridge of the bridge

same direction.

Hop. Mr. Blair promised that the government would do what was possible in the matter.

Mr. Edils, while acreeing with the members from Restigouche, pointed out some of the difficulties that stood in the way of having their ideas carried out.
After dinner, the house went into committee to further consider the bill to amend the Medical act of 1881, on motion of Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Park in the

stock and to provide for the proper inspection of the same — Agreed to.

Among the notices of motion is one by Mr. Ellis for suspension of rules to provide for a commission to arrange the terms of union between the cities of St. John and Portland.

The bill giving the right to widows and spinsters to vote at civic and municipal elections was recom-

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law it would be well to have a section added vesting the road in fee in the Redemptorist Fathers.

After the two first sections had passed, the attorney general observed that it having been stated that the fee in the road proposed to be andoned was in the Simonds heirs, the land would fiecessarily revert to them and the promoters of the bill would not therefore acquire under this bill and the legis ative could not give any right to build on the old road. This he thought should be looked into and he suggested that progress be reported.

thought should be looked into and he sugges ed that progress be reported.

After remarks by Mr. Stockton and Mr. Pugs'ey progress was reported

After remarks dealing with the legal phases of the case by Pugsley, Ritchie, Stockton and Biair, and suggestions by Mr. Eilla, two sections of the bill passed, af er which progress was reported so that further information might be had in reference to the cities of the different p operties.

On motion of Mr. Killam house went into commit

On motion of Mr. Killam house went intrommit tee on bill to enable Monoton town council to raise money by way of loan for the construction of sewers and for other surposes, Mr Paimer in the chair. Mr. Killam explained that the sums wanted were re-quired, first to pay balance on the work already done, secondly to construct more sewers thirdly to pro-vide for a fire alarm system—bill agreed to Mr. stockton moved the house into committee on bill relating to St John alms house and workhouse, Mr. Wheten in the chair. Mr. Wheten in the chair.

Mr. Stockton exclained that the bill seeks to yes Mr. Stockton exolained that the bill seeks to vest the appointment of the alms house commissioners in the hands of the civic authorities, three of the commissioners to be appointed by the City of St. John, two by the City of Portland and one each by the parishes of St. Martins and Simonds.

Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Ellis favored the bill on principle. Neither had any fault to find with the present commissioners, but thought the appointment should

commissioners, but thought the appointment should rest with the local authorities

Hon. Mr. Ritchie said the change would only be one of sentiment so there was no fau t to find with the present commissioners who were doing their work faithfully and well.

Mr. Wetmore favored the bill, telleving it to be correct in principle. correct in principle

The vote being taken on the quest'on of resding the bill section by section, it was decided in the nega-

tive. Hon. Mr. Turner moved the house into committee on

Hon.Mr. Turner moved the house into committee on a bill to amend chap. 99 of consolidated statutes Mr. White in the chair. Hon Mr. Turner said the bill seeks to give the voting power in municipal elections to persons assed, whether or not tkey have paid their taxes before the elections.

Mr. Adams opposed the bill. Persons should have interest enough in municipal affairs to pay their taxes before wanting to vote.

Mr. Wilson tayored the bill. The giving of the man right to vote would not inte fare with the colleca right to vote would not inte fere with the collec-tion of taxes. He could not see why people should be allowed to vote in Domision and provincial elec-tions and yet have the same right denied them in municipal elections.

tions and yet have the same right denied them in municipal elections
Hon. Mr. G llespie opposed the motion. In his county people paid their local rates promptly.
Mr. McAdam was opposed to having time wasted by se much discussion over such matters.
Mr. McManus took the same view as Mr. Wilson.
Hon. Mr. Ritchie was opposed to the bill and thought the law should stand as it now is.
H. n. Mr. Blair would favor the bill as the law stands many persons well qualified to sit at the council board are prevented from doing so on account of not being able to advance the amount of the taxes of some voters who may not be in a position just then to pay their own rates

some voters who may not be in a position just then to pay their own rates

Mr. McManus sgain supported the bill, making a humorous reference to Charlotte ccunty.

Mr. Blis favored the adoption of the bill.

Mr Wetmore said he was always in favor of the bill and would support in now. It was unfair that a man should be prevented from voting at municipal electious unless he paid his taxes in advance

Mr. Palmer said the fact that there are so many delir quent tax-payers showed that the present law did not do what had been claimed for it, namely, aid in the collection of taxes. The present law as applied to municipal elections was wrong, harsh and arbitrary. If it were not wrong, why did it not apply to Dominion and provincia elections? His county was in favor of the present bill and so were the counties of York and Kings. He strongly advocated the passage of the bill.

of York and Kings. He strongly advocated the passage of the bill.

The committee decided on the first section as follows: Yeas—Hons. Mr. Speaker. Bisir, Ryan, Turner, Wetmore, Quinton, Colter, Killam, LeBlanc, Wheten, LaBillois Wilson Ellis, McManus, Lewis, Paskar, Pask

Wheten, LaBillots Wilson Ellis, McManus, Lewis, Perley, Fugsley, Palmer—18.

Nays—Hons Gillespie, McLellau, Ritchie, Nadeau, Mcadam, Park, Stockton, Black, Humphrey, Morton, Flewwelling, Murray—12.

The bill was then agreed to.

Mr. McManus, having obtained permisson from the lieut. governor to do so, introduced a bill to establish an additional polling place in New Banden, Gloucester. On motion of Mr. Steckton, the house On motion of Mr. Stechton, the house went into committee on a bill to authorize the trustees of school district No. 1, parish of Simonds, St. John, to issue debentures for the erection of an additional school house. At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Blair. who thought that the law should be made general in reference to such matters, Mr. Stockton consented to have progress reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Wilson moved the house into committee en the bill to provide for the more effectual repairing of streets and roads at Mc dam Junction, Mr. Labillois in the chair. After supper the bill was agreed to

streets and roads at Mc dam Junction, Mr. Labillois in the chair. After supper, the bill was agreed to. Mr. Quinton moved the house into Committee on the bill to authorize the city of Portland to issue debentures to the amount of \$2,000 to extend the electric light. Dr. Black in the chair.

Hon. Mr. McLellan while not wishing to oppose the bill, thought the people of Portland were already very heavily taxed for the lighting of the public streets. After remaks by Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Stockton

progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Ryan introduced a bill relating to highon motion of Hon Mr. Blair, the house adjourned

Apohaqui Items.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) APOHAQUI, March 22. - The new Kennebecasis bridge was completed on Friday last.

It is a substantial structure. The scheme for the formation of a parish Apohaqui from sections of Sussex and Studholm, is almost unanimously endorsed by those concerned. Not more than a dozen voters in April last. the proposed new parish are averse, to the scheme. It is confidently expected that the

scheme. It is connectify expected that the necessary legislation will be effected.

The friends of Rev. W. Maggs, met in the Methodist Church last Wednesday evening, and made him a liberal donation.

A revival of the milk trade formerly carried on here, has led to the erection of an ice house near the railway station, and a considerable quantity of milk will be daily forwarded to the city during the spring and arrowed.

city during the spring and summer.

Messrs. Thos McFarlane and David Long of Millstream, have purchased a lot on the main street and commenced the erection of a building where they will carry on the usual business of a country store. On the site of the business of a country store. Un the site of the new building a store formerly stood, but the business was abandoned and the building converted into a hall used for lodge meetings, and, prior to the erection of the Methodist and Baptist churches, for the holding of religious services. That building was burned four years ago and the lot has since been vacant. The

ago and the lot has since been vacant. The members of the new firm are young men of energy and considerable business experience, and have doubtless come to stay. There will now be three stores in the village.

The superior school at Apohaqui has probably sent more students to the Normal school during the past five years than any other school in the province. Fourteen students other school in the province. Fourteen stud-ents have gone from it during the last year. Several are preparing to go next term. Mr.
Pearson and Miss Burgess, who have control
of the two departments are painstaking teach-

ers. Quite extensive lumbering operations have been carried on here this winter and the bank of the river for some distance is lined with logs, the number of which is daily increas-

The intelligence that Apohaqui mineral water is to be exhibited and on sale at the London exhibition, makes the Apohaquian eyebulge out with honestipride. Visions of bleary bulge out with honestipride. Visions of bleary pilgrims affected with the "ills that flesh is heir to" forsaking the health resorts of the old world to rejuvenate amid the rural beauties that surround the fountain of youth of which the Spaniard dreamed but found not, because he did not visit Apohaqui, float before the mental gaze of the farmer as he chains the festive sawlog to his bob-sled; and in his dreams his native valley becomes the real though hitherto unrecognized "hub of the universe." More power to the doughty arm of J. R. Smith. power to the doughty arm of J. R. Smith,

Willie Bradford, 5 years old, strayed away from his home in the Cherokee Nation the other day, and the next day what the wolves had left of the poor little fellow was found in a mountain glen.

A marine governor has been patented which consists of a float hung over the stern and connected with the steam valve by a chain. When the stern of the vessel pitches high out of the water the float falls and closes the valve. In a late lecture at Yale Prof. Arthur T. Hadley stated that no less than 15,000 persons were injured annually in the United States from the single duty of coupling cars. The estimate is made from statistics of surgical aid

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, Monday, March 15 .- Hon. Mr. Lewis, president pro tem, took the chair at 11 a. m. . After prayers and routine the bills introduced from the assembly Saturday and read a first time, were read a second time and referred to the proper committees.

Hon Mr. Holly presented a petition in support of a bill to amend the act incorporating the New Brunswick Medical Society.

Hon Mr. Ryan submitted a report from the corporation committee. Hon. Mr. Thompson in the chair. Hon.

Mr. Ryan committed the bill to amend the act incorporating the Fredericton Gas Light Company. It was agreed to without amend-Hon, Mr. Holly in the chair, the bill reating to the property of the rector, churchwardens and vestry of St. Paul's church.

Hampton, was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Ryan in the chair, the bill to confirm the charter of Wm. Parks & Son (limited) and to authorize the company to issue debentures and execute mortgages was considered by the house, and after some discussion progress was reported on motion of Hon, Mr. McInerney. Hon, Mr. Harrison in the chair, the bill

to authorize the King's central agricultural society to borrow money on the security of their real estate was agreed to.

The house adjourned on motion of Hon.

Mr. Ryan. TUESDAY, March, 16.-The house opened at 11 a. m. After routine the following bills read a third time: (1) Bill to further amend an act incorporating the Fredericton gas company; (2) Bill relating to the property of the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, Hampton; (3) Bill to enable the Kings Co. central agricultural society to borrow money on the security of

their real estate. The bill to amend chap. 38 con. stat. received a second reading, and the bill to ex-tend the franchise to widows and spinsters in the City of Portland was received from the assembly and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Ryan presented a petition from Rev. Robert Wilson and others, praying that a law may be enacted for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act. Hon. Mr. Hill presented a petition from A. J. McGee and others against the passage

of the bill to incorporate the Magaguadavic River Driving Company.

Hon. Mr. Holly presented a netition from the trustees of School District No. 1, parish of Simonds, in support of a bill to authorize them to issue debentures to raise money to build a new schoolhouse and furnish the same; also, a petition from the St. John municipal council in support of a bill relating

to the almshouse and workhouse. Hon, Mr. Jones moved his resolution for copies of all communications between the Dominion and local governments with respect to the address passed by this house to the Lt. Governor last session with respect to the Fredericton bridge, Hon. Mr. Harrison, in reply, said : We have no communications with the Dominion government on the subject of the address.

Hon. Mr. Jones-Has any correspondence peen sent to the Dominion government by the local government on subject of the aldress?

Hon, Mr. Jones-Has a copy of the address been sent to the Dominion government in accordance with the terms of the lieut. overnor's reply? Hon. Mr. Harrison—As far as I know

there has been no corresponce from the local government. What correspondence the eut. governor may have had I cannot say. Hon. Mr. Jones—Has the government corwarded a copy of the address to the Dominion government as promised in the lieut.
governor's reply?

Hon. Mr. Harrison—If you will put the nquiry in writing I will answer it to-

Hon, Mr. Young-What Hon. Mr. Jones wants to know is whether a copy of the address has been forwarded to Ottawa. We had the assurance of the Lt. Governor that it would be forwarded. Hon. Mr. Harrison-I have given all the information in my possession on the subject

of the resolution. Hon. Mr. Ryan thought that honorable gentlemen ought to be satisfied with the answer given by Hon. Mr. Harrison.

Hon. Mr. Jones then gave the following notice of enquiry: Whether the local government forwarded to the Dominion government a copy of the address passed to the Lt. Governor by this house on the 6th day of Hon. Mr. Harrison-I will reply tomor-

row. Recess. FREDERICTON, Tuesday, March 16.—After recess Hon. Mr. Davidson submitted a re.

port from the law committee. Hon. Mr. Ryan in the chair, the house went into the consideration of a bill relating to the parish court in the parish of Chatham It was agreed to without amendment. Hon. Mr. Davidson in the chair, the bill to amend chap, 38 Con. Stat. was agreed to

with amendments. The house then adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow. FREDERICTON, Wednesday, March 17 .-The house met at 11 a.m. After routine the bill to amend chap. 38 Con. Stat. and the bill relating to the parish court, Chatham,

were read a third time and passed. The bill to extend the franchise to widows and spinsters in the city of Portland was read a second time. Hon, Mr. Jones presented petitions the common council of the city of St. John (1) in support of bill further in amendment of the law relating to the fran-chise in civic elections in St. John; (2) in support of a bill to vest the appoint-ment of the police magistrate of St. John in the common council; (3) in support of a bill

to exempt from taxation certain property connected with lighting the public streets of Carleton. Hon. Mr. Thompson presented a petition from the York municipal council in support of a bill relating to coroners and justices of

the peace.

The following bills were received from the assembly and read a first time:—(1) Bill to incorporate the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Company; (2) bill relating to the coroners and justices of the peace; (3) bill to establish a police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in the parishes of Andover and Perth, county of Victoria; (4) bill to incorporate certain persons to be known as the W. C. T. Union of Monoton.

FREDERICTON. Wednesday, March 17 .-After recess, Hon. Mr. Harrison in reply to Hon. Mr. Jones' enquiry of yesterday, "whether the local government had forwarded to the Dominion government a copy of the address of this house to the Lieut. Governor last session on the subject of the Fredericton bridge," said the government had not forwarded the address.

Hon, Mr. Hill presented a report from the committee on municipalities and cities. Hon. Mr. Jones in the chair, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill relating to the extension of the franchise to widows [and spinsters in the City of Portland. Hon. Mr. McInerney believed the bill was

in the right direction, but he thought it should be made general, to apply to the whole province. He saw no reason why widows and spinsters should not have Hon. Mr. Hill said the honorable gentle-

man's suggestion was valuable and might be considered by the house it is agreed that the principle of the bill is correct. He had received a largely aigned petition from ladies of St. Stephen asking for a similar bill. He was in favor of the bill being made general. Hon. Mr. Thompson said that if the bill was made general it might not be accepted

by the lower branch. Hon. Mr. Ryan said the view taken in the lower branch was that if it was made general it would be lost in this house, Hon. Mr. Jones explained that the bill was for the civic elections of Portland. He had always been in favor of female suffrage, provided they had property and paid taxes, but he feared that to make it general would imperil it in the lower house,

Hon. Mr. Harrison suggested that pro-

gress might be reported and a general bill introduced in this house. Hon. Mr. Jones thought the bill should be egistated on, on its merits, and general bill

might be introduced hereafter.

Hon. Mr. Young agreed with Hon. Mr.

Harrison and if the hon. gentleman would say that the government will prepare a general bill he thought the house might very properly let this bill stand over for a few Hon. Mr. Ryan said the present bill might

pass, and that would not interfere with the passage of a general bill.

Hon. Mr. Holly said no other part of the province had asked for such a bill, and he believed after Portland's experience with it

is known, no other locality will desire it.

Hon. Mr. Young urged that the bill stand over till it is found out if a general bill is to be introduced. Hon, Mr. Harrison said his suggestion was that a general bill should be introduced in this house and if it should not meet with

the approval of the lower house, this bill can then be taken up and passed by this house. Hon. Mr. Jones objected to making it a general bill, as other localities, with the exception of St. Stephen, had not asked it. Hon. Mr. Barberie thought we ought not to endanger this bill. The Portland people had asked for it, and there was no application from any other town. He thought, however, there should be a separate polling place for ladies, who would thus escape the profanity too often common around polling booths. He was strongly in favor of the

principle of the bill. Hon. Mr. Lewis was in favor of the bill and next year if the experience of Portland is favorable we can pass a general bill. Hon. Mr. Young considered that the government were the proper parties to intro-

duce a general bill. Hon. Mr. Thompson favored the bill passing as it is, but since he had spoken before he had learned that Charlotte and Carleton would ask for similar legislation. Perhaps in view of that it would be as well to let this bill stand for the present. Hon. Mr. Jones was willing to accept

Hon. Mr. Thompson's suggestion. be passed as it is as other localities might desire a different bill. He would prefer to see a bill passed that would give widows and spinsters the right to vote in elections for

the assembly.

Hon. Mr. Hill urged that the bill be held

noted that the bill be held. over till the others spoken of were intro-duced and all incorporated in one. He was much gratified with the liberal spirit with which this house, which was often considered very conservative, had received the proposition of extending the franchise to women. The bill was then agreed to without amendment.

Hon Mr. Thompson in the chair, the bill to authorize the Portland City council to exempt from taxation the property of the trustees of the Owens Art Gallery, was considered in committee of the whole.

Hon, Mr. McInerney said it was the same old story, exemption from taxation. It was

favoring the rich as against the poor.

Hon. Mr. Jones said the art gallery was doing a great deal of good and there was no money to be made out of it. The bill orlginated from the Portland City council. He himself was opposed to the principle of ex-emption from taxation. Hon. Mr. Ryan said if there was no fees

charged for inspecting the gallery he could see no objection to the bill. On motion of Mr. Jones the bill was amended so that the exemption may be in force only so long as the premises are used for the purposes of an art gallery, and in that form it was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Hill in the chair, the bill to

establish an additional polling place in the parish of St. George, county of Charlotte, was agreed to without amendment.

The house then adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow, on motion of Hon. Mr. Ryan. THURSDAY, March 18.—The president took the chair at 11 a. m. After routine, the following bills were read a third time and passed: (1) Bill to authorize the city council of Portland to exempt from taxation the trustees of the Owens Art Gallery; (2) the bill to extend the franchise to widows and spinsters in Portland; (3) bill to establish an additional polling place in St. George,

Charlotte. The bill relating to coroners and justices of the peace was read a second time; also the bill to establish a police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in Andover and Perth, Victoria Co.; also a bill to incorporate the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Company; also, a bill to incorporate certain persons to be known as the W. C. T. Unien of

Hon, Mr. Richard presented a petition from J. R. Foster and others in support of a bill to authorize the Moncton town counoil to raise money by way of loan for the further construction of sewers and other purposes. Hop. Mr. Jones presented a petition from

the St. John city council against the passage of a bill to amend chap. 4 Con. Stat. of elections to the general assembly. Hon, Mr. Holly presented petitions from the St. John corporation: (1) In support of a bill relating to the alms house and work house; (2) In support of a bill to extend the franchise to women civic elections,

FREDERICTON, Thursday, March 18 .- After recess, Hon. Mr. Davidson presented a report from the law Hon. Mr. Davidson in the chair, the bill to establish a police magistrate with civic jurisdiction in the parishes of Andover and Perth, Victoria County, was

Recess.

Hon. Mr. Jones submitted a report from the corporation committee Hon. Mr. Ryan in the chair, the bill to confirm the charter of Wm. Parks & Son (limited) and to authorze them to issue debentures and to execute mort-

gages, was agreed to with amendments

Hon. Mr. Hill presented a petition from 50 lady
ratepayers of St. Stephen in support of a bill to extend the civic franchise to widows and other tend the civic franchise to whom the Portfemales,
Hon. Mr. Holly presented petitions from the Portland city council: (1) In support of a bill relating to
sewerage and water supply on the eastern side of the
harbor; (2) Eill to provide for a commission to arrange terms of union between the cities of Portland
and St. John.
Hon Mr. Young from the special committee appointed recently to report; (1) On the finan-

pointed recently to report: (1) On the cial state of the province, showing its gross inde

was read a th Hon. Mr. petitions from (1) In suppor council to co (2) in suppor from the par port of a bill the said town regulate the the inspection Hon. Mr. J ing petitions council: (1) Ane council to

March

mess at the end of October, (2 as to the ex

penditure, esp ministration ar

be consistent

among other the stumpage; (3) a present system islature and the in lieu thereof,

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Young. House adjour

FREDERIC

at 11 a. m.

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breeding and public highway lating to the (3) in suppor council to aid factory. Hon. Mr. Jo the corporati Hon, Mr. B incorporate t was agreed to

Hon. Mr. J A question 1 and the answ not been recor Hon, Mr. H had committe his, the speal public docum Hon. Mr. J Hon. Mr. Harrison's vi Hon. Mr. establish that Hon. Mr. 1 Jones' conten

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Jones declari

take good care on the order b Becess. After recess stat. of election and a bill to the St. John ed from the Hon. Mr. Th lating to coro Hon. Mr. Mac The first, at and when the the governmen tional coroner Hon. Mr. Jon out. , He said was only one o county of St. provision for ners in the well and ther coroners, the government would be mad of the peace. of such a chang

The bill was t put expense or John should every other Hon. Mr. H Jones. One that no more John was in been asked f necessity for n John. Hon. Mr. Y Harrison suppo

Hon. Mr. keep the office pointments to been made in were disreputa government mo oroners are me their duty faith sity for the app opposed the sec Inerney and Ry The section iollowing vote: Yeas-Hon. erney, Harriso Nays-Hon.

The bill as an Hon. Mr. Ho H. A. White port of a bill to ection in Susse Stockton in sur the appointment with civic juris Co. The house th morrow.

FREDERICTO

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bill relating to

peace was read

incorporate

Jones, Holly,

The bills to the St. John G bill to amend were read a sec The followin assembly and r authorize the county, to aid for county office county council porary loans in corperate the sociation; (4) guadavic River exempt from Carleton wit (6) bill to amen courts. The ru five bills were re Hon. Mr. R the corporation Hon. Mr. R incorporate the Water Compan mittee of the

Stonewall Jac rel," is dead. Inventor Ro wire formally bl Cincipnati h \$400,000 worth streets. Capt. Paul Bo

Recess.

Young.
House adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

was read a third time and passed.

FREDERICTON, March 19.—The house met

at 11 a. m. After routine the bill to estab-

lish a police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in Perth and Audover, Victoria county,

petitions from the Woodstock town council:

(1) In support of a bill to authorize the

(2) in support of a bill to divide the town

port of a bill to amend the act incorporating

the said town; (4) in support of a bill to

preeding and tethering of cattle on the public highway; (2) in support of a bill re-

lating to the taking of the county valuation;
(3) in support of a bill to authorize the

council to aid in the erection of a wooden

factory.

Hon. Mr. Jones presented a report from

the corporation committee.

Hon. Mr. Barberie in the chair, the bill to

incorporate the W. C. T. Union of Moncton

A question he had put to the government

and the answer given thereto he found had not been recorded on the order book. Hon. Mr. Harrison said Hon. Mr. Jones

had committed the question to writing at

Hon. Mr. Jones denied this proposition. Hon. Mr. McInerney supported Hon. Mr.

Hon. Mr. Young quoted precedents to establish that the question and answer should have been recorded.

Hon. Mr. Davidson supported Hon. Mr. Jones' contention and after some further discussion the matter dropped, Hon. Mr. Jones declaring that next time he would take good care that his questions were placed

After recess a bill to amend chap. 4, con.

stat. of elections to the general assembly, and a bill to amend the act incorporating

the St. John gas light company, were received from the assembly and read a first time.

Hon, Mr. Thompson committed a bill re-lating to coroners and justices of the peace,

The first, second and third sections passed

and when the fourth section came up, giving

the government authority to appoint addi-

tional coroners in St. John city and county,

Hon. Mr. Jones moved the section be struck out. He said that twenty years ago there was only one coroner for the whole city and county of St. John, but the act of 1868 made

provision for the appointment of seven coroners in the city and county, this worked

well and there was no need for any more

coroners, the present bill would give the

government authority to appoint as many more coroners as they chose, and the office

would be made as common as that of justice of the peace. There was no petftion in favor

of such a change and he would oppose it.

The bill was to create additional officers and

The bill was to create additional officers and put expense on St. John county.

Hon. Mr. Ryan saw no reason why St. John should be made an exception. In every other county as many coroners could be appointed as the government choose.

Hon. Mr. Holly agreed with Hon. Mr. Jones. One of the strongest evidences that that no more coroners were wanted in St. John was in the fact that they have not been asked for. He had never heard the necessity for more coroners spoken of in St.

necessity for more coroners spoken of in St.

Hon. Mr. Young opposed and Hon. Mr. Harrison supported the section.

Hon. Mr. Jones said his only desire was to

keep the office of coroner respectable. Appointments to be justices of the peace had

been made in St. John and elsewhere that

were disreputable and he did not mean one government more than another. The present

coroners are men of good position. They do their duty faithfully, and there was no neces-

sity for the appointment of any more.

Hon. Messrs. Woods, Lewis and Kelly opposed the section and Hon. Messrs. Mc-Inerney and Ryan supported it.

The section was then put and lost on the iollowing vote:
Yeas—Hon., Messrs. Thompson, McIn-

Nays—Hon. Mesers. Young, Woods, Jones, Holly, Davidson, Kelly and Lewis

The bill as amended, then passed.
Hon. Mr. Holly presented a petition from
H. A. White and others of Sussex in support of a bill to provide for steam fire pro-

erney, Harrison and Ryan-4.

Hon. Mr. Macinerney in the chair.

on the order book.

Becess.

his, the speaker's, request and was not a

Hen. Mr. Jones rose to a question of order.

was agreed to with amendments.

rch 24, 1886.

sters in the City of believed the bill was ral, to apply to the saw no reason why should not have a

the honorable gentleas valuable d by the house the principle of the d received a largely adies of St. Stephen He was in favor of

said that if the bill ight not be accepted

d the view taken in that if it was made in this house. lained that the bill ns of Portland. He or of female suffrage, perty and paid taxes, pake it general would

suggested that proand a general bil ght the bill should be its, and general bill

reafter. reed with Hon. Mr. on, gentleman would will prepare a genne house might very tand over for a few the present bill might

no other part of the ach a bill, and he s experience with it lity will desire it. ed that the bill stand

if a general bill is to said his suggestion ould be introduced should not meet with ower house, this bill and passed by this

cted to making it a calitles, with the exnought we ought not The Portland people ere was no applicatown. He thought.

mon around polling gly in favor of the in favor of the bill xperience of Portland s a general bill. sidered that the gov

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ould thus escape the

oper parties to introfavored the bill pass. e had spoken before arlotte and Carleton gielation. Perhaps in oe as well to let this

willing to accept aggestion ought the bill should He would prefer to buld give widows and

that the bill be held poken of were intro-ated in one. He was liberal spirit with was often considered received the proposianchise to women. agreed to without

n the chair, the bill to City council to exhe property of the Art Gallery, was con-

said it was the same m taxation. It was inst the poor. he art gallery was od and there was no f it. The bill orid City council. He the principle of ex-

if there was no fees the gallery he could Jones the bill was emption may be in premises are used art gallery, and in

chair, the bill to polling place in the bunty of Charlotte, nendment. rned until 11 a. m. Hon. Mr. Ryan. 18.—The president n. After routine, the ad a third time and

orize the city council from taxation the Art Gallery; (2) the hise to widows and (3) bill to establish lade in St. George,

oroners and justices cond time; also the ice magistrate with Andover and Perth. to incorporate the prporate certain per-e W. C. T. Unien of

esented a petition thers in support of loncton town couny of loan for the wers and other pur-

nted a petition from against the passage hap. 4 Con. Stat. of assembly.
nted petitions from (1) In support of house and work bill to extend the c elections.

arch 18.—After recess, a report from the la hair, the bill to estabivic jurisdiction in the , Victoria County, was

report from the cor , the bill to confirm the imited) and to authornd to execute most-

dments support of a bill to ex-to widows and other

petitions from the Port-ert of a bill relating to a the eastern side of the r a commission to ar-n the cities of Portland

special committee ap-t: (1) On the finan-wing its gross indebt:d-

ness at the end of each fiscal year, since the 31st of October, 1880. and including that year; (2 as to the expediency of lessening the annual er-Saint John Business College. Day and evening classes will open (after Xmas holidays) on MONDAY, January 4.

(2 as to the expediency of lessening the annual expenditure, especially in matters of governmental administration and legislation, so far as the same may be consistent with the public interest, with a view among other things of reducing the present rate of stumpage; (3) as to the desirability of abolishing the present system of holding annual sessions of the legislature and the establishment of bi-ennial sessions in lieu thereof, and such other changes as may be most conducted to the public welfare.

The report was accepted on motion of Hon. Mr. Young. Circulars containing terms, course of study etc., mailed to any address. Kerr's book-keeping mailed for \$1. # Odd Fellow's Hall, S. KERR, PRIM.

A Complete Breakdown. "For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett of Wallaceburg, Ont, "I did not see a well day—was all broken d own with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this Hon, Mr. Jones presented the following for the banefit of all suffering as I did."

Sure Cure for Bheumatism. If the system is properly cleaned by some [mcdicouncil to consolidate the debenture debt; cine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin. such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oll according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment. from the parish of Woodstock; (3) in supregulate the construction of buildings and the inspection thereof in the said town.

Hon. Mr. Jones also presented the following petitions from the Carleton municipal council: (1) In support of a bill to authorzie Alec council to ordain a by-law prohibiting the breeding and tethering of

Will Take Oath to the Fact. Edward Cousins of Ranson declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements. Rapid Work.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspensiacould neither labor nor find relief. Less than onebottle of B. B. B. relieved me—3 bottles cured me ' So says John A. Rappell of Farmerville. Burdock Blood Bliters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney com-plaints, and all impurities of the system. An Old Time Favorite. There is no other remedy that has stood the test of

time so ong as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheum-

atism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affactions. An Obstinate Case. "In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My troub was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson of Gorrie,

CRAPE STONE JEWELBY

A new supply of this excellent and appro

-Deep Mourning Jewelry, Just received and for sale by

W. TREMAINE GARD, Under the Waverley Heuse. } 87 King Street
Call and see it. \$ jan18

Births.

On the 7th inst., at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Prussia, the wife of Col. E. Johnson, United States Consul at Pictou, of a daughter. The lady is now on a visit to her sister, the Princess de Salm-Salm. Mether and On the 7th inst., at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Prussia the wife of Col. E. Johnson, United States Consul at the wife of Col. E. Johnson, United States Consul at the wife of Col. E. Johnson, United States Consul at the wife of Col. E. Johnson, United States Consul at the wife of James Tomlingon, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Pembroke, Hants County, N. S. the wife of John B. Paslen, of a son.

On the Sih inst., at Morth Sydnéy, C. B., the wife of John B. Paslen, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Hanteport, N. S., the wife of Jas. Burbage, of twin boys.

On the 10th inst., at Hanteport, N. S., the wife of Jas. Burbage, of twin boys.

On the 10th inst., at Hanteport, N. S., the wife of Sherman Taylor, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Hanteport, N. S., the wife of Sherman Taylor, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Hanteport, N. S., the wife of T. B. Dickie, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Hanteport, N. S., the wife of James March of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Halifax, the wile of Gerald P. Milledge, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Halifax, N. S., the wife of John M. Baxter, of twins (girl and boy).

On the 15th inst., at Halifax, N. S., the wife of John M. Baxter, of twins (girl and boy).

On the 18th inst., at Bridgetown, N. S., the wife of Thos. Fos er, of a son; weight 11½ lbs. Mr. Foster is the father of Hop o'-my-Thumb, or Dudley, who is now nine years old and weighs but nine pounds.

On the 22th inst., at ther a short illness. E. Maud, better of Hop o'-my-Thumb, or Dudley, who is now nine years old and weighs but nine pounds.

On the 22th inst., at ther a short illness. E. Maud, better of Hop o'-my-Thumb, or Dudley, who is now nine years old and weighs but nine pounds.

On the 22th inst., at the Yelckman, son of the 18th inst., at Bridgetown, N. S., the wife of Occasion, aged 74 years

On the 22th inst., at the rectical properties of the 12th inst., at his residence, on now nine years old and weighs but nine pounds.

On the 18th inst., at Bridgetown, N. S., the wife of Thos. Fos er, of a son; which is a

Marriages.

On the 10th inst., at the Manse, by Rev. J. A. Cairns, James Holman, of Upper Musquodoboit, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Dean, of Dean Settle-Elizabeth, daughter of Unaries Dean, of Dean Settlement.
On the 7th inst., at Amherst, N. S., by Rev. D. A. Steele, William Bird, of Athol, to Hattle Toole, of Memramcoek, N. B.
On the 3rd inst., at Blanchard, E. R., N. S., by Rev. On the 3rd inst., at Blanchard, E. R., N. S., by Rev. Wm McMillau, George A. McKenzle, of Malagash, Cumberland Co., N. S., to Mary Ann., daughter of Wm. Fraser, shoemaker, of Blanchard, E. R. On the 4th inst., at Scotsburn, N. S., by Rev. J. F. Forbes, Thomas Rogers, of Rogers Hill, to Maggie Murray, of Scotsburn.

On the 11th inst., at the Manse, River John, N. S., by the Rev. R. McCunn, John S. Waugh, to Jessie J. Ross. both of Tatamaguich. by the Rev. K. McCunn, John S. Waugh, to Jessie J. Roes, both of Tatamagouch.
On the 5th inst., at Wentworth Grant, N. S., by Rev. W. Stuart, John McLellan, of McLellan Monatain, to Mary Ann Fraser, of Wentworth Grant. On the 2nd inst., at Bolsdale, C. B., by Rev. A. F. McGillivray, P. P., Alexander McIntyre, of Big Bank, Boularderie, to Maggie McNell, of Barrasois, Beisdale Hao. Mr. Holly presented a petition from H. A. White and others of Sussex in support of a bill to provide for the appointment of a stiper of the support of a bill to provide for the appointment of a stiper diary might are with olvig jurisdiction at New Town, Kings Co.

The house then adjourned till 11 a. m. to morrow.

The house then adjourned till 11 a. m. to morrow.

FREDERICTON, Saturday, March 20.—The house met at 11 a. m. and after routine the bill relating to coroners and justices of the bill relating to coroners and justices of the bill relating to coroners and sustices. The house met at 11 a. m. and after routine the bill relating to coroners and justices of the bill to incorporate the Women's C. T. Union of Macton.

The bills to amend the act incorporating the bill to amend chapter four of consolidated water to a second time.

The following bills were received from the astembly and read for a first time: (1) bill to antiborize the county council of Gloucester to effect temporary loans in order the Scholan cases; (3) bill to incorporate the Scholan company. (5) bill to amend the clectric light and corporation common connoulit to exempt from 'taxation certain property connected with lighting the streets of the comporation common connoulit to exempt from 'taxation certain property connected with lighting the attents of the corporation common connoulity to company and the clectric light and water Company was considered in committee of the whole and progress reported.

Stonewall Jackson's war horse, 'Old Sorial,' is dead,

Invento Rogers had his first telephone wire formuly blessed by a priset to ensure success.

Cinciennal has commenced putting down streets.

Clapt. Panl Boyton is about to make a tripligm the Upper Sacramento river to San Francisco.

Beaths.

On the 14th inst, in this city, after a protracted illness, Francis G. Jordan, M. D. On the 15th inst., at Morven, Dartmonth, the Very Rev. James Ross, D. D., aged 72 years.
On the 13th inst., at Halitax, of brain fever, Annie W., daughter of W. B. and Clara Spencer, 1 aged 7 years and 5 months. years and 5 months.
On the 18th inst., at Halifax, after a lingering lilness, Jane Colmer, widow of the late Richard T. Kinsman, in the 80th year of her age, a native of Callingten, England, leaving five children to mourn their least

lingtes, angiand, leaving live candrain to mourn their loss.
On the 11th inst., at Halifax, Mary Ann Eliza, wife of John C Tupper, Otter Brook, Stewiacke,
On the 12th inst., at Lawrencetown, Halifax Co.,
N. S., George Sellers, in the 88th year of his age.
On the 7th inst., at Cape Forchu, of diphtheria, Frances Agnes, daughter of John and Marry Modeste Sweeny, aged 3 years and 8 months.
On the 4th inst., at Comeauville, Clare, of consumption, Peter LeBlanc, in the 26th year of his age.
On the 26th ult, at Hebron, William, infant son of J. C. and Annie Blackadar, aged 5 days.
On the 5th ult., at the residence of his daughter, Watertown, Dakota, Capt. Richard Fletcher, a native of Yarmouth, aged 52 years. Watertown, Dakous, Cape. Industry 1988.

Suddenly, on the 8th ult., at Pleasant Lake, Mary E., wife of James R. Wyman, in the 39th year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to monra (Boston papers please copy.)

Suddenly, on the 7th inst., at Weymouth, Louisa Kinney, wife of Howard Hilton, of Yarmouth, and only daughter of the late Capt. D. W. Newcombe. On the 23rd January, 1886, at Glenwood, Dessie, beloved child of Capt. John and Rehecca Hays, aged 9 month and 3 days.

On the 16th inst., in Carleton, after a short lilness, Patrick, aged 18 years, only son of John and Ellen Patrick, aged 18 years, only son of John and Elien

9 month and 3 days.
On the 16th inst., in Carleton, after a short illness, Patrick, aged 18 years, only son of John and Elien Donohue.
On the 16th inst., at Westfield, Kings County, Neilie J., only and beloved daughter of Wm and Mary A. Buchanan, aged 25 years and 10 months.
On the 17th ult., at Glencoe, East River, N. S., Marjory Chisholm, wife of Duccan Cameron, elder, in the 65th year of her age, leaving a husband and a family of eleven, out of seventeen children born to her, to mourn their loss
On the 25th ult., at Westville, N. S., at the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander Purvis, Mrs. George Herron, aged 31 years.
On the 10th inst., at Glassville, Carleton County, Walter, only child of Michael and Jannie Welsh, aged 1 year and 19 days.
On the 11th inst., at Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph R. Fullerton, a native of 8t. John, N. B.
Suddenly, at Buenos Ayres, on the 4th ult, William Alfred, aged 26 years, eldest son of Walter and the late Margaret Brown, of the City of Portland.
On the 5th inst., at Digby N. S., G. A. Sproul, aged 7 years and 4 months, son of Orben Sproul.
On the 9th inst., at Westport, N. S., Ethel Davis, snr., aged 89 years.
On the 23rd ult., at Cedar Lake, of consumption, Annie J., wife of Jacob Ellis, aged 22 years.
On the 9th inst., at Port Maitland, of brain fever, Arthur C. B., beloved son of Bownan and Havillah Goudev, aged 1 year and 15 days.
On the 9th inst., at East Pubnico, N. S., of cancer, Constance, wife of the late Josiah Goodwin, aged 33 years, leaving a large number of relatives and triends to mourn their loss.
On the 21st ult., at Chicago, Ill., Louisa Crocker, aged 22 years, daugeter of Thomas C. Doane, formerly of Barrington.
On the 9th inst., at the Flack River, Northumberland County, Simon McDonald, aged 39 years.
On the 6th inst., at Chicago, Ill., Louisa Crocker, aged 22 years, a native of Prince Edward Island.
On the 8th inst., at Chicago, Ill., Louisa Crocker, aged 12 years and 10 months. Asleep in Jesus.
On the 18th inst., at Chicago, Ill., Levis and sister of the lat

On the 21st inst., in the City of Portland, Mary J. Henderson, aged 74 years.
On the 21st inst., of chronic rheumatism, R. W. Albert, eldest son of Robert and Margaret Bowes, aged 21 years.
On the 20th inst., after a short illness, E. Maud, beloved wife of Arthur M. Magee, and only daughter of S. P. Osgood, aged 23 years.
On the evening of the 21st inst., at his residence, 163 Germain street, Francis W. Pickman, son of the late Hon. Benj. Pickman, of Salem, Mass., in the 38rd year of his age.
On the 20th inst., Ellen, fourth daughter of Phillip and the late Ellen Tierney.
(Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.)

Ship Rews.

Port of Saint John ARBIVED. March 16-Str Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston W Chisholm, mdse and pass. Sch Lynx, Finley, from New York, J H D Eagles, oal. Sch Gem, Secord, from New York, T S Adams, sch Frank L P, Lawson, from New York, C H Peters, coal Sch Hannibal, Pendleton, from Boston, Scammell Bros. Sch Nellie Clark, Clark, from Boston, Hayford and Stetson, bal.

March 17—Sch Lily E, Finley, from New York, Scam mell Bros, coal
Sch Bess and Stella, Haux, from New York, B. C.
Elkin, gen cargo.
March 18—Stmr Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.
Sch A G Blair, Sypher, from Provincetown, Miller and Woodman. Sch BN Fullerten, Newcomb, from New York, J Smith, coal. Sch Druid, Odell, from New York, Parker and Hat-Sch Druid, Odell, from Row 1012, American field, coal March 19—Stmr State of Maine, Hillyard, from Besten, H W Chisholm, mdse and pass.

Brigt Herbert, Towse, from Demerara, F Tufts and Co, rum and sugar.

Sch William Slater, Small, from Salem, D J Seely, Sch E M Sawyer, Watts, from Jonesport, Scammell Sch Ella Brown, Keene, from Jonesport, Scammell Bros, bal Sch Luta Price, Price, from Boston, Parker and Haifield, gen cargo.

March 22—Bark General Rye, Friis, from Dundee,
Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Sch Wioma, Harvey, from Boston to Windsor—in Sch Wioma, Harvey, from Boston to Windsor—in for harbor.

Coastwise—Sch Mabel N H, Powell, from Yarmouth;
Bella Barry, Morris, from Hantsport; Victory, Campbell, from fishing voyage; Victoria, Merritt, from Digby;
Templar, Campbell, from Red Head. OLEARED. 16th—Stmr State of Maine, Hilyard, for Boston. Stmr Storm King, Farris, for Grand Manan vi

16th—Stmr State of Maine, Hillyard, for Boston.
Stmr Storm King, Farris, for Grand Manan via
Eastport.
Sch Roeilla B, Phipps, for Boston
Sch Maud W, Kingston, for Boston.
17th—Brigt Argyll, Wilbur, for New York.
Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, for New York.
Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, for New York.
Sch Mabel Purdy, Dykeman, for New York.
Sch Susie Prescott, Glass, for New York.
18—Sch Harvester, MeLaughlin, for New York.
Sch Arianna, Gale, for New York.
Sch Arianna, Gale, for New York.
Sch Annie Walker. McIntyre, for Previdence.
Sch Nettie B Dobbin, Bumery, for New York.
Sch Riverdale, Barton, for Boston.
19th—Sch Robert Dority, for New York.
Sch Riverdale, Barton, for Boston.
Sch Afton, Odell, for New York.
Sch Afton, Odell, for New York.
Sch Roy, Lister, for Providence.
Sch Chailes Heath. Pendleton.
20th—Bein Ethandune, Jamelson, for Liverpool.
Sch Wm Flint, Doe ge, for New York.
Sch Maud and Besele, James for Boston.
Sch Lottie B, Scott, for Vineyard Haven, fo.
22nd—Maggle Mulvey, Randlett, for Mew York.
Sch Hannibal, Pendleton, for New York.
Sch Howard Holder, Farnsworth, for Lynn, Mass.
Sch Fannie Butler, Rolerson, for New York.
Sch Reporter, Glichrist, for New York.
Sch Charlotte Buck, Warren, for New York.
Sch Charlotte Buck, War

Canadian Ports

ARRIVAD. At Musquash, 17th inst, sch Annie W, Pye, from salem.
At Parrsboro, 17th inst, sch E B Newcomb, Rew-comb, from Yarmouth. At Yarmouth, 18th inst, ss Dominion, from Boston sche Viola, from Sydney; Thetis, from Liverpool. CLEARED.

At Parrabore, 17th inst, sohs Bessie G, Bentley, for Cornwallis; Second, Durant, for Windsor. At Yarmouth, 18th inst, ss Dominion, for this port Sohs Wide Awake, for Grand Banks; Thetis, for fish hing cruise.

At Quaco, 18th inst, sch Glengariff, Goff, for Rockland.

British Ports. ABRIVED. At Granton, 13th inst, bark Ella Moore, Byers,

from Wilmington.

At Queenstown, 14th inst, ship Hallgerda, McKendric, from Browse Island; 15th, bark Raffir Chief,
Thomas, from Hallfax.

At Cardiff, 15th inst, bark Magnelia, Davis, from
Livernoal

Thomas, from Halifax.

At Cardiff, 15th inst, bark Magnolia, Davis, from Liverpool.

At Port Glasgow, 16th inst, bark Carmel, Anderson, from Pensacola.

At Rangoen, 14th ult, bark A E Killam, Kenealy, from Batavis.

At Barbados, 27th ult, ship Henry, Thompson, for Rio Janerie; 28th, bark Dunstaffnage, Fuimer, from Manila for Boston (in want of stores): 2nd inst, brigs Aubrey Peake, Hall, from Pernambuco; 6th, Oleio, Crawford, from Bahia.

At Plymouth, 19th inst, ship Rock Terrace, Hutchison, from Lobos de Afuera.

At Gibrattar, 6th inst, sch Iolanthe, Card, from New York.

At Liverpool, 16th inst, ship Servia, Glimor, from San Francisco.

At Barbados, 25th ult, bark Nellie, Cranch, from Pernambuco (and sailed 27th for Progresso) 18th inst, bark G S Penry, Foster, frem Buenos Ayres.

At Colombo, to 16th inst, bark Bolivia, Hawthorne from New York.

At Liverpool, 22nd inst, bark Albuera, Gillmore, hence; ship Creedmore, Morrisey, from New Orleans—35 days; ship New City. Bray, from San Francisco.

At Plymouth, 22nd inst, thip Rock Terrace, Hutchison, from Lebos, has been ordered to London.

At London, 19th, ss Rowena, hence via Halifax.

At Falmouth, 19th inst, bark British Queen, Coull, frem Satilla River.

CLEARED. At London, 17th inst, ship Mary Fraser, for New At London, 16th inst, ship Coringa, Dexter, fo New York. BAILED.

From Cardiff, 12th inst, bark Kedron, West, for From Cardiff, 12th 111st, park Redron, 17655, ANA.

Bahla.

From Greenock, 13th inst, ship Canute, Thomaston, for this port

From Queensborough, 13th inst, brig Dato, Haveland, for Sheet Harbor, NS.

From Hong Kong 6th ult, ship Grandee, Ellis, for San Francisco.

From Liverpool, 15th inst, barks Magnolia, Davis, for Cardiff; Weyr, Olsen, for Sackville, NB.

From Newport, E, 15th inst, ship John Bunyan, for Montevideo. from Newport, E, 15th inst, ship John Bunyan, for Montevideo.

From Liverpool, 18th inst, bark Forest, Cunningham, for New York.

From Calcutta, 15th inst, ship Warrior, Kitchen, for New York.

From Barbados, 4th inst, sch Geo Lamb, Maloney, for St Thomas; 17th, bark Belgium, Sanford, for Nuevitas, to load for Nof Hatterss.

From Liverpool, 18th inst, bark Forest, Cunningham, for New York.

From Gravesend, 17th inst, bark Francis Herbert, Hartigan, for New York.

From Hong Kong, 8th ult, bark Arnguda, Green, for San Francisco; 9th, J B Newcomb, Newcomb, for London.

for San Francisco; 9th, J B Newcomb, Newcomb, for London.

From Barbados, 23rd ult, sch Moss Glen, Harringten, for Maracaibo; 24th, ship Chas Bal, Mann, for Philadelphia; bark Sirian Star, Askin, for Pascagoula; 26th, bark Cathella, Howard, for Cuba (to load for United States); Piskataqua, Esdale, for Turks Island, to load for Boston; Stormy Petrel, Davies, for Pensacola; brigs Blanche Curry, Jones, for Curacoa; sch Centenoial, Bonnell, for Trinidad; 27th ship Henry, Thompson, for Pensacola; barks Enchantress, Starkey, for Mobile; Flora, Maynes, for Cuba; 2nd inst, barks Dunstaffeage, Flumer (from Manila) for Boston; 3rd, brigs B L T. Thompson, for Cuba and United States; 4th, bark Gettysburg, Ericksen, for Halifax.

From Southampt n, 17th inst, bark Roland, Reed, for Summerside, PEI
From London, 19th inst, ship Athlone, Dexter, for New York.

From Newport, E, 19th inst, ship Prince Louls, for Rio Janeiro.

From Kingston, Ja, 3rd inst, sch Parthenia, Dawson, for Provincetown (or Halifax)

Foreign Ports. ARRIVED.

At Antwerp, 13th inst, bark Ontario, Hunter, from Philadelphia via Dover.

At Shanghai, 13th inst, bark Austria, Dakin, from New York.

At Trapani, 24th ult, bark Orown Jewel, Grafton, from Marseilles.

At Vineyard Haven 12th inst, sch Frank W Watson, from New York for this port.

At New York, 13th inst, bark Lillian M Vigus, Morine, from Dieppe; 15th, ship Anglo-India, Hoben, from Calcutta

At Edgartewn, 11th inst, schs Annie W Akers, McIntyre, from Providence for this port; Bess and McIntyr*, from Providence for this port; Bess and Stella, Hawks, from New York for do; Arianna, Gale, do for do; B N Fullerton, Whitney, do for do (and all sailed) ailed)
A Wilmington, 13th inst, sch A T Mundy, from Matanza.

At Hyannis, Mss3, 13th inst, sch Olive, Williams, hence via Provincetown for New York.

At Boston, 15th inst, sch Arthur, Goodwin, from At Boston, 15th inst, sch Arthur, Goodwin, from Cienfuegos.
At Boston, 15th inst, sch Gray Parrott, Milbury, from Quaco.
At Anjer, 15th inst, bark St George, Hall, from New York,
At Hampton Boads, 14th inst, bark Salmon, Geuld, from Fleetwood, for New York.
At 8t Vincent, 28th ult, brig Electric Light, Kerr, from Sheet Harbor.
At Vinceyard Haven, 18th inst, schs Centennial, Cripps, and Reb and Harry, Brown, from New York for this port.
At Buenos Ayres, 12th ult. bark L G Bigelew, Bobloson, from Grangemouth; before reported wits.ing. Robiusen, from Grangemouth; before reported missing. At Bahia Blanca, 3rd ult, bark Mary Agnes, DeCosta At Bahia Blanca, 3rd ult, bark Mary Agnes, DeCosta, from Purtland.

At Batavia, 10th inst, bark Carniola, Smith, from New York.

At Philadelphia, 15th inst, bark Edith, Mack, from Dunkirk; brig Estelia, Merritt, from Guantanamo.

At Lisbon, 10th inst, sch L B Young, Holland, from Lunenburg, NS

At Norfolk, 15th inst, bark Salmon, Gould, from Flastword. At Norton, 18th 1981, Dark Saimon, Gould, from Fleetwood
At New York, 17th inst, bark Peacemaker, Closson, from Bordesux; sob Sarah, Day, hence.
At Iloilo, Jan 20th, bark Venezuels, Perry, from Yokohama via Manila; 28th inst, bark Alabama, Brown, from Manila.
At Ponce, PR, 27th ult, brigt Nyansa, Inness, from Cape de Verde; was fined \$500 for having no manifant. est.
At Portsmouth, 16th inst, sch Holmes, Branscomb,

hence for New York.

At Sables d'Olonne, 9th inst, bark Edwin, Dickie, from New York At Sables d'Olonne, 9th inst, bark Edwin, Dickie, from New York
At Vineyard Haven, 15th inst, sch Jeddo, Keefe, from New York for this port.
At Buenos Ayres, 11th ult, barktn Hattle H, Cochrane, from Wilmington, NC.
At Oporto to 16th inst, brig Clifford, McCulloch, from Halifax.
At Seville, 11th inst, bark Saga, Hayden, from Philadelphia.
At St Thomas, 21st ult, brig Edward D, Sulnier, from Demerera (and sailed 2tth for Arroyo to load for Boston); 2sth, brig Clive Branch, Manton n, from Martinique (avd sailed 3rd inst for Mayagues to load for N of Hatteras); 25th, schs Muriel, Brinton, from St Lucia; 26th, brig Elisa, Gerrior, from Demerara; 28th, brig Evviva, Foote, from St Kitts; 3 d inst, schs Priceopri, McComber, from St Pierce (and sailed 3th for Macors, to load for New York; Kismet, Anderson, from Martinique; 5th, brig Sainval Coipei, Brenton, from Martinique; 5th, brig Sainval Coipei, Brenton, from Martinique; 5th, brig Sainval Coipei, Brenton, from Trinidad.
At Pointa-Pitre, 15th inst, sch Galena, Park, from New York. At Point-a-Pitre, 15th inst, sch Galena, Park, from
New York.

At Dutch Island Harbor, 16th inst, sch Jas Watson,
Helder, hence for New York; O E Sears, Allen, from
St Andrews for co
At Portland, 17th inst, sch Matilda, Crowell, from
Cape Islands, for Boeton. Landed 18 passengers.
At Vineyard Haven, 17th inst, sch Narcissus, Heisler,
from Clenfuegos for Boeton.

At Boston, 17th inst, sch Mary P, Philpot, from
Clenfuegos; 18th, sch Annie D, Amero, from Pubnico;
19th, sch E H Foster, Lewis, hence, sch Ocean Star,
Bryne, from St Pierre, Mart; sch Louise, Richard, from
Tusket Wedge, NS.
At Alicante, Sth inst, bark Neel, Knowlton, from
New York.

New York.

At New York, 17th inst, ship Theodore H Rand,
Merris, from Amsterdam; 18th sch Olivia, Williams, hence.
At Batavia, to 13th inst, bark Mistletce, Corning, At Batavia, to 13th inst, bark Mistletoe, Corning, from New York.
At St Pierre, Mart, 16th inst, bark Matilda C Smith, Palmer, from Ardrossan.
At Philadelphia, 17th Inst, bark Alice Cooper, Williams, from Dunkirk.
At Portementh, 16th inst, sch Holmes, Branscomb, hence for New York.
At New York, 18th inst, bark Galatea, Carter, from Amsterdam; sch D Sawyer, Kelly, hence.
At Rossario, 5th ult, bark S J Bogart, Reynolds, from New Yokk. Bark Stillwa'er, Trites, at Genoa from Philadelphia, met with heavy weather on the passage and is considerably strained. One of her hatches was stove. St Thomas, March 16—Brig Libbie H. Suttis, from Pernambuco feb 6. with 6,780 bags sugar, for Halifax, has put in here leaking.

St Thomas, March 9—Bark Lady Dufferin which put into this port in distress while on a voyage from thiladelphia for London, made temporary repairs and proceeded 8th for Port Eads with part of her cargo of oil: about 300 bbls short shipped per bark Alesandra, before reported. At Apalachicola, 17th inst, bark Sirian Star, Atkins,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. PARSONS' PURCATIVE PI Positively cure SIOK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVEB and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE FILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Fills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Fill.—Dr. Th. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." I'm my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa. "Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder lose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sol CHICKEN CHOLERA. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

At Darien, 16th inst, bark Mary Graham, Berton At Darien, 16th inst, bark Mary Graham, Berton for Crookhaven.
At Pensacola, 16th inst, bark Ralph B Peake, McDougall, for Pernambuco.
At Boston, 16th inst, sch Erie, Theall, for this port; Annie Bergen, Wasson, do; 17th, brig Diadem, Crasso, Interest of the street of the for Lunenburg.

At New York, 16th inst, bark Bertha Anderson,
Thomson, for Bermuda; sch Avis, McLean, for this

At New York, 19th inst, sch Anita Seely, for St Stephen; Adeline, Starkey, for Newark. At New Orleans 19th inst, bark Norman, Dinsmore,

SAILED. From Antwerp, 12th inst, ship Lizzle Ross, Vaughan, for New York; 18th, bark John Hickman, Eldridge, for New York.

From Dunkirk, 10th inst, bark Osmond O'Brien, Sheridan, for New York.

From Port Eads, 13th inst, ship King Cenric, for Livernool: Charles, for Havre.

TURNIPS—24 varieties; CARROTS—cleaned seed, 7 varieties; BEET—9 varieties; BEET—9 varieties; BEET—9 varieties; BEET—9 varieties; BEANS—16 varieties; PRAS—20 varieties;

Liverpool; Charles, for Havre.

From Manila, 26th ult, bark Alabama, Brown, for Montreal; 22th, bark Arklow, Pye, for Montreal.

From Mobile, 13th inst, bark Longfellow, for SQUASH—9 varieties; SQUASH—9 varieties, etc.; At Antwerp, 13th inst, bark Ontario, Hunter, from Liverpool.

From Hampton Roads, 11th inst, barks Charles E
Leturgey, for Hamburg: Huntress, for Santos.
From Delaware Breakwater, 13th inst, brig Albion,
from Philadelphia fer st Jago and returned.
From Salem 14th inst, schs Charles E Sears, Allen,
(from St Andrews, NB), for Philadelphia; James
Watson. Holder, hence for New York.
From New York, 13th inst, bark Strothay, for
Batavia; sch Centennial, Cripps, for this port; 14th,
Eoyal Arcanum, Gould, and Lyra, Akerley, for this
port.

From Portland, 14th inst, sch Druid, for this port.
From Cette, 11th inst, bark Luigini, for Miramichi.
From New York, 18th inst, seh Isaac Burpee, Mcelian, for this port (and anchored off the Herald Station).

From Antwerp, 14th inst, ship Karoo, Smith, for New York; bark Annot Lyle, Miller, do.

From Guantanamo, 6th inst, bark Falmouth, Malcolm, for New York.

From Port Eades, 15th inst, ship Ryerson, for Liver-

From Port Eades, 15th inst, ship Byerson, for Liverpool.

From Bordeaux, 11th inst, bark Isabel, Murchigon, for Charlottetown.

From Bucksville, 11th inst, sch E W R, Lecain, for Kingston, Ja.

From Bleilo, Jan 20th, ship Asia, Anderson, for Montreal; prior to 17th, ships Minister of Marine, McLaughlan, for New York; Lizzle O Troop, Brown, for Montreal.

From New York, 16th inst, sch Neille Bruce, Somerville, and Avis, Mclean, for this port.

From Byerston, 16th inst, bark Bay of Fundy, for Liverpool,

From Hyannis, 15th inst, sch Olivia, Williams, for New York.

From Mobile, 14th inst, ship Minnle Swift, for Port Glasgew

From St Thomas, 27th ult, sch St John, Mathews, for Gautanamo; Sch inst, bark Lady Dufferin, Oringle, for Port Eads; sch Alta, Hassell, for Venesuels.

From Hamburg, 16th inst, brig Julia H, Murch, for Newport.

From Amsterdam, 16th inst, ship Treasurer, Downey.

From Amsterdam, 16th inst, ship Treasurer, Downey. From Hamburg, 16th inst, brig Julia H, Murch, for New Port.

From Amsterdam, 16th inst, ship Treasurer, Downey, for New York

From Dutch Island Harbor, 7th inst, schs James Watson, Holder, hence for New York; Charles E Sears, Allen, from St Andrews for New York.

From Yokohama, 14th ult, ship Antoinette, Ferguson, for Manila.

From New York 17th inst, bark Harold, for Dunkirk. kirk.
From New York, 18th inst, sch Olio, Wilcox, for St Pi-rre, Miq; Nell, Munson, for this port
From Newport News, 18th inst, bark Kmma Marr, Brewster, sor London.
From Savannah, 18th inst, bark Memlo, for Cronstadt. From Bio Grande do Sul, 13th inst, sch & B Crosby, From Rio Grande do Sul, 13th inst, sch A B Crosby,
Marsters, for Boston.
From Pernambuco, 26th ult, bark William, MoKeil, for Bahia.
From Rio Janeiro, prior to 28rd ult, ship Cumberland, McNeill, for Cardiff; bark Emma G Scammell,
Kie stead, for a northern port
From New York, 19th inst, sch D W B, McLean, and
Sarah Hunter, Mowrey, for this port.
From Amsterdam, 18th inst, bark Linden, Crowe,
for New York.
From Provincestown 18th inst, sch Annie Harper,
Darwin, hence for New York.

Memoranda. In port at Bio Grande do Sul, Jan Sist, brigs Alney, Kelly, from Bichmond; Eastward, Grant, from New York.

In port at Aspinwall, 5th inst, barks Magnolia, Forrest, from Bydney, CB, discheg; Eliza 8 Milligan, Easton, for Mobile
London, March 16—Bark Maggie L Carvill (of St John, NB), Dernier, from Dunkirk Feb 5 for New York, was abandoned at sea, waterlogged, March 9, in lat 4157, loa 4210. Twelve men were rescued by steamer Martello, from New York for Hull Two others were drowned in attempting to get on board the steamer.

others were drowned in attempting to get on board the steamer.

The jute in the cargo of the bark J W Parker, Delap, at Calcutta for New York, became swollen, bursting the decks and breaking beams. The cargo is badly damaged.

Bark Rowland Hill, Wishart, hence Feb 17, for Liverpool, was abandoned, waterlegged, on Feb 27, in 1at 41 N, lon 55 W. The crew were rescued by brig Cliffo d, McCulloch, from Halifax, and landed at Oporto. Oporto.

Bark Stillwa'er, Trites, at Genoa from Philadelphia

At Apalachicola, 17th inst, bark Sirian Star, Atkins, from Barbados.

At Pensac 18, 18th inst, bark Stormy Petrel, Davis, from Burbados.

At Salem. 18th inst, schs T W McKay, Roberts, from Canning, N.i., for Nork York; Holms, Branscome, hence for do (latter proceeded)

At Pensac 18, 18th inst, schs T W McKay, Roberts, from Row 18th inst, sch Botton, 18th inst, sch Botton, 18th inst, sch Matilda, Crowell, from Cape Islands, NS; 19th, sch E H Foster Lewis, and May flower, kills, hence.

At Bi) Janeiro 2ist uit, bark Cupid, Gou'd, from At Bi) Janeiro 2ist uit, bark Cupid, Gou'd, from St John, NB, for New York, was dismasted last only in the proceeded Sth for Port Rads with part of her cargo of oil: about 300 bbls short shipped per bark Alesandra, before reported.

Bark Camperdown, from Pensacola for Newcastle, E, was sold today by auction for about \$900 for hull and materials.

Sag Harbor, LI, March 16-Sch Boyal Arcanum, from St John, NB, for New York, was dismasted last night by being run into by an unknown three masted schooner off Plum Island. She will be towed to Greenport for repairs.

At Bi) Janeiro 2ist uit, bark Cupid, Gou'd, from At Bi) Janeiro 2ist uit, bark Cupid, Gou'd, from London for New York, 16th inst, ship Crusader, Kijgailan, from Cardiff.

At Dunkirk, 20th inst, bark Josie Troop, Fownes, from Portland, Ore, via Falsmouth.

At Dunkirk, 20th inst, bark Josie Troop, Fownes, from Portland, Ore, via Falsmouth.

At Boston, 19th inst, schs Linda, Guptill, from Grand Manan; Willie Furriss, Harnish, from Liverpool, NS; 20th, sch Alice S, Kerrigan, and OY Gregory, Kerrigan, hence; Narcissus, Heisler, from Cienfuegos, At Vineyard Haven, 19th inst, brig Birdle, Flick (from Cienfuegos) for Boston; schs Holmes, Brane-comb; Annie Harper, Durwin, and Emeline G Sawyer, Rogers, hence for New York, and Emeline G Sawyer, At Havre, 21st inst, bark Lancefield, Dakin, from New Orleans.

At Montevideo, 16th ult, bark Dunvegan, Gray, from Newport, E.

At Philadelphia, 19th inst, sch Julia S, French, hence. At Bahla, 11th inst, brig Buda, Ray, from Buenos Ayres.

At Philadelphia, 19th inst, ship Oneata, Bryon, from London; Mabel Taylor, Durkee, from Boston.

At New York, 19th inst, ship Napactus, Mulett, from Hong Kong; brig Delma C, Lewis, from Jacmel; 21st, sch M A Nutter, Reynard, from Arcagle—29 days; 22nd, brigt Loyalist, McLellan, from Pernambuco.

CLMABED.

At Boarien, 16th inst, bark Mary Graham, Berton

At Darien, 16th inst, bark Mary Graham, Berton In port at Hong Kong, 18th ult, bark Arabia. Robinson, without destination, reported.

In port at Hollo, 2nd ult, bark Alabama, Brown, and Venezuela, Perry, for Mostreal.

In port at Manila, 6th ult, ship Parthia, Dill, for Hollo and Montreal Ilotlo and Montreal.
In port at Shanghai, 10th ult, bark Africa, Atkin-

for Liverpool.

At Boston, 19th inst, schs Belvedlere, McBurnie, for Port Williams; Pearl, Norris, for Windsor, NS; 20th, brig G A Horey, Dowling, for Hayti; sch Arthur, Goodwin, for Yarmouth; Mary P, Philpot, for which they can confidently recommend. They

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PERUVIAN GUANO; CUMBERLAND SUPERPHOSPHATE-CUMBERLAND SUPERFILES:
in bags and barrels;
Bradley's, Reid's and Neily's SUPERPHOSPHATE AND GROUND BONES,
BONE MEAL, etc.;

And to arrive—expected in a few days 4 cars RED, MAMMOTH or LATE LONG RED,
ALSIKE CLOVER (12,000 lbs.);
TIMOTHY SEED-(Western and Lower
Canadian) 300 bushels;
WHEAT — Lost Nation, White Prussian,
White Fife and Scotch Bearded, very
prolific;
CHEVALIER or TWO ROWED BARLEY;
VETCHES—Scotch and Canadian;

Ohoice Dried Apples. Choice Evaporated Apples. Northern Red Clover Seed. Choice Timothy Seed. Lowest Market Prices Wholesale.

167 Bbls, Beans.

142 Bbls. Mess Pork. 34 Bbls. Pork, EN ROUTE.

Timothy Seed. Red Clover.

W. F. HARRISON & CO.,

TIMOTHY SEED, CLOVER SEED, POT BARLEY, COFFEES, BROOMS, LARD, CIGARS, VINEGAR, DRIED APPLES.

THE LAST BUCCANEER

Oh, England is a pleasant place for them that's rich and high, But England is a cruel place for such poor folks as I; And such a port for mariners I ne'ef shall see again,
As the pleasantest isle of Aves, beside the
Spanish main.

There were forty craft in Aves that were both swift and stout, All furnished well with small arms and can-nons round about; And a thousand men in Aves made laws so fair and free To choose their valiant captains and obey them

Thence we sailed against the Spaniard, with his hoards of plate and gold. Which he wrung with cruel tortures from In-dian folk of old; Likewise the merchant captains, with hearts as hard as stone,
Who flog men and keel-haul them, and starve
them to the bone.

Ob, the palms grow high in Aves, and fruits that shone like gold;
And the colibris and parrots, they were gorgeous to behold;
And the negro maids to Aves from bondage fast did flee,
To welcome gallant sailors a-sweeping in from

Oh, sweet it was in Aves to hear the landward A swing with good tobacco in a net between the With a negre lass to fan you, while you listenod to the roar

Of the breakers on the reef outside, that never touched the shore.

And o'er the dark sea case

Her dying light like Dido's funeral pyre,

touched the shore.

Deeply he sighed, and said,

But scripture saith an ending to all fine things must be;
So the king's ships sailed on Aves, and quite put down were we.
All day we fought like bull-dogs, but they burst the booms at night;
And I fied in a piragua, sore wounded, from the fielt.

Nine days I floated starving, and a negro lass Till, for all I tried to cheer, the poor young thing she died; But as I lay a gasping, a Bristol sail came by And brought me home to England here, to beg until I die,

And now I'm old and going-I'm sure I can't tell where; One comfort is, this world's so hard I can't be worse off there;
If I might but be a sea-dove, I'd fly across the To the pleasant isle of Aves, to view it once

CHARLES KINGSLEY. AT THE GATE.

Ah, love, I see your boudoir light Already shining like a star. I had so much to tell tonight, I wish our walk was twice as far. The eyes that watch in skies above Seem kindly smiling on us, love.

The latchet of the little gate Lifts half reluctantly, as though
It knew what secret longings wait
Deep in my heart some sign to show
That bids them fearlessly to rise And seek an answer in your eyes And while unconsciously we stand

Together here a moment's space, The gentle pressure of your hand, expression on your face, nes like Love's messenger in quest Comes like Love's messenger Of what so long ago you guess

Beneath these leafy vines the dew
Has lately kissed; a silver gleam
Of moonlight falling over you
Makes you the image of a dream
That comes forever in my sleep As if a memory to keep. A vision fair, who never speaks, But in the smile I always see Steal softly o'er the rounded cheeks

There seems a message sent to me. Be you its kind interpreter, And whisper to me, love, of her.

For you it is, when I am blind,
Of whom I dream; and now, awake,
Beloved, tell me I may find
It true when alumber's fetters break. With but her smile take leave of me, And I shall know its mystery! - Frank Dempster Sherman.

SILENT SOUNDS. You do not hear it? Unto me

The sweet low sound comes ceaselessly;
And, floating, floods the earth and sky
With tender tone.
You do not hear the restless beat
Upon the floor of childish feet—
Or feet that tread the flowery street
Of heaven alone.

At morn, at noon, at eve, at night, I hear the patter, soft and light, And catch the gust of wings, snow-white, And catch the gust of which are a catch and on the silent air is borne
The voice that from my world was torn—
That left me, comfortless, to mourn,

Sometimes floats up from out the street
The boylsh laughter, bird-like, sweet—
I turn, forgetfully, to greet
My darling fair:
Soft as the ripple of the stream,
Breeze-klased beneath the moon's pale beam,
How strangely real doth it seem!
And he not there.

h, no; you cannot hear his call: An, no; you cannot near his call;
You catch no laugh, nor light footfall;
I am his mother—that is all;
And He who said,
"I will not leave the desolate,"
Has, somehow, loosed the bonds of fate
And left ajar the golden gate
Which hides my dead.

- Nellie Watts McVey.

YESTERDAY. What makes the king unhappy?
His queen is young and fair,
His children climb aroung him,
With waving yellow hair.

His realm is broad and peaceful, He fears no foreign foe;
And health to his veins comes leaping
In all the winds that blow.

What makes the king unhappy? Alas! a little thin

That money cannot purchase, Or fisets and armies bring. And yesterday he had it,
With yesterday it went,
And yesterday it perished,
With all the king's content.

For this he sits lamenting, And sighs, "Alack! alack! I'd give one half my kingdom Could yesterday come back!"

ELDORADO.

Where the sun sails bold on a sea of gold
Past; the Violet Islands fair.
And the rugged shapes of the Rosy Capes,
And the Castles in the Air.
Can yeu call aright all that country bright
That is washed by waves like flame;
'Tis the ceast admired, 'tis the clime desired,
The the Land Without a Name.

The power of the sun is shown upon the Washington mounment. Every bright morning this tall column moves its summit an inch westward, and in the afternoon, when the sun is declining, it moves back to the eastward,

A WHIRL.

No wander that the world seems strange, And all the people in it queer, For round and round it whirling goes Day after day, year after year.

No wonder that the whirlwinds blow. And cyclones cleave their path-ways dream For earth and moon a-waltzing go Day after day, year after year.

When age creeps on we long for rest;
To pause amid this mad career
And ask, "Why need we waltz and whirl,
Day after day, year after year?" But if our thoughts like winding stair, Tend upward to a higher sphere, Then nobler, purer, shall we grow,

Day after day, year after year. IF LIFE WERE OURS INDEED. If life indeed were ours,

Well might the heavenly powers
Smile as they watched Man's fruitless struggle here;
We build, and build in vain,
Poor ants; the autumnal rain
Drowns all the work, but yet we persevere.

Man's proud achievements fall: Reft arch or mouldering wall, Where solemn temple stood or palace high, Tell the old tale anew Which royal David knew, The works of Man, as Man himself,

When Scipio beheld Despairing Carthage, held By his stern leaguer, girdled round by fire, Rise into flames at last

Deeply he sighed, and said, "Great Babylon is dead, And Tyre is gone, and Carthage, now, and Rome, Rome must fall, and we,

The conquerors, conquered be And taste the doom which tracks the pride of If life indeed were ours-

But oh, ye heavenly powers!
Pitying ye look, and know it is not so;
Life is the mystic scroll
God wrote - he reads the whole; How should the letters his wide meaning know London Spectator.

(Toronto World, 9th.) "THE EMPIRE IN DANGER." The Liveliest Meeting on Record in Toronto.

GREAT GATHERING AT TEMPERANCE HALL-

SPEECHES BY LOYALISTS -INTERRUPTIONS -RESOLUTIONS AND POLICE.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Toronto took place last night in Temperance hall, to express sympathy with loyalists in Ireland. Almost two hours before the meeting opened every seat was occupied, and by nine o'clock not less than 5,000 people had gone away disappointed. There must have been close on 2,000 packed into the building. In the audience were ladies, aldermen, school trustees, business men, preachers and mechanics, but the majority were young men. There were also a number of dissenters in the gathering, who made things lively by frequent interruptions. A police sergeant was on the platform and sev-

pleasure it gave him to preside at such a large meeting of loyal citizens. The present crisis in Irish affairs had attracted attention from all persons loyal to the old empire and the flag they were so proud of, and he thought Canadians were justified in express-ing their opinion. He spoke of the recent disturbance when their sons had marched to the Northwest to maintain the integrity of the empire. They had shown their loyalty and devotion to their queen, and could do so again if need be. He did not object to a certain measure of home rule for Ireland, but he did object to any measure which would lead to the disruption of the empire and the separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH said England and Ireland were bound together. If the connection were severed Ire-land would fall into the hands of her cruelest enemy, and England would be pointed at in scorn by the civilized world. It was their duty as loyal Canadians to send aid to comfert and strengthen those who were fighting the battle of freedom and religious liberty in Ireland. He moved :-

That, as citizens of the British empire, we feel a deep interest in its unity and greatness, and hereby enter our protest against any measure which would dissolve or weaken the union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Prof. Clark, in seconding the resolution, referred to Goldwin Smith, whom he said was doing another service for the land of his adoption in heading this movement. The question of separating Ireland from England and Scotland required due deliboration. It was a question in which Canadians were deeply interested, A voice—What has Canada to do with it?

PROF. CLARK. Canadians have to do with it, because Canadians are Englishmen—not Irishmen, (Tremendous shouting.) We decline to part with any vestige of British history or British glory. We will stand round the flag that glory. We will stand round the fiag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze. (Applause.) Irishmen were the breeze. (Applause.) Irishmen were led away just now by a hue and a cry. When they gained their heads again they would not want separation. It was a question of misinformed sentimentality. He could not see what more liberty Irishmen wanted. In parliament every Irlah member's vote was of as much value as an Eng-lishman's or a Scotchman's. They certainly did their share of the talking. (Laughter.) Irishmen were noted for their amiability of

the audience whether Eogland, which is a Protestant country, or France, which is a Catholic country, gave the most religious liberty. (Cries—Eogland.)

As he finished reading the resolution a man.sprang up to the left of the platform, and, waving a paper in the air, shouted: "I have an amendment to that!" This was Philips Thompson. Amid the most intense excitement, shouts of approval. groans, he made his way to the platform. Pale and trembling, he stood before the audience. Loud calls were made to "throw him out," "hustle him down," etc. The people were standing on seats, and swaying back and forward, and the policemen who were scattered about the hall were unable to do anything. Mr. Thompson was given a seat on the platform, as it was judged unsafe to let him go down among the crowd. This is the amendment he intended to move:—

whereas the peace and prosperity of Canada is largely owing to the liberal system of self-government which we have the happiness to enjoy;
And whereas the people of Ireland have, in the most constitutional manner and by an overwhelming majority, expressed their desire for a similar form of government;
And whereas these is nothing in such a system inconsistent with the rights or interests of any section of the community, nor anything in the speeches or declarations of the new organized leaders of public opinion in Ireland to justify the assertions that the empire is in to justify the assertions that the empire is in

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it would be inconsistent with us, as citizens of Toronto and levers of Canada, to seek to deprive others of the blessings of self-government which we have the good fortune to

The chairman then introduced

DR. WILD. As the doctor stepped to the front of the platform a disturbance arose in the body of the hall. Some person was expressing his the hall. Some person was expressing his opinion too freely. It was growing alarming, when Warring Kennedy sprang forward and shouted: "Let him alone; let him alone. Mr. Mulvey is a personal friend of mine; do not disturb him. Mr. Mulvey come on the platform." Mr. Mulvey stayed in his seat and order was restored. Dr. Wild then resolution: read this resolution:-

That by an expression of opinion in favor of home rule emanating from an all-British party in the community, Canadian sentiment has been greatly misrepresented and that in our opinion the Canadian people generally are heartly loyal to the mother country and would regard anything tending to dismemberment with the deepest sorrow and shame.

He said that this meeting was an expression of opinion from a dormant section, an ago. (Interruptions from the centre of the opinion that should have been expressed long hall.) These manifestations from the Catholics would lessen them in public esteem. He certainly did not think much of them. They received privileges from Britain such as they did not receive anywhere else on God's earth. Some person dissenting, cries were heard, "strike him, atrike him." Chairman—"strike nobody; treat them well while the're here." The doctor continued: The great principles of liberty were given them by William Prince of Orange. He gave them responsible government and the freedom of the press. Every person should remember how these were bought, and should strive to preserve them. The Irish meetings that were held in the past were not a true expression of Canadian opinion. It had gone abroad that Canada was in favor of home rule, The meeting tonight was to show what feelings they entertained for their Queen, their liberty and their country. What would Ireland have done without the Protestants of Ulster? Could she do without them now? Cries, "No, no." Then should Ireland be separated now without consulting them? Cries, "No, no." He expressed himself as willing to be a colonel in any movement to assist Protestant Ireland. "Gentlemen, we are confident in our position. We know what we can do—but I am afraid there are some others who do not." (Cheers.) are not afraid of the issue. The knowledge of strength made us indifferent in the past, but we have given expression now; and more, there is strength behind us to earry it out." He ended smid tremendous cheering and hisses, by saying: "Home rule means nothing less than Rome rule."

Interruptions ensued. Cries—"Throwhim out." Chairman—"Gentlemen. do not throw anyone out; let them alone." Dr. Wild-"It is not a good place for geese to be among lions. They are sure to get their wings clipped."

REV. DR. POTTS saie it was the proudest moment of his life to stand there among his fellow-citizens for the Irish cause. A disturbance arose which the chairman attempted to stop, Dr. Potts—
"Leave them to me. I'll stand here until tomorrow morning or have my say tonight. We will stand shoulder to shoulder with the eral officers were scattered throughout the hall.

Chairman Warring Kennedy spoke of the pleasure it gave him to preside at such a dragoons." (Cheers.) He then read extracts rom a pamphlet by Dr. McGuire of Dablin. "I'll touch the ears of the handful of fenians who have found their way into this hall tolight. The sooner we speak out in Ontario the better. The fenians in Toronto would do just what the fenians did in Phoenix park, If they could. (Intense excitement.) They were quiet because they knew they were in a miserable minority. Home rule means practical separation from Britain. It is as plain as the pikestaff the rebels used to handle in Ireland. But stop! who is that I

see down there? Ories—"Barney Lynch; throw him out," 'what business has he here," etc.
Barney got up, struck a tragic attitude,

and defied them all. God save the Queen was announced, and it was sung with a vim and earnestness that showed the audience were giving vent to their pent-up feelings. The crush that en-sued was tremendous. The seats occupied by the members of the Irish land league were beseiged by hot headed Orangemen, and it looked as if blood would be drawn. Inspector Ward escorded Mr. Lynch safely outside, and the police made the crowd move along, so that soon the building was cleared. Dr. Potts started to walk home. He was asked, "Are you not afraid?" "I am afraid of nobody," replied the valiant Methodist. Nevertheless, several friends insisted on walking home with him. The other speakers were also escorted home. Some knots of men stood along Temperance and Yonge streets discussing the meeting. One burly Ulster Irishman was overheard to exclaim, as he rubbed his hands gleefully, "Sure, an" Jim, isn't this a great day for Ireland."

Percheon Stallion For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stallion, "Percheon Chief," 6 years old, weighs 1350 lbs. color, Dark Bay, with Black points, of good style and action, can be seen at any time at my farm two miles from Sussex Corner, Rings Co. This is a rare epportunity for Agricultural Societys or others, who are desirous of improving their stock. Terms favorable to responsible parties. For further information enquire of

CLARK TEAKLES. Sussex Corner, K. Co. } Feb'y 17th, 1896.

NOTICE.

ROSA FIELD, who emigrated to New Brunswick, in 1870, and was in service with Mr. David Mackenzie, Nerepis, Kings County, is earnestly entreated to write to her aunt. MRS. FIELD,
Anderson's Road,
Oatlands Park,
Surrey, England.

WOOL CARPETS. NEW DYED.

BRACKETT'S DYE WORKS,

94 PRINCESS STREET. GOULD BROS'. AMERICAN DYE WORKS. OFFICE-SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE. WORKS-BLACK SPRING BOAD, FOR Jane,

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Austion on Safurday.

the twelfth day of June next, at twelve of the clock, nosn, at Chubb's Corner (so called) on Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, pursuant to the direction of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the second day of March instant, in a cuse there in pending, wherein Robert Sears, John Sears, George Edward Sears and Edward Sears, junior, are plaintiffs, and Robert W'Leetch, Ebenezer E. Fraser and Amelia Caroline his wite John Leetch and Martha Ann his wife are defendants with the approbation of the undereigned barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to eay:—

barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the bill of complaint in the said cause and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

66 A LL that plece or parcel of land conveyed to the said John Leetch by deed dated the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made between George Leavitt and Margaret Jane his wife. John Bown and Catherine his wife, william Thomas and Frances Mary his wife, of the first part, and the said John Leetch of the other part, registered in the office of the Records of Deeds and William Thomas in and frances Mary his wife, of the first part, and the said John Leetch of the other part, registered in the office of the Records of Deeds and William in and for the City and County of Saint John on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-weight in Book Q, number 6 of records, pages two hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and thirty-five, and in said deed described as All that plece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick on the north-eastern corner of Union street and Waterloo street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northern line of Union street and waterloo street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northern line of Union street for the westerly line of lands now in the occupation of Francis McKeeforty-eight feet is in the sail register of the sail street of the sail street distant south-westerly seventy-eight feet four inches measured on the said line of said street from the intersection thereof by the said Peters' western line, thence south-westerly along the south-eastern line of Waterloo street sixty-six feet, more or less, to the intersection thereof with the northern line of Union street forty-eight feet four inches measured on the said line of said street for the said general said street and william Thomas and Frances Mary his wife, of merly along the said street seventy-eight feet four minches to the said western side line of the said Peters' lot, and thence southerly along the said Peters' live one hundred and fourteen feet more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings, erections and improvements on the said several described pieces and parcels of land or any of them standing and being, with the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appearance and manders, remainder and remanders, remainder and remanders, remainder and remanders, remainder "and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof
and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof
and all the estate right, title, interest dower right,
aright and title of dower, property claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity of
them the said John Leetch and Martha Ann h's
wite into, out of, or upon the same premises and
acvery or any part thereof."

For terms of sale and further part the plaintiffs' solicitor. Dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1886.

G. C. COSTER. H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,

Intercolonial Railway Tenders for Pile Bridging at Brown's Point, Pictou Town Branch.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the ontside "Tender for Pile Bridging at Brown's Point," will be received until

Wednesday, 31st March, 1886.

The work to be le', is the construction of about three thousant (3000) ineal feet of treatie pile bridging between Loch Brown and Brown's Point.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moucton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained

Kach tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender.

This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque, and it will be fortested if the person tendering neglects or efuses to onfer into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plans and specification.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed form supplied.
The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tenger.

D. POTTINGER. Railway Offics, Moncton, N. B., March 8th, 188*.



35 Hatten Garden | 246 °t. Vanes St., LONDON. | MONTREAL.

needed, call on any of our sgents for New Brunswick.
Chatham JD BF McKenzie
Carleton W C R Allan
Campbellton Frost and Second
Fredericton G H Davis
Mencton K M Estey
Milltown John H Healy
Newcastle Les kreet
Pat'tcodiac G I Brown and Co
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CENTENNIAL

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3000 SACKS. Suitable for Handling Grain (LOWIPRICED.)

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WORMS may be suspected to be present when a child looks pale, and grows emacipated, when his belly swells and becomes hard, a gnaving, pungent or twisting pain being felt in the st.mach or about the umbilicus. The appetite is usually precarious—at times voraclous, the breath is fetid, and the bowels deranged, being alternately purged or costive, and much mucous rassed in the stools. There is commonly picking of the nose, or irritation felt in the rectum; the sleep becames unquiet, he is subject to start or suddenly awake from slumber; grinding of the teeth is a symptom often observed; the breathing may be hurried or difficult, and the cough, which so often attends, is in general dry, and of a convulsive or suffocating that. Vomiting, hiccough, diarrhoea and and bloody stools often accompany their presence.

When the above symptoms are noticeable, the proof is conc'u-live that Worms are the cause, and the sconer they are removed the better for the health of the child. Procure at once a box of HAMINGTON's, works ILOZENGES, and use them according to directions. They speedily destroy the Worms, and expel them from the body without the necessity of a ministering unpleasant doses of Senna or Castor Oil. They are purely "egetable; contain nothing injurious, and will not harm the youngest child. Be sure that you get HANINGTON's.



Register Grates, Slate Mantels, &c.

A FULL line of all the above always in stock, and at prices to suit the times.

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Repairs to stoves made by competent workmen,
Odd castings for all stoves made by us, always in
stock. A special d scount to all purchasers until is:
January, 1886.

Henderson, Lorigan & Burns, 27 and 29 Water street and 170 to 186 Brussels street. P. S — We would remind the public that we are the only firm in the Dominion of Canada who make their own Mantels and Grates.

H. L. & B.

No. 4s to No. 20s.

W E beg leave to inform the trade and consumers of this article that we have lately made such V improvements in our mode of manufacturing it, that we can now recommend it with nidence as Superior to an other Knitting Cotton in the market. There has been more twist put into it which will make it stronger, but not enough to give a hard feeling. The dyeing and bleaching are perfect.

It is put up in 2oz and 1½ oz. balls and is correctly numbered.

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Trains will arrive at St. John Express from Halifax and Quebec. 7.00 a. m.
Express from Sussex ... 835 a. m
accommodation ... 130 p. m.
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SINGLE and Rose Comb White Leghorns, Langsbans and Wyandottes, my speciaties. Winners
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**Edge **21.50 per 18. 25.50 per 26. Manyworth Property Partridge Cochins and W. C. B. Pollsh.

Eggs. \$1 50 per 18, \$2 50 per 26; Mammoth Bronze

Turkey Eggs, \$3 00. per 9; Pekin Ducks. \$1 50 per 9

To every skibitor who wins first prize on Chicks
(at the coming Provincial Exhibition), and who purchased the eggs fr.m me from which the ch'cks were
hatched, I will supplement the 1st prize \$2 00 and the econd prize \$1.

A few tries of Fowls for sale

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH.

DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO. HACYARDS

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their of Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectus

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Cases THOMPSON'S AUGURS, 95 bdls. SHOVELS and SPADES; 4 crates CHURNS; 3 cases Lamp Burgers; 1 case MASURY'S PAINTS, made in New 150 ingots Tin; 35 bars Copper; 88 Pigs Lead; 2 cases ELEY'S GUN CAPS: CART-

RIGE CASES and WADS; 6 bales New York Belting and Packing Co's Celebrated RUBBER BELTING; 2,000 boxes GLASS in Warehouse; PLATE GLASS in stock and imported to

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ND immediate possession given. Two Eligible
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THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN.

How plain it now The pathway the Where we were w As up the hill t It seems to me b Though it was

VOL.

SPRIN

BY

Emancipated from And wear and t Which with ne And find among to A panacea for s I see the little "

Beneath the hi Whose houses sta The road that r The church wit That caught th When in the west To meet the fa And more than t And laughing And filled the so

At noontide Quick to drink

I lost myself i

For life was ful And I was but My friends and pl Affectionate an And fate was ma And life put on Bot ah! too soe Without a friend

The flowers of the Over the tomb of And I through ma Shall water the Yet! I shall not Of hope and joy When midst these They blossomed

RUTH'S A curious trad grown to be p

very low ebb wit while now-There I won' I'm thankful fo the door and your poor people while to my exp often more light l thousands.

I was at my w and sat nibbling bling horribly.
'Don't go on
wife: 'things mig
'How?' I asked 'Why, we might is doing well.'
Luke's our bornt him into a m seems likely to st bling fit then, ar

noise going on in me terribly. 'Things couldn and I was going wrong by making was a knock at t 'Come in,', I sa in his head. 'Are you good asked.

'What works?'

'Oh, no; I me with wheels and s 'Middling,' I of pulling old clos invent. 'I wish you'd c ing machine of Sewing machin about an hour's f see a bit of the you know-of all

wheels; I found

wife—she was a

started one-cou

fore night, by the that together, I

working it pretty clumsy fingers I

works?'

I had my bit of people and they f as well, and I we man, so refreshin 'There,' said n something would 'Well, so you d thing is rather sn But the very n in the midst of r to sewing machi next house didn't and then the ne spread, that ther pobble and tinke ting people to a would, if the jobs that I was oblig and a vice—a regrees; and at last

Well, wheneve they got the mi them by the num bought it through shop. Bat I've had deal with, too,—
forward and asked
back, when I,d
thought fair, 'two transaction. The way I've some folks has n that sometimes I' got any heart lef

from morning till

work and as happ

terfere, telling m prosperity and gro It was she that Ruth; for one day all set up by find sound machines, —nobody knew into the shop but in a very shabby wa machine for her and said she had nay by instalment pay by instalment hour before by ou vow that I'd giv